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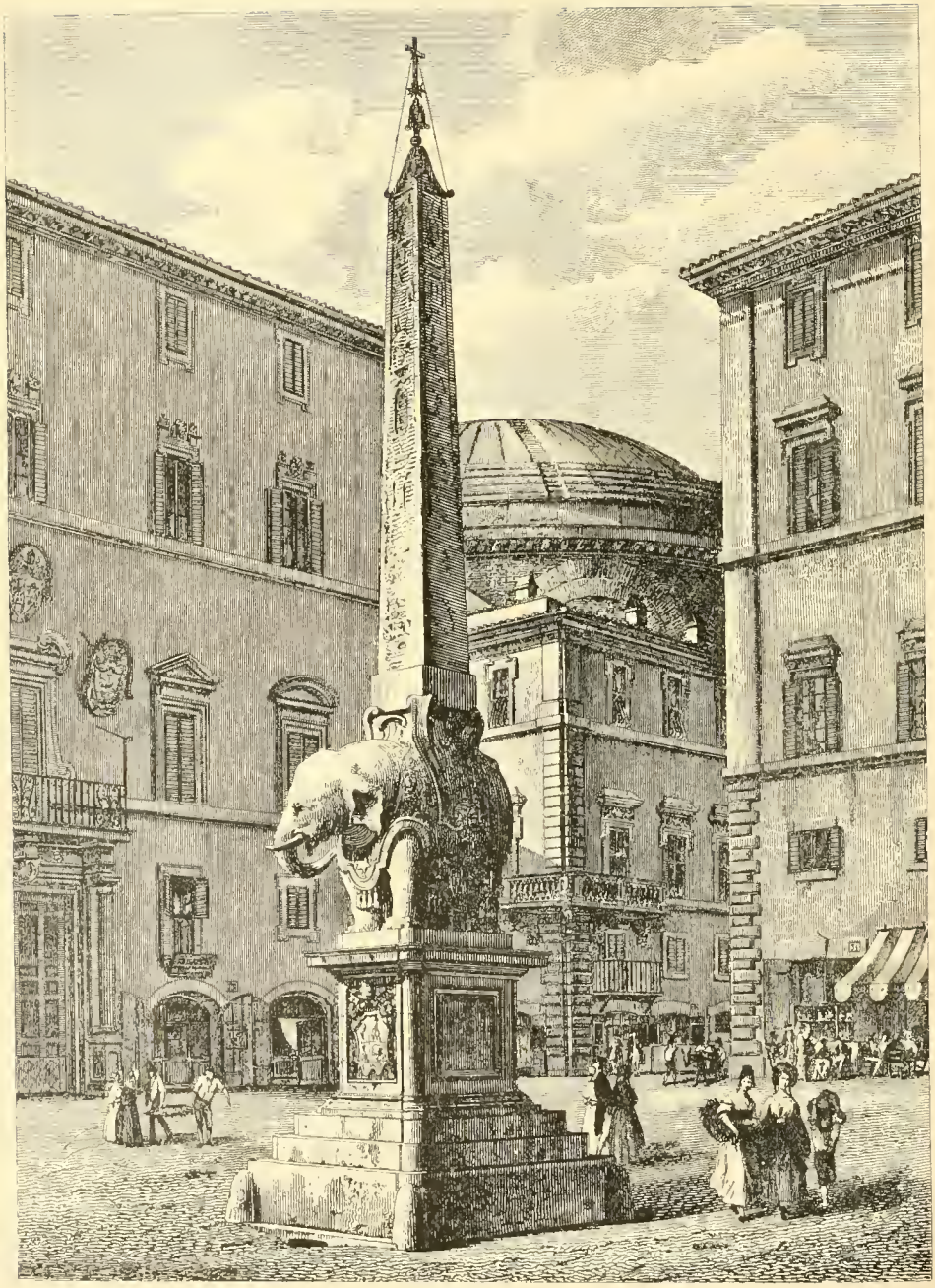

MINERVA OBELISK.
MINERVA SQUARE, ROME.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chronology of the World

BEING A

DIGEST OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY

FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1903 A. D.

COMPILED AFTER THE MOST CAREFUL AND THOROUGH RESEARCH, AND CONTAINING A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL INDEX, TABLES OF RULERS, NOTES, ETC., WITH DATES COMPUTED ACCORDING TO ERAS OF BEFORE CHRIST AND ANNO DOMINI, JULIAN PERIOD, ANNO MUNDI, OLYMPIADS, YEAR OF ROME, ROMAN INDICTIONS, AND HEGIRA.

BY

CAROLYN NORRIS HORWITZ.

SIXTY-TWO SQUARE ENGRAVINGS, AND SIXTY-FOUR HEADS AND BUSTS, FROM RARE OLD FRENCH AND ROMAN PLATES, COLLECTED IN EUROPE, MANY YEARS AGO, BY THE AUTHOR'S FATHER.

THE GRAFTON PRESS,

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PERIODS.

Period I. To 776 B. C.—First Olympiad.

Period II. 776–1 B. C.—First Olympiad to A. D.

Period III. 1–622 A. D.—Beginning of Christian Era to Flight of Mohammed.

Period IV. 622–1550—Hegira to Reformation.

Period V. 1550–1776 — Reformation to Independence of United States, the New World.

Period VI. 1776–1903—Independence to Twentieth Century.

DEDICATION.

To my dear cousins, Florence Key, of Baltimore, and Louisa H. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, this work is affectionately inscribed, as a token of gratitude for their kindness and sympathy after the death of my dearly beloved and deeply lamented father, the late Theophilus B. Horwitz, of the Baltimore Bar.

PREFACE.

In presenting this book to the public, the following explanation of the plan of the work is given. It is believed by the author that there is no book of the kind extant, which covers the ground of the present work. No one can imagine until he has undertaken such a task, the difficulties of writing a perfectly accurate chronology, without blunders, omissions, etc. Such a thing is perhaps impossible; but in the present work neither time nor labor has been spared to make it as absolutely correct and perfect as possible. Years of close study have been devoted to it, and from thirty to forty books have often been examined in order to verify one date. The best known authors of chronology, Blair, Usher, Hales, Clinton, Haydn, etc., etc., and the cyclopedists and historians, differ widely in some of the most important dates, and the only way to secure the correct one is to search in every available book on the subject, and take the year, month, and day, that the majority of the best authorities agree upon. There is no date given in this book that has not been thus substantiated, except in a very few instances where no two authors could be found to agree; and in every such case, the authority for the article is given in the text. In every item from 2348 B. C. to 1903 A. D., wherever it has been possible to learn the correct day and month of an event, they are inserted, as well as the year.

An important feature in this book, which it is believed does not appear in any other chronology, is a complete alphabetical index, not only of biography and battles, but of every subject contained in the work; so that in a moment the student can find what he is looking for, without having to search through a number of pages. To avoid confusion, the index of all B. C. dates is placed before the beginning of the work proper, and the index of all A. D. dates is between the B. C. and the A. D. Chronology, as is, also, the Special Index of Battles. See Table of Contents. Tables of kings and rulers of the principal countries are to be found at the back of the book.

An altogether new feature in this work, for a chronology, is the introduction of notes on subjects not generally understood. For example, in B. C., note 9 is a full

explanation and description of the Seven Wonders of the World; note 14 explains the origin of the Idaei Dactyli; note 16, the Eleusinian Mysteries; note 19, the Ephori; note 20, the Nabonassar Era; note 22 gives history of Buddha; note 23 gives not only a condensed biography of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, but also contains quotations from each; note 29 describes the Triad; note 30, on the Decade, contains a short biography of all the Ten Athenian Orators, which is rarely to be found in any one book; note 31 explains the Seventy Weeks as Prophesied by Daniel; and note 34 gives history of the Tragic Pleiad. In A. D., note B describes the difference between the Mishnah, Gamara, and Talmuds; note D shows calculation by Roman Indictions; note H gives complete explanation of how to calculate the Hegira; note M is a full history of old and new style or Gregorian Calendar; note N treats of the French Revolutionary Calendar; and there are many other notes on interesting subjects. In regard to necrology, this work also differs from other chronologies, which generally give at the end of each year, simply a list of the names of the noted who have died within that year; but of the hundreds of celebrities whose deaths are recorded in this work, the nationality, calling, and that for which he or she is noted, is given in each instance, and also their ages in years, months, and days, wherever possible, that by easy calculation their birthdays can be found by the date of death and exact age as given in the text.

It has been the author's aim to make this book a complete Digest of Universal Chronology, with elements of the cyclopaedia combined.

Besides the B. C. and A. D. dates, there are given in parallel columns, the Julian Period and the Anno Mundi dates, as well as the Year of Rome, Olympiads, Roman Indictions, and Hegira. It is believed that there is no other work giving the dates according to so many computations. Every date in these different eras has been carefully calculated by the author, relying upon no other work to furnish them. As many valuable ancient works are dated according to Julian Period, Anno Mundi, A. U. C., Olympiads, etc., these tables will enable the student to find out at a glance the corresponding B. C. and A. D. dates.

It is earnestly trusted that this work may have the patronage and support of students, and of all the highly educated in this our great country of learning.

C. N. H.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN B. C. AND A. D.

Ac.—According to.

A. D.—Anno Domini, Year of Our Lord.

Adm.—Admiral.

Æt.—Aged, in the current year.

A. M.—Anno Mundi, Year of the World.

A. U. C.—Anno Urbis Conditæ, Year of Rome.

B. C.—Before Christ.

Biog. Dict.—Biographical Dictionary.

Capt.—Captain.

Col.—Colonel.

Com. Chron.—Common Chronology.

Gen.—General.

Encyclo. Brit.—Encyclopædia Britannica.

Heg.—Hegira.

I. E.—(Id est) that is.

J. P.—Julian Period.

Lieut.—Lieutenant.

N. B.—(Nota Bene), mark well, take notice.

Olym.—Olympiads.

R. I.—Roman Indictions.

St.—Saint.

U. S. A.—United States of America, or United States Army.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO 1 B. C.

N. B.—Names of most of the kings, etc., are not placed in this index, nor in the body of the work, as they are in the Tables of Rulers, at the end of the book.

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ARCH OF TITUS.—EMPEROR OF ROME, 79 TO 81 A. D.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD.

PERIOD I.

TO 776 B. C.

Read Note 1, Page 77, for explanation of eras in columns to the right.

N. B.—The author is well aware that recent discoveries in Assyriology and Egyptology tend to place many B. C. events at much earlier dates than those hitherto generally accepted. As, however, these new discoverers cannot yet agree upon any certain dates, refuting the old ones, but furnishing no definite new ones on which to lay a foundation, a complete chronology from earliest times cannot be written, nor other eras properly adjusted in contemporary columns, without quoting the dates which have for centuries past been generally accepted as "Common Chronology." Any other dating would overturn all past chronology and history.

The following few Biblical dates in the First and Second Periods are given after closest research (ac. Blair, Clinton, Hales, Usher, Haydn, Lempriere, Smith, cyclopædias, and dozens of ancient histories and chronologies, general and of separate countries) as common or heretofore generally accepted chronology.

B. C.	4004 TO 2247 B. C.	A. M.	J. P.
4004	The creation of our first progenitors, Adam and Eve, in the 710th year of the Julian Period. (Ac. Com. Chron.; 5872 B. C., ac. Septuagint; 5344 B. C., ac. Talmudists; 4658 B. C., ac. Josephus; Chaldeans and Chinese place the date of Creation back thousands of years.)	1	710
3874	Birth of Seth, Adam and Eve's third son, from whom all post-diluvians are descended. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	131	840
2348	Universal Flood or Noachian Deluge (ac. Com. Chron.), by which is understood that the rain began 17th day of second Hebrew month (*i. e.* November 25), 2349, and the water began to abate first day of first Hebrew month, 2348. Fifteen or more different dates have been assigned by chronologists to the Flood, from 3246 to 2104 B. C.; but 2348 is the hitherto generally accepted date. (Note 2.)	1657	2366
2270	The Chinese Empire founded prior to this date. (See note 3.) Fohi (Noah in Sacred History) generally supposed to have been the first ruler.	1735	2444
2267	Tyre first built by Agenor. (Ac. Hales.) (See 1257 and 332.)	1738	2447
2257	Death of Yaou, seventh ruler of China, considered the first legislator of the nation. (Note 4.)	1748	2457
2247	The Tower of Babel built by Noah's posterity; the confusion of language, and the consequent dispersion of mankind. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	1758	2467

2245	The kingdom of Babylon founded by Belus, the "Nimrod" of Sacred History, son of Cush, Ham's eldest son. (Note 5.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	1760	2469
2234	Astronomical observations begun by the Chaldeans at Babylon.	1771	2480
2218	The foundations of Nineveh laid, and the kingdom of Assyria founded by Asshur, second son of Shem. (See 2059 B. C.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	1787	2496
2207	Death of Shun, second famous ancient Chinese sage and ruler; ninth emperor. (Note 6.)	1798	2507
2207	Yu, or Ta-yu (*i. e.* Yu the Great), the last of the three most famous Chinese rulers, succeeds Shun as emperor.		
2207	During Yu's reign Chinese wine is invented by I-tze. (Note 7.)		
2188	Mizraim (called Menes by some writers of profane history and chronology), second son of Ham, builds Memphis and founds the kingdom of Egypt, which subsists 1663 years from its founding to its subjugation by Cambyses. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 8.)	1817	2526
2188	Pelasgi, of uncertain origin, people Greece.	1817	2526
2126	Egypt divided into four kingdoms: Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis.	1879	2588
2122	Hieroglyphics invented by Athotes, son of Mizraim. (Ac. Blair, Haydn, etc., etc., etc.; 2112 ac. Usher.)	1883	2592
2115	Zoroaster, king of Bactria, flourishes and founds the Magian religion, whose followers worship the sun. (Ac. Haydn; 2459, ac. Lempriere.) (See 550.)	1890	2599
2112	(About.) Phœnician colonies planted.	1893	2602
2111	Thebes, in Egypt, built by Busiris.	1894	2603
2089	The kingdom of Sicyon founded by Ægialeus.	1916	2625
2080	Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt.	1925	2634
2080	Conquest of Egypt by the Shepherd Kings or Hyksos: beginning of their dynasty in Egypt. (See 1820.)	1925	2634
2069	Ninus, son of Belus (Belus is called Nimrod in Sacred History), reigns in Assyria, and names his capital after himself, Ninus. (Nineveh in Sacred History.) (See 2245.)	1936	2645
2059	The Assyrian Empire founded by Ninus, by subduing Babylon, Armenia, Persia, Bactriana, and all Asia Minor, and adding them to the kingdom of Assyria. (See 2218.)	1946	2655
2048	Phœnicians, led by Partholani, land and colonize in Ireland. (Ac. some authorities.)	1957	2666
2042	Cranus lands in Greece.	1963	2672
2017	Dynasty of Theban kings begins.	1988	2697
2000	(About.) The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the Seven Wonders, built by Semiramis, queen of Assyria. (Note 9, section A.)	2005	2714

1938	Construction of Lake Mœris, in Egypt, 220 miles in circumference, to drain the inundating waters of the Nile.	2067	2776
1898	The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah by fire and brimstone from Heaven. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2107	2816
1897	Abram's name changed by God to Abraham, age 99, and the Hebrew rite of circumcision instituted and ordained by God. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2108	2817
1891	Phœnician letters, from which the Hebrew and Greek characters, and the Roman letters are derived, invented by Syphoas, and their use introduced by him into Egypt. (1896 ac. some authorities.)	2114	2823
1860	Shekels of silver first spoken of as current money. (Gen. xxiii., 16.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2145	2854
1856	The kingdom of Argos, in Greece, founded by Inachus.	2149	2858
1822	The Egyptian alphabet completed by Memnon.	2183	2892
1820	Expulsion of the Shepherd Kings from Egypt, 260 years after their invasion and conquest.	2185	2894
1817	Death of Heber (or Eber) from whom Abraham and his posterity derived the name Hebrew. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2188	2897
1807	Phoroneus of Argos makes the first Attic Laws.	2198	2907
1764	The Deluge of Attica, in the reign of Ogyges (sometimes called the Ogygian Deluge), after which Attica remains waste 208 years, until the coming of Cecrops.	2241	2950
1729	Joseph sold by his brethren, and carried into Egypt. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2276	2985
1715	Joseph powerful in Egypt. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2290	2999
1710	Pelasgian colony led into Italy by Enotrus.	2295	3004
1706	Jacob and his family move to Egypt and settle in Goshen. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2299	3008
1689	Death of Jacob (Israel), age 148. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2316	3025
1635	Death of Joseph, in Egypt, age 110, which concludes the Book of Genesis, containing the history of 2369 years. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2370	3079
1615	Ethiopians settle near Egypt.	2390	3099
1582	The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles begins with this date. (Note 10.)	2423	3132
1580	The cymbal, a musical instrument of brass, used at the feasts of the goddess Cybele.	2425	3134
1580	The supposed era of Prometheus and Atlas.	2425	3134
1556	The kingdom of Athens founded by Cecrops, who comes from Egypt to Attica with a colony of Saites. (Note 11.)	2449	3158
1546	Scamander migrates from Crete, and founds the kingdom of Troy, in Phrygia. (See 1480, 1374, 1314.)	2459	3168
1534	Dancing to music first introduced by the Curetes.	2471	3180

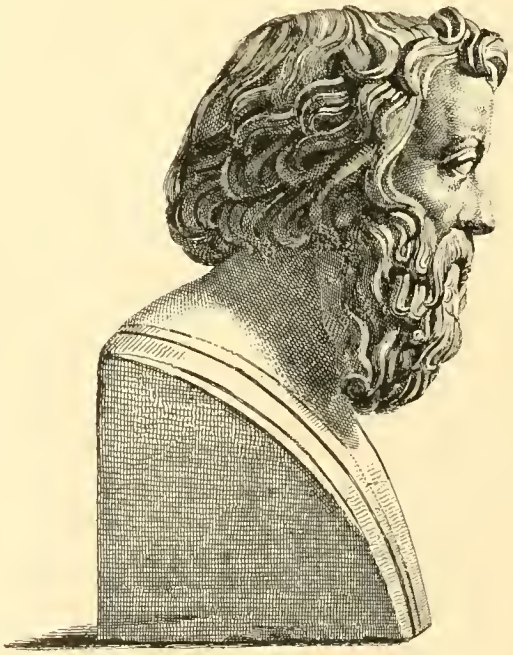
1520	The city of Corinth, in Greece, founded, and at first named Ephyra.	2485	3194
1516	Lelegia, afterwards called Sparta or Lacedæmon, capital of Laconia, Greece, founded by Lelex, its first king. (See 1490.)	2489	3198
1503	Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.	2502	3211
1498	The famous "Councils of the Amphictyons" established by Amphictyon, king of Thermopylæ, a son of Deucalion, king of Thessaly. (Ac. Arundelian Marbles.) The Council was composed of two representatives from each of twelve cities or provinces of Greece, elected by their people, to regulate the national affairs.	2507	3216
1495	Panathanean games instituted at Athens.	2510	3219
1493	The use of Phœnician letters introduced into Greece, and the citadel of Thebes built by Cadmus.	2512	3221
1491	The institution of the Passover, and the departure of about 600,000 Israelites, besides children, from Egypt, where they had sojourned 430 years. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2514	3223
1491	Pharaoh and all his host drowned in the Red Sea.	2514	3223
1491	The Ten Commandments received by Moses from God, on Mount Sinai, fifty days after the Passover: the feast of Pentecost. (Note 12.)	2514	3223
1490	First erection of the Jewish Tabernacle, and the consecration of Aaron as high priest.	2515	3224
1490	Lelegia, the metropolis of Laconia, named Sparta, and the surrounding suburbs called Lacedæmon, in honor of its fourth king, Lacedæmon, and his wife, Sparta. (See 1516.)	2515	3224
1487	Chariots first introduced into Greece by Erechthonius, fourth king of Athens, who drives in them with four horses. Chariots were used in Egypt by Pharaoh, 1491.	2518	3227
1485	Danaus comes in a ship, with his fifty daughters, from Egypt to Greece, and introduces there the use of pumps. (Note 13.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2520	3229
1485	Ægyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Ægyptus (Egypt), begins to reign. (See 2188, and note 8.)	2520	3229
1480	The city of Dardania (ancient Troy) built by Dardanus the king. (See 1546, 1374, 1314, and 1184.)	2525	3234
1453	The first Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, a town of Elis, in Greece, by the Idæi Dactyli. (Note 14; see 884, 776.)	2552	3261
1453	The game of quoits originated by the Idæi Dactyli, and first played at the Olympic celebration. (Note 14.)	2552	3261
1452	Death of Aaron at the top of Mount Hor, age 122: his son, Eleazar, is chosen by God to be high priest in his stead. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2553	3262

1451	The Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, written in the land of Moab, completed, except the last eight verses of Deuteronomy 34, which are written by Joshua, after the death of Moses. (See note 15.)	2554	3263
1451	Death of Moses, in the land of Moab, age 120.	2554	3263
1451	The Israelites, led by Joshua, enter the Land of Promise, after sojourning in the wilderness forty years. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2554	3263
1445	Canaan divided among the tribes of Israel. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2560	3269
1410	(About.) The Greek poet, Musæus, supposed to have flourished.	2595	3304
1406	Minos reigns in Crete, and gives laws to his subjects.	2599	3308
1406	Iron discovered by the Dactyli, in Mount Ida, Crete, by the accidental burning of the woods. (Note 14.)	2599	3308
1376	Sethon reigns in Egypt.	2629	3338
1374	The city of Dardania is called Troas (Troy), and the people Trojans, after their king, Tros. (See 1546, 1480, 1314, 1184.)	2631	3340
1370	Prœtus and Acricius invent bucklers, used in single combat.	2635	3344
1356	The Eleusinian Mysteries introduced in Athens by Eumolpus. (Note 16.)	2649	3358
1326	The Isthmian games instituted at Corinth, by Sisyphus, king of Corinth.	2679	3388
1325	The Egyptian canicular year begins with this date, July 20.	2680	3389
1314	The city of Troy called Ilium, after its king, Ilus. (See 1546, 1480, 1374, and 1184.)	2691	3400
1284	Pelops, from whom the Peloponnesus (*i. e.* Island of Pelops) took its name, reigns in Pisa.	2721	3430
1280	The supposed age of Orpheus and Linus, celebrated poets and musicians.	2725	3434
1263	The Argonautic expedition, under Jason.	2742	3451
1263	Birth of Hercules, at Thebes. (Ac. Usher.)	2742	3451
1263	Temple of Apollo, at Delphi, N. Greece, built by the Amphictyonic Council. (See 1498, 548.)	2742	3451
1263	Pythian games, in honor of Apollo, first instituted by Adrastus, king of Argos.	2742	3451
1257	Second Tyre, capital of Phœnicia, built. (See 2267 and 332.)	2748	3457
1240	Dædalus, artificer of Athens, invents the axe, lever, wedge, gimlet, and other tools; also masts and sails for ships.	2765	3474
1235	Theseus, celebrated hero of antiquity, ascends the throne of Athens.	2770	3479
1225	Theban War, between Eteocles and his brother, Polynices, assisted by Adrastus, king of Argos.	2780	3489
1224	Priam, last king of Troy, begins his reign.	2781	3490
1224	Nestor reigns at Pylos.	2781	3490
1224	(About.) Palamedes of Greece invents the game of backgammon. He is also said to have invented dice.	2781	3490

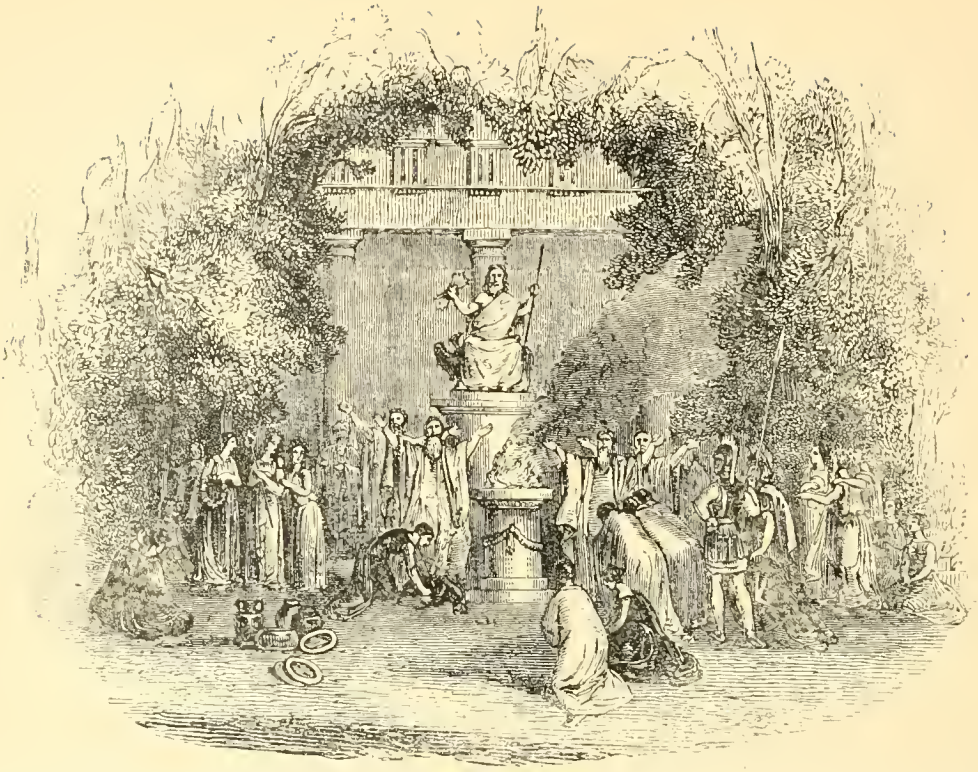
1215	Ulysses reigns at Ithaca. It is supposed that he invented the wooden horse which entered the city of Troy.	2790	3499
1215	Second Theban War, or war of the Epigoni.	2790	3499
1201	Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ.	2804	3513
1198	Menelaus, king of Lacedæmon (Sparta.)	2807	3516
1193	Commencement of the Trojan War. N. B.—The most celebrated of the Greek generals or chiefs engaged in the Trojan War were: Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ; Menelaus, king of Sparta; Ulysses, king of Ithaca; Nestor, king of Pylos; Achilles, son of king of Thessaly; Ajax, of Salamis; Diomedes, of Ætolia; and Idomeneus, of Crete.	2812	3521
1193	The Siege of Troy begins, to recover the wife of Menelaus, Helen, carried off from Sparta by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.	2812	3521
1184	June 11th (at night). Fall of Troy, after a siege of nearly ten years.	2821	3530
1182	Arrival of Æneas in Italy.	2823	3532
1171	Birth of Samuel. (See 1141.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2834	3543
1161	Birth of Samson. (See 1120.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2844	3553
1152	Alba Longa, in Italy, built by Ascanius, son of Æneas.	2853	3562
1150	The famous Chinese "Book of Changes" written by Wan Wang. (Ac. Encyclo. Brit.)	2855	3564
1141	Samuel, age 30, is called by God. (See 1171.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2864	3573
1123	Æolian Greeks migrate from Greece to a part of Asia Minor near the Ægean Sea, which they call Æolia.	2882	3591
1120	Samson, the Nazarite, and prodigy of strength, age 41, overthrows the Temple of Dagon, killing himself and all the Philistines assembled therein. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2885	3594
1115	Mariners' compass used by the Chinese.	2890	3599
1104	The Heraclidæ (*i. e.* the descendants of Hercules) return and conquer the Peloponnesus: Temenus ascends the throne of Argos; Eurysthenus and Procles reign over Lacedæmon (Sparta); Oxylus is given the kingdom of Elis; and Cresphontes governs Mycenæ.	2901	3610
1100	(About.) Standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, mostly hieroglyphics or rude representations somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, perfected and completed by Pa-out-she.	2905	3614
1095	Saul, son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, is anointed by Samuel as the first king of Israel. The exclamation, since so universally used, "God save the king," was first here used by the Israelites. (Date ac. Com. Chron.)	2910	3619
1088	The kingdom of Sicyon ended.	2917	3626
1082	Cheops is king of Egypt, and builds the great Gizeh Pyramid, one of the Seven Wonders. (Note 9, section B.) (Date ac. Clinton, Blair, and Haydn; built by Chufu, 3425 ac. Hales.)	2923	3632

1070	Codrus, seventeenth and last king of Athens, gives his life to save his kingdom. (Note 17.) (Date ac. Haydn, Lempriere, Hales, Amies, etc.; 1068, ac. several authorities; 1044, ac. Blair.)	2935	3644
1063	Goliath, the Philistine giant, slain by David with a sling and a stone. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2942	3651
1055	David, the Psalmist, anointed king over the house of Judah, and Ish-bosheth, age 40, Saul's son, made king of Israel.—II. Samuel, ii., 4. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (See 1048.)	2950	3659
1048	David anointed king of all Israel and Judah. (N. B.—He reigned forty years, six months: seven and a half years in Hebron as king of Judah, and thirty-three years in Jerusalem as king of Israel and Judah.—II. Samuel, v., 4-5.) (See 1055.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2957	3666
1043	Ionian colonies migrate from Greece, and settle in Asia Minor.	2962	3671
1043	Ephesus, City of Ionia, founded by the Ionians.	2962	3671
1033	Cyme, the most powerful of the Æolic colonies in Asia Minor, founded. (Ac. Blair.)	2972	3681
1032	Cephren, who built the second pyramid, is king of Egypt. (Ac. Blair.) (Note 9, section B.)	2973	3682
1015	Death of King David; succeeded by his son, Solomon. (See 1055, 1048.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	2990	3699
1015	Smyrna, celebrated seaport town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, founded. (Ac. Blair.)	2990	3699
1012	The building of the Temple of Jerusalem by Solomon begins.	2993	3702
1004	Friday, October 30. Dedication of the temple built by King Solomon at Jerusalem.—I. Kings, viii., 1-63. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	3001	3710
975	Death of Solomon, having reigned forty years.	3030	3739
975	Revolt of the Ten Tribes of the Hebrews under Jeroboam, who founds a new monarchy, the Kingdom of Israel, while Rehoboam, Solomon's son, and his posterity retain the sovereignty as kings of Judah. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	3030	3739
926	The city of Samaria built by Omri, king of Israel.	3079	3788
907	(About.) Homer, most famous Greek poet, and Hesiod, celebrated poet, the first to write a poem on agriculture, flourish. (Ac. Arundelian Marbles.)	3098	3807
896	Elijah, the prophet, taken up into Heaven by a whirlwind, in a chariot of fire. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	3109	3818
884	The Olympic games restored at Elis by King Iphitus. (See 1453, 776.)	3121	3830
884 to 850	Reign of Lycurgus, the famous Spartan lawgiver. After his death, the Spartans erect a temple to him, and honor him as a god.	3121	3830
878	Carthage founded by Dido, who names it Carthadt (*i. e.* New City.) (Some chronologists give 869 as the date.)	3127	3836

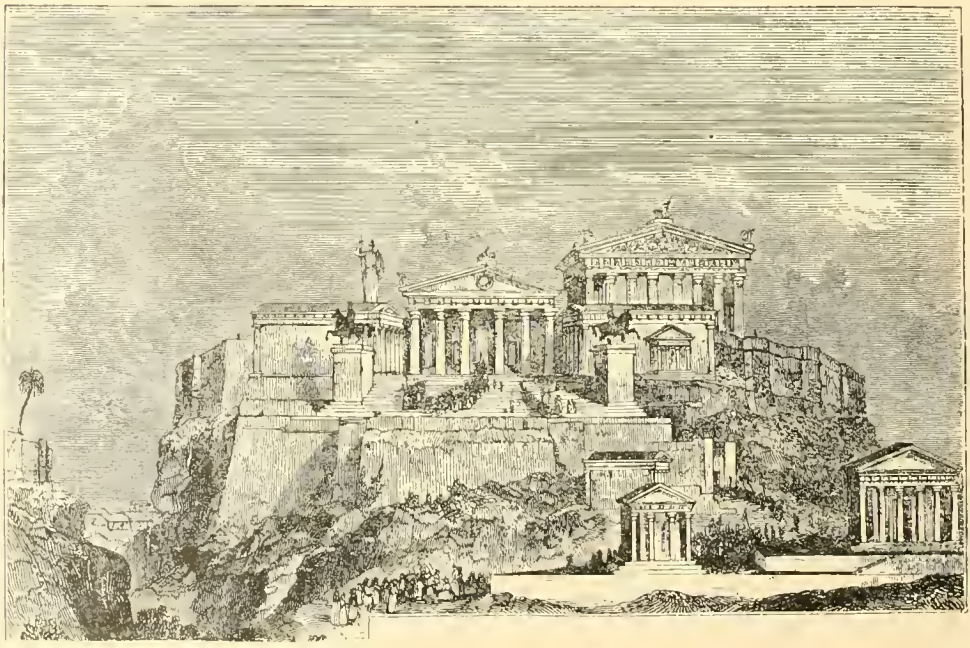
869	Phidon, king of Argos, invents scales and measures, and coins at Ægina the first silver money.	3136	3845
862	Jonah, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, swallowed by "a great fish," in whose belly he remains three days and three nights, after which he preaches to the Ninevites, and causes them to repent. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.) (840, ac. some authorities.)	3143	3852
838	Death of Elisha, the Hebrew prophet. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	3167	3876
814	The kingdom of Macedonia first founded by Caranus, a descendant of Hercules. It continues 646 years, until conquered by the Romans at the battle of Pydna. (See 168 B. C.)	3191	3900
800	Joel, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	3205	3914
787	Amos begins to prophesy. He is one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	3218	3927
785	Hosea, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	3220	3929



LYCURGUS.—884-850 B. C.



THE GREEKS SACRIFICING TO THE STATUE OF JUPITER AT OLYMPIA, IN ELIS.



WEST-END VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS, THE ANCIENT CITADEL OF ATHENS.

PERIOD II.

FROM 776—1 B. C.

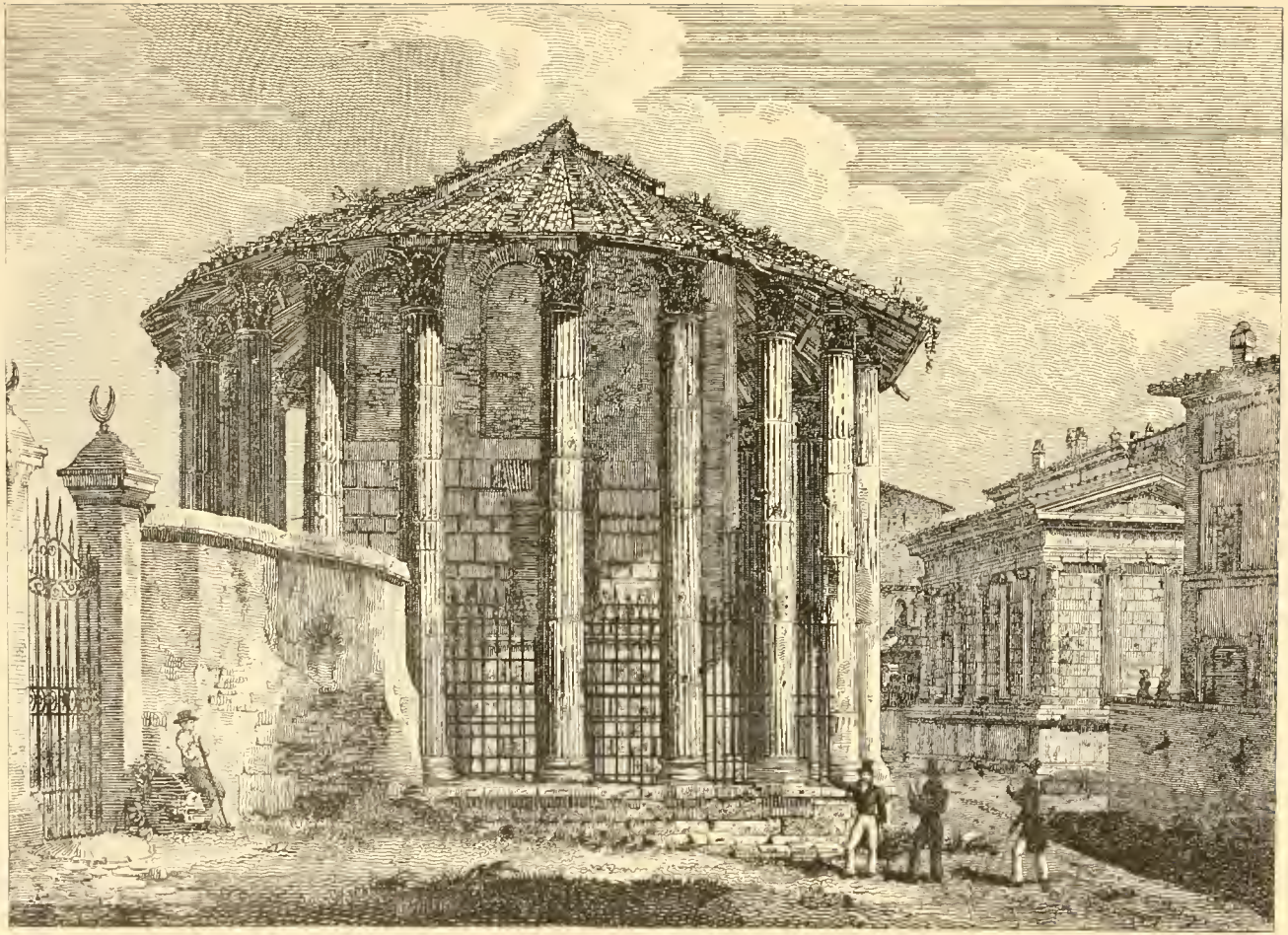
The Greeks reckoned their years by Olympiads of four years each, beginning with the game of 776, in which Corœbus was the conqueror. The Olympic year commenced at the first full moon after the summer solstice, about July 1st.

The Romans computed time from 753, April 20th, the supposed date of the foundation of Rome, "A. U. C." (Anno Urbis Conditæ.)

In the columns of Olympiads, the large figures denote the number of the Olympiad, and the small numeral at the right, after the dash, indicates whether it is the first, second, third, or fourth year of that Olympiad.

B. C.	776 TO 745 B. C.	A. U. C.	OLYM.	A. M.	J. P.
776	Corœbus is victorious at the Olympic games (July 23, ac. Scaliger). This is commonly called First Olympiad. (See 1453 and 884.)		1^{-1}	3229	3938
774	The towns of Pandosia and Metapontum founded in Italy by Grecian emigrants.		1^{-3}	3231	3940
772	The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, begun. One of the Seven Wonders. (Note 9, section C; see 552.)		2^{-1}	3233	3942
767	First recorded universal plague in all parts of the known world.		3^{-2}	3238	3947
760	(About.) The Ephori instituted at Sparta by Theopompus. (Note 19.)		5^{-1}	3245	3954
760	Ennelus, Corinthian poet (one of the Bacchiadæ), flourishes. He wrote a poetical history of Corinth.				
760	Isaiah, one of the Four Greater Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)				
753	Building of Rome, reckoned as A. U. C. 1, beginning April 20, and the first year of the reign of Romulus, its founder.	1	6^{-4}	3252	3961
752	Charops, the first of the Decennial Archons of Athens; *i. e.* archons whose role was limited to ten years.	2	7^{-1}	3253	3962
750	Micah, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Note 18.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	4	7^{-3}	3255	3964
747	The Babylonian Empire begins under Nabonassar.	7	8^{-2}	3258	3967
747	Nabonassarean Era begins Wednesday, February 26. (Note 20.)				
745	End of the reign of Auxtomenes, last king of Corinth, which is governed for the next ninety years by an annually elected magistrate, called Prytanis.	9	8^{-4}	3260	3969

743	Beginning of the first Messenian War, which continues for nearly twenty years, between the Spartans and Messenians.	11	9^{-2}	3262	3971
738	Romulus first arranges the Roman calendar, which is composed of only ten months (304 days).	16	10^{-3}	3267	3976
735	Naxos, in Sicily, founded by the Chalcidians.	19	11^{-2}	3270	3979
734	Syracuse founded by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraclidæ. (See 212.)	20	11^{-3}	3271	3980
734	The colony of Corcyra (now Corfu), the chief of the Ionian Isles, founded by the Corinthians.				
730	Keys invented by Theodore of Samos. (Ac. Pliny.) But locks are said to have been known to the Egyptians nearly 2000 B. C.	24	12^{-3}	3275	3984
724	Polydorus, king of Sparta, takes Ithome and ends the first Messenian War, the Messenians becoming vassals of the Spartans.	30	14^{-1}	3281	3990
721	Samaria taken by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, after a siege of three years, and the ten tribes are carried into captivity, which ends the kingdom of Israel, 254 years after its foundation by Jeroboam.	33	14^{-4}	3284	3993
721	First recorded eclipse of the moon, observed at Babylon, March 19. (Ac. Ptolemy.)				
720	Eclipse of moon observed by the Chaldæans March 8th and September 1st. (Ac. Ptolemy.)	34	15^{-1}	3285	3994
716	Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome. N. B.—He dedicated a temple to Janus, which during his entire reign remained closed, as a sign of peace at Rome.	38	16^{-1}	3289	3998
713	Numa Pompilius corrects the calendar of Romulus by adding the months of January and February to the year, which consisted previously of but ten months. He makes January the first month of the year, and institutes the Feast of New Year's Day, January 1st, dedicating it to Janus.	41	16^{-4}	3292	4001
713	Nahum, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (See Note 18.)				
710	Crotona, one of the most celebrated and powerful states of Magna Græcia, founded by Myscellus, an Achæan leader.	44	17^{-3}	3295	4004
710	Numa Pompilius founds the Temple of Vesta at Rome, and first introduces there the Vestal Virgins.				



TEMPLE OF VESTA.—710 B. C.

708	Tarentum, a town of Magna Græcia, in south of Italy, founded by Phalantus.	46	18^{-1}	3297	4006
691	The welding or soldering of iron introduced by Glaucus, of Chios. (Date ac. Blair.)	63	22^{-2}	3314	4023
685	The Messenians attempt to throw off the Spartan yoke, and begin the second Messenian War. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (645, ac. some recent authorities.) (See 671.)	69	23^{-4}	3320	4029
685	Tyræus, Athenian schoolmaster and remarkable poet, composes elegies and martial songs, which animate the Spartans, and spur them on to victory in second Messenian War.				
684	Chalcedon founded on the Bithynian side of the Bosphorus.	70	24^{-1}	3321	4030
683	Creon, first of the Annual Archons of Athens.	71	24^{-2}	3322	4031
680	The game of chess invented about this time. (Ac. Haydn and others.)	74	25^{-1}	3325	4034
673	(About, or 702.) The angel Raphael is sent by God to Tobit and Sara, in answer to their prayers.—Tobit, 12, 15. Tobit lost his sight the year Esarhaddon or Sarchedonus succeeded his father, Sennacherib.—Tobit 1–2. (681, ac. Encyclo. Brit. and most recent authorities; 680, ac. Haydn's Biog. Dict., J. Thomas, etc.; 710, ac. Usher, Haydn's Dict. of Dates, Boyle, etc.; 711, ac. Blair and Clinton.) Tobit's sight is restored by God, through Raphael, eight years after.—Tobit 14. (681—8=673, or 710—8=702.)	81	26^{-4}	3332	4041
671	The Messenians totally defeated by the Spartans. The end of second Messenian War. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (631 or 628, ac. some recent authorities.) (See 685.)	83	27^{-2}	3334	4043
670	Alcman, lyric poet, native of Sardinia, flourishes.	84	27^{-3}	3335	4044
657	Byzantium (now Constantinople) founded by the Megarians, led by Byzas.	97	30^{-4}	3348	4057
654	Stagira, the birthplace of Aristotle, founded. (Ac. Blair; 665, ac. Lempriere.)	100	31^{-3}	3351	4060
650	Zaleucus, celebrated Greek lawgiver of the Locrians, flourishes.	104	32^{-3}	3355	4064
633	Tomis, capital of Lower Mœsia, founded by a Milesian colony.	121	36^{-4}	3372	4081
632	Birth, at Himera, in Sicily, of Stesichorus, celebrated Greek lyric poet, styled "Father of Choral Song."	122	37^{-1}	3373	4082

631	Cyrene, capital of Cyrenaica, in Africa, founded by Battus of Thera.	123	37^{-2}	3374	4083
630	Zephaniah, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	124	37^{-3}	3375	4084
629	Jeremiah, one of the Four Greater Hebrew Prophets, begins to prophesy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	125	37^{-4}	3376	4085
626	Habakkuk, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins to prophesy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	128	38^{-3}	3379	4088
621	Draco, the archon, makes the first written Athenian code of laws, known as the "Bloody Laws of Draco."	133	39^{-4}	3384	4093
610	Miraculous escape, from pirates, of Arion, the famous poet and cithara player of Lesbos, Greece. (Note 21.) (Date ac. Blair.)	144	42^{-3}	3395	4104
610	Necho, king of Egypt, endeavors to construct a canal between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea; 12,000 men perish in the attempt.				
606	Capture of Nineveh, by the united armies of Cyaxares, king of Media and Persia, and Nabopolassar, king of Babylon; the fall of the Assyrian Empire.	148	43^{-3}	3399	4108
606	Nebuchadnezzar succeeds his father, Nabopolassar, as king of Babylon.				
606	Jehoiakim, king of Judah, the nobles of Judah and Jerusalem, and many of the Israelites, carried captive to Babylon by King Nebuchadnezzar. Among the captives are Daniel, Ananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, whom the king names Belteshazzar, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego. The Babylonish Captivity of Seventy Years, foretold by Jeremiah, ch. xxv., vs. 9–12, begins. Daniel i., 1–7; II. Kings xxiv., 1; II. Chronicles xxxvi., 6–7. (See 536.)				
604	Phœnician mariners, by order of Necho, king of Egypt, sail from the Red Sea, around Africa, and return by the Mediterranean.	150	44^{-1}	3401	4110
600	Massilia, in Gaul (now Marseilles, in France), founded by Phocæans.	154	45^{-1}	3405	4114
600	Alcæus, celebrated Greek lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, and inventor of Alcaic verses, flourishes.				
600	Sappho, famous Greek lyric poetess of Mitylene, flourishes.				

595	Ezekiel, one of the Four Greater Hebrew Prophets, sees his vision and begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)	159	46^{-2}	3410	4119
594	Solon, archon, gives his wise code of laws to the Athenians.	160	46^{-3}	3411	4120
594	July. Siddartha Gautama, generally known as Buddha, the Hindu sage, age 29, retires into seclusion, and plans out the Buddhist religion, which rapidly spreads through Eastern and Central Asia. (See Note 22.)				
593	The Seven Wise Men of Greece flourish. (Note 23.)	161	46^{-4}	3412	4121
593	Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher, flourishes. He is reckoned by some writers among the Seven Wise Men.				
587	"On the ninth day of the fourth month" (June), after a siege of eighteen months, Jerusalem is again taken by Nebuchadnezzar, who puts an end to the kingdom of Judah. The temple, palace, and houses of Jerusalem are burnt by Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, under Nebuchadnezzar.—Jeremiah 52; II. Chronicles xxxvi., 17–21; and II. Kings 25. (588, ac. Usher.)	167	48^{-2}	3418	4127
587	Obadiah, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Ac. Com. Chron.) (Note 18.)				
585	May 28th. Battle of Halys, between Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which had been predicted by Thales of Miletus. (Note 22.)	169	48^{-4}	3420	4129
580	Ananiah, Azariah, and Mishael, "cast into the midst of a burning, fiery furnace," by order of Nebuchadnezzar, for refusing to worship the golden image, are preserved from the flames by God, and sing the Benedicite, "O all ye works of the Lord," etc.—Dan. iii., 23, and Apocrypha, "Song of the Three Holy Children," verse 35. (Date ac. Usher.)	174	50^{-1}	3425	4134
574	The archangel Uriel appears to Esdras, the prophet and chief priest of the Jews, in Babylon.—II. Esdras iv., verses 1 and 36. ("In the thirteenth year after the ruin of the city," *i. e.* 587—13=574. Esdras iii., 1.)	180	51^{-3}	3431	4140
569	Nebuchadnezzar, as a punishment for his pride, is deprived of his reason and driven among the beasts of the field, until the seventh year, when he acknowledges the power of the Most High God,	185	52^{-4}	3436	4145

569	and is then restored to his kingdom, as foretold in 570 by Daniel, ch. iv., vs. 19–36. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	185	52^{-4}	3436	4145
566	First census taken at Rome; citizens number 84,700.	188	53^{-3}	3439	4148
565	(About.) Birth of Lao-Tse, celebrated Chinese philosopher, said to have been born with white hair and eyebrows, indicative of his early wisdom.	189	53^{-4}	3440	4149
564	Death of Æsop, famous fabulist, originally a Phrygian slave. He dedicated his fables to his patron, Crœsus, king of Lydia.	190	54^{-1}	3441	4150
562	First comedy invented and acted, at Athens, on a movable stage, by the Greek poet, Susarion, assisted by Dolon.	192	54^{-3}	3443	4152
559	Cyrus, surnamed "The Great," founds the kingdom of Persia, including that of Media. (Note 24.)	195	55^{-2}	3446	4155
556	Birth of Simonides, celebrated lyric poet, of Cos, an island of Asia Minor, in the entrance of the Ceramic Gulf. He died 467 B. C.	198	56^{-1}	3449	4158
555	Daniel, the prophet, sees his first vision. (Note 18.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	199	56^{-2}	3450	4159
552	The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, one of the Seven Wonders, completed. (Note 9, section C; see 772.)	202	57^{-1}	3453	4162
552	Temple of Jupiter, at Olympia, erected.				
551	Birth of Confucius, most illustrious of Chinese philosophers.	203	57^{-2}	3454	4163
550	Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with Zoroaster I., flourishes. (Date ac. Haydn; 589-519, ac. Lempriere; 1082 B. C., ac. Haydn in another item.) (See 2115.)	204	57^{-3}	3455	4164
548	Temple of Apollo, at Delphi, burned by the Pisistratidæ. (See 1263.)	206	58^{-1}	3457	4166
547	Death of Anaximander, Milesian philosopher, in his 64th year. He made the first geographical maps, invented the sun-dial, constructed the first spheres, etc.	207	58^{-2}	3458	4167
546	Crœsus, king of Lydia, defeated by Cyrus the Great, who adds Lydia to the Persian Empire. (Note 25.)	208	58^{-3}	3459	4168
544	First public library founded at Athens by Pisistratus.	210	59^{-1}	3461	4170
538	Babylon taken by Cyrus the Great, whose empire now comprises Persia, Media, Lydia, Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Syria. (Note 26.)	216	60^{-3}	3467	4176
537	Daniel cast into the lion's den and delivered by God. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	217	60^{-4}	3468	4177

536	Pythagoras, the celebrated Greek moral philosopher of Samos, inventor of the multiplication table, visits Egypt.	218	61-1	3469	4178
536	The Jews, numbering 42,360, together with their 7,337 servants, are permitted by Cyrus to return to their country and rebuild their temple; their seventy years' captivity, as prophesied by Jeremiah, being now accomplished. (Note 27.) (Ac. Com. Chron.) (See 606.)				
536	Vines and olive trees first planted in Gaul by the Greeks of Marseilles. (Ac. Blair.)				
536	First tragedy exhibited at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis, who is supposed to have been the inventor of tragedies.				
534	Terrible plague at Carthage.	220	61-3	3471	4180
534	Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome, murdered. His wise laws and regulations are set aside by his successor, Tarquinius II. (Superbus), seventh and last king of Rome.				
534	Daniel, one of the Four Greater Hebrew Prophets, sees his last vision. (Note 18.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)				
532	Anacreon, celebrated lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, flourishes.	222	62-1	3473	4182
525	Egypt conquered by Cambyses, and added to the Persian Empire.	229	63-4	3480	4189
524	Cyrene and Libya, to the confines of Carthage, conquered by the Persians. (Ac. Blair.)	230	64-1	3481	4190
523	Eclipse of the moon, July 16th. (Ac. Blair.)	231	64-2	3482	4191
522	Birth, at Thebes, of Pindar, greatest Greek lyric poet. (See 442.)	232	64-3	3483	4192
520	Isfendiyâr, one of the most celebrated Persian heroes, son of Darius Hystaspis, flourishes.	234	65-1	3485	4194
520	Roostam, most illustrious of Persian heroes, flourishes.				
520	Sixth month, Haggai, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Note 18.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)				
520	The Hebrew words "Hallelujah" (Praise the Lord) and "Amen" (So be it) said to have been introduced in the Hebrew hymns and into the temple worship by Haggai: although "Amen" was commanded by God to be used by the Israelites 1490 B. C., in Book of Numbers, and in 1451, Deut. xxvii.; and "Hallelujah" appears in many of the Psalms from 106th to 150th.				

520	Eighth month, Zechariah, one of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, sees his vision and begins his prophecy. (Note 18.) (Ac. Com. Chron.)	234	65^{-1}	3485	4194
517	The Chinese have recorded at this date the interview between their celebrated philosopher, Confucius, and Lao-Tse, when the latter cautioned Confucius against seeking the honors of the world, observing that the possessor of true wisdom seeks rather to hide than to display his riches.	237	65^{-4}	3488	4197
515	The Jews, under the patronage of Darius, complete and dedicate their second or new temple, on the third day of the month Adar (March 10th).—Ezra vi., 15. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	239	66^{2}	3490	4199
515	(About.) Death of Pherecydes, Greek philosopher of Scyros, age 84.				
511	Milo, celebrated athlete, at the head of the Crotonian army, gains a decisive victory over the Sybarites. (Note 28.)	243	67^{-2}	3494	4203
510	Telesilla, lyric poetess of Argos, flourishes. She bravely defended her country against the Spartans and obliged them to raise the siege.	244	67^{-3}	3495	4204
509	The Tarquins driven from Rome; regal power is abolished, and an aristocratic republic established, with two annually elected consuls at its head.	245	67^{-4}	3496	4205
506	Thrace subdued by the Persians.	248	68^{-3}	3499	4208
505	Darius, king of Persia, conquers the Islands of Imbros and Lemnos, takes Chalcedon, crosses the Bosphorus, and makes himself master of Byzantium (Constantinople.) (Ac. Blair.)	249	68^{-4}	3500	4209
504	Sardis, in Asia Minor, burnt by the Athenians, which gives rise to the invasion of Attica by Darius, of Persia.	250	69^{-1}	3501	4210
499	Æschylus, one of the three great Greek tragedians, first appears in public as a tragic poet, age 26. (Note 29.)	255	70^{-2}	3506	4215
498	The office of Dictator created at Rome, and first held by the consul, T. Lartius Flavus.	256	70^{-3}	3507	4216
495	Birth of Sophocles, first of the three great Greek tragedians, at Colonus, a village near Athens. (See 468, 405, and Note 29.)	259	71^{-2}	3510	4219
494	Fourth day of the Ides of December. The office of Tribune first instituted at Rome.	260	71^{-3}	3511	4220
490	Darius sends a large army, under Datis and Artaphernes, to invade Greece. They are defeated at	264	72^{-3}	3515	4224

MILTIADES.

SEE 490 B. C.

THEMISTOCLES RECEIVING THE PALMS OF VICTORY.—479 B. C.

SEE 480 B. C.

EXILE OF THEMISTOCLES.—471 B. C.

490	the memorable battle of Marathon, by Miltiades, with a very inferior force, September 28th.	264	72^{-3}	3515	4224
487	Birth of Gorgias, celebrated sophist and orator of Sicily. (See 380.)	267	73^{-2}	3518	4227
486	The Agrarian Law, for an equitable division of conquered lands, is first proposed at Rome by Spurius Cassius, then consul; but is rejected. (See 485 and 134.)	268	73^{-3}	3519	4228
485	The office of Quæstor first created at Rome. (Ac. Lempriere.)	269	73^{-4}	3520	4229
485	Agrarian Law again proposed and rejected. (See 486 and 134.)				
485	Spurius Cassius, one of the most distinguished Romans of his age, having been consul three times, is accused of aiming at majesty, and is thrown from the Tarpeian rock.				
484	Æschylus gains first prize for tragedy. (See 499, 456, and Note 29.)	270	74^{-1}	3521	4230
484	Birth (at Halicarnassus) of Herodotus, celebrated Greek historian, frequently styled "The Father of History."				
481	Xerxes, king of Persia, having prepared an immense force, naval and military, for the invasion of Greece, commences his march, and winters at Sardis.	273	74^{-4}	3524	4233
480	Celebrated battle of Thermopylæ, between Persians and Greeks, in which three hundred Spartans resist in the narrow pass for three successive days (August 7, 8, and 9) the repeated attacks of the bravest and most courageous of the Persian army, which, according to some historians, numbered about 5,000,000.	274	75^{-1}	3525	4234
480	October 20th. Great naval victory gained over the Persians, at Salamis, by the Greeks, under Themistocles. Foretold by Daniel, xi., 2.				
480	Xerxes returns to Persia and leaves Mardonius (son-in-law of Darius) in Greece at the head of an army of 300,000 chosen men.				
480	Birth of Euripides, one of the three great tragic poets of Greece. (See 455, 406, and Note 29.)				
479	Athens taken and burnt by Mardonius, after which his army is totally routed, and he slain, at Platæa, by the Athenians, Spartans, and Tegæans, under Pausanias and Aristides, September 22d.	275	75^{-2}	3526	4235

479	On the same day the Persian fleet is defeated at Mycale by Leotychides, king of Sparta, and Xanthippus, the Athenian archon.	275	75^{-2}	3526	4235
479	Birth of Antiphon, one of the Ten Attic Orators. (See 411, and Note 30.)				
479	Death of Confucius, most illustrious of Chinese philosophers.				
477	July 17th. Massacre of the 306 Fabii, their clients, and servants, at Cremera, by the Veientes (*i. e.* inhabitants of Veii, a powerful city about twelve miles from Rome.)	277	75^{-4}	3528	4237
475	(About.) Parmenides, Greek philosopher of Elis, flourishes. He teaches that the earth is round, and suspended in the centre of the universe in a fluid lighter than air, so that all bodies left to themselves fall to the surface.	279	76^{-2}	3530	4239
468	Sophocles, the great Greek tragedian, age 27, gains first prize for his maiden drama, "Triptolemus." N. B.—In his public career of sixty-three years, from 468 to 405, he won first prize for tragedy twenty times. (See 195, 405, and Note 29.)	286	78^{-1}	3537	4246
467	Birth of Andocides, one of the Ten Athenian Orators. (See 391, and Note 30.)	287	78^{-2}	3538	4247
466	Cimon, Athenian general (son of Miltiades), age about 34, gains a great victory over the Persian fleet, at the mouth of the Eurymedon, in Pamphylia, where he captures 200 ships from the enemy. On the same day he also completely defeats the Persian army on land, and thus effectually ends the war between Greece and Persia.	288	78^{-3}	3539	4248
465	Third Messenian War begins. (See 455.)	289	78^{-4}	3540	4249
464	Zeno of Elea, in Italy, Greek philosopher, flourishes.	290	79^{-1}	3541	4250
460	Birth, on the Island of Cos, of Hippocrates, most eminent physician of antiquity, styled "The Father of Medicine."	294	80^{-1}	3545	4254
460	Birth, at Abdera, in Thrace, of Democritus, celebrated Greek philosopher.				
458	Birth, at Athens, of Lysias, one of the Ten Athenian Orators. (Note 30. See 378.)	296	80^{-3}	3547	4256
458	Cincinnatus called from the plough and appointed dictator of Rome. He repairs to the field of battle, where his countrymen are closely besieged by the Æqui. He defeats the enemy and returns to Rome in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he resigns his office and retires to his farm.				

PERICLES.

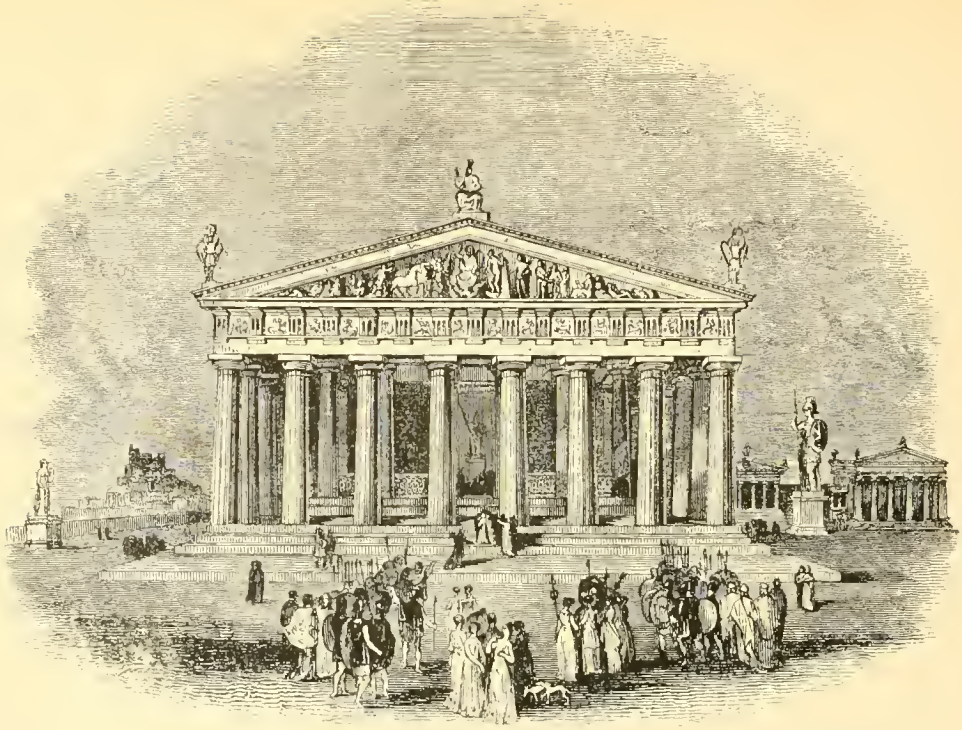
SEE 429 B. C.

PINDAR.

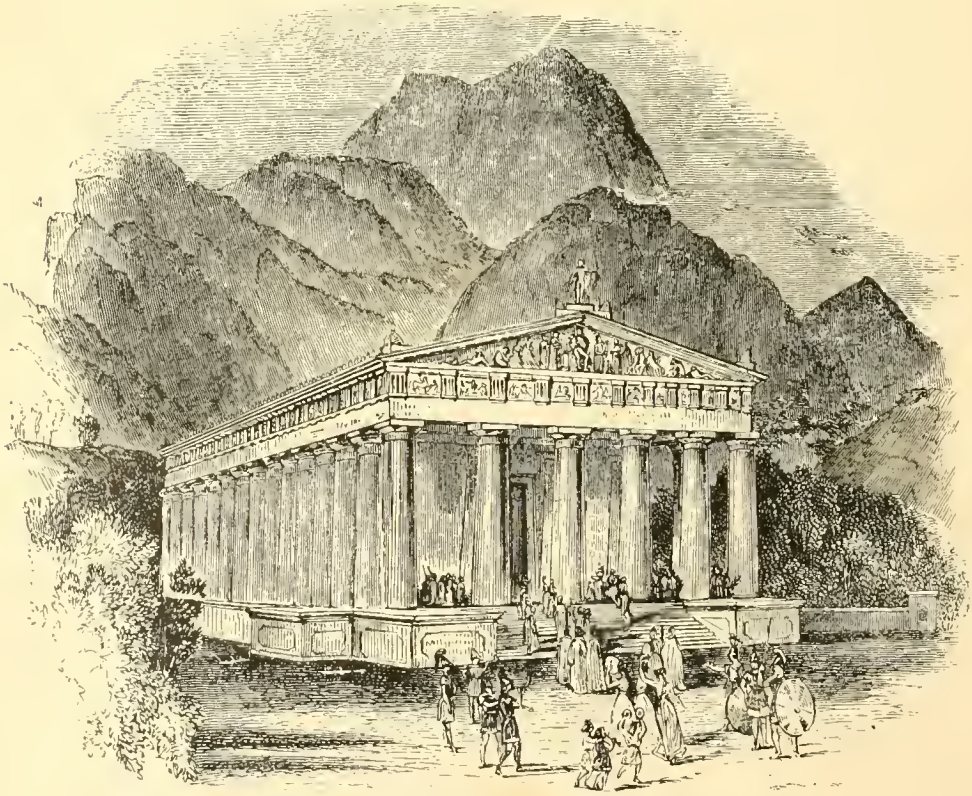
SEE 442 B. C.

ARISTOPHANES.

SEE 427 B. C.



THE PARTHENON AT ATHENS.
SEE 442 AND 438 B. C.



TEMPLE OF APOLLO EPICURIUS, AT BASSÆ, IN ARCADIA.
BUILT BY THE ARCHITECT ICTINUS, ABOUT 450 B. C.

458 Ezra (author of the book "Ezra" in the Bible, and perhaps of the two books of Chronicles), at the head of about 1,772 Jews, besides women and children, goes from Babylon to Jerusalem, in accordance with the decree of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. (See Ezra, ch. vii. and viii.) (Ac. Com. Chron.) 296 80-3 3547 4256

Beginning of the Seventy Weeks, in Daniel ix., 24. (See Note 31.)

456 The number of tribunes at Rome increased from five to ten. 298 81-1 3549 4258

456 Death of Æschylus, one of the three great Greek tragedians. (See 499, 484, and Note 29.)

455 Euripides, age 25, produces his first tragedy, the "Pleiades." (See 480, 406, and Note 29, section C.) 299 81-2 3550 4259

455 Third and last Messenian War ends with the final defeat of the Messenians by the Spartans.

454 Aristachus of Tegea, Greek tragic poet, flourishes. 300 81-3 3551 4260

454 Cratinus and Plato, Athenian comic poets, flourish.

451 Ion of Chios, celebrated Greek tragedian (one of the five Greek tragic poets, ac. Alexandrian canon), exhibits his first drama. (Note 29.) 303 82-2 3554 4263

451 Decemviri (ten magistrates) first appointed at Rome.

451 The first "Ten Tables of Laws" framed at Rome by the Decemviri.

450 The "Twelve Tables of Laws" at Rome completed and promulgated. 304 82-3 3555 4264

450 Empedocles, celebrated philosopher, poet, and historian, of Agrigentum, in Sicily, flourishes.

445 Nehemiah permitted by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. (See Nehemiah ii.) (Ac. Com. Chron.) 309 83-4 3560 4269

445 Herodotus, celebrated historian, of Halicarnassus, in his 39th year, publicly repeats, at the Olympic games, the history which he had composed. It is received with universal applause.

442 Death of Pindar, the famous Greek lyric poet, æt. 80. (See 522.) 312 84-3 3563 4272

442 (About.) The Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, at Athens, built by the architects Ictinus and Callicrates. (See 438.)

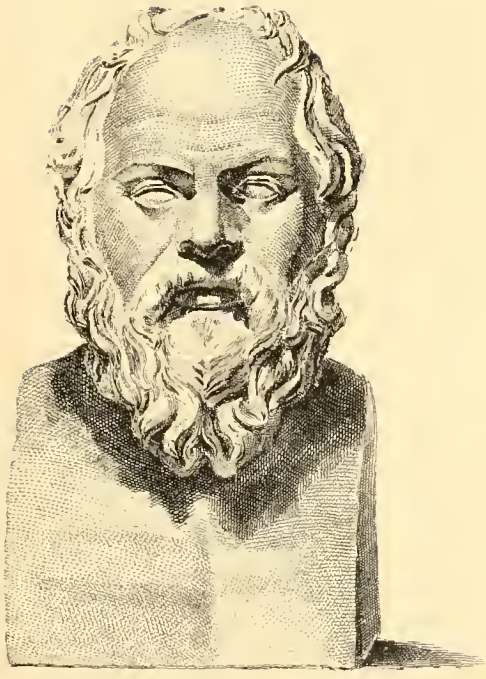
441 The battering-ram invented by Artemon, a Spartan. 313 84-4 3564 4273

440	Polygnotus, of Thasos, and Panænus, of Athens, celebrated Greek painters, flourish.	314	85-1	3565	4274
438	(About.) The celebrated statue of Minerva, by Phidias, completed and erected in the Parthenon, at Athens. (See 442.)	316	85-3	3567	4276
436	Birth of Isocrates, one of the Ten Athenian Orators. (Note 30; see 338.)	318	86-1	3569	4278
436	Polycletus, of Sicyon, celebrated statuary, flourishes.				
432	The Metonic cycle of nineteen years (Golden Number) invented by Meton, the Greek astronomer.	322	87-1	3573	4282
431	The Peloponnesian War begins May 7th, and continues twenty-seven years.	323	87-2	3574	4283
430	Severe plague at Athens.	324	87-3	3575	4284
429	Death of Pericles, illustrious Athenian orator and statesman; age 70.	325	87-4	3576	4285
429	May 21st. Birth of Plato, the famous Greek philosopher, descended on his father's side from King Codrus, and on his mother's side from the lawgiver, Solon. (See 360 and 347.)				
428	Iophon, one of the five Greek tragic poets (ac. Alexandrian canon), and son of Sophocles, gains second prize for tragedy, in a contest where Euripides wins first prize and Ion third. (Note 29.)	326	88-1	3577	4286
428	Death of Anaxagoras, the philosopher, age 71.				
427	Aristophanes, celebrated comic poet of Greece, gains second prize for his comedy, "Dætales," the first play exhibited by him.	327	88-2	3578	4287
423	Thucydides, celebrated Greek historian, begins to write his history of the Peloponnesian War.	331	89-2	3582	4291
422	Death of Cratinus, celebrated Athenian poet of the old comedy, age 97.	332	89-3	3583	4292
420	The number of quæstors at Rome changed from two to four.	334	90-1	3585	4294
420	First stone theatre (Theatre of Bacchus) built at Athens by Philos. (Ac. Haydn, etc.; 478, ac. Blair.)				
420	Birth of Isæus, one of the Ten Athenian Orators. (See 353, and Note 30.)				
416	Agathon, celebrated Greek poet, gains first prize for tragedy. (See 400 B. C.)	338	91-1	3589	4298
415	Xenocles, Athenian tragic poet, gains first prize for tragedy, Euripides being his competitor.	339	91-2	3590	4299
413	Total eclipse of the moon observed at Sardis, August 27th.	341	91-4	3592	4301

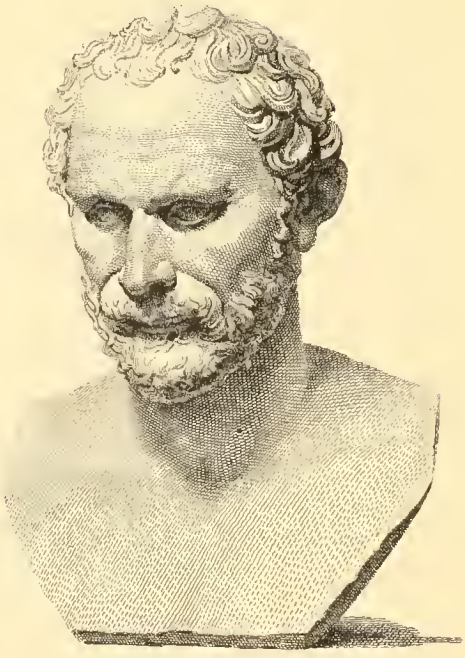
411	Death of Hellanicus, of Mitylene, celebrated Greek historian, age 84.	343	92^{-2}	3594	4303
411	Antiphon, one of the Ten Athenian Orators, is put to death. (See 479, and Note 30.)				
410	Zeuxis, of Heraclea, and Parrhasius, of Ephesus, famous painters, flourish. (Note 32.)	344	92^{-3}	3595	4304
408	The City of Rhodes founded, to be the capital of the Island of Rhodes.	346	93^{-1}	3597	4306
406	Death of Euripides, age 74. (Note 29, section C; see 480 and 455.)	348	93^{-3}	3599	4308
405	Naval Battle of Ægospotamus, at which Conon, famous Athenian general, is defeated by Lysander, celebrated Spartan general. The Athenians lose in this engagement 3,000 men and their fleet of 120 ships, excepting a few, in which Conon and a remnant escape.	349	93^{-4}	3600	4309
405	Death of Sophocles, age 90. (Note 29, section B.) (See 495 and 468.)				
404	April 24th. Athens taken by Lysander, the Spartan general, who changes its democracy into an oligarchy, ruled by thirty archons, usually called the "Thirty Tyrants."	350	94^{-1}	3601	4310
404	End of the Peloponnesian War.				
403	Thrasybulus, famous Athenian general, begins the expulsion of the "Thirty Tyrants." The ancient laws of Solon restored at Athens.	351	94^{-2}	3602	4311
403	The Ionic alphabet of twenty-four characters substituted at Athens for the former Greek alphabet of sixteen characters.				
401	The memorable successful retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon.	353	94^{-4}	3604	4313
400	(About.) Eupompus, of Sicyon, celebrated Greek painter, flourishes.	354	95^{-1}	3605	4314
400	Death of Agathon, celebrated Greek poet, age 47. (Born 447 B. C.) (See 416.)				
400	Sophron, Greek comic poet, supposed to have been the inventor of mimes, flourishes.				
399	Catapultæ, a military engine for throwing stones, arrows, etc., invented by Dionysius, of Syracuse.	355	95^{-2}	3606	4315
399	Socrates, famous philosopher and moralist, condemned to death, being falsely accused of impiety; age 70. (Note 33.)				
397	Malachi, last of the Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets, begins his prophecy. (Note 18.)	357	95^{-4}	3608	4317

396	(About.) Birth of Lycurgus, one of the Ten Athenian Orators. (Note 30; see 323.)	358	96-1	3609	4318
396	Birth of Hyperides, one of the Decade. (See 322, and Note 30.)				
396	The philosophic sect of Cynics founded by Antisthenes.				
391	Death of Andocides, one of the Decade. (See 467, and Note 30.)	363	97-2	3614	4323
390	July 16th. Battle on the Allia, in which the Roman army is defeated by the Celts from the northeast of Italy (called Gauls by the Romans), under Brennus. They take, plunder, and burn Rome.	364	97-3	3615	4324
390	Camillus, recalled from exile, collects the scattered Romans, and expels the enemy.				
389	Birth of Æschines, one of the Decade. (See 314, and Note 30.)	365	97-4	3616	4325
384	Birth, at Stagira, of Aristotle, famous Greek philosopher.	370	99-1	3621	4330
382	Birth of Demosthenes, one of the Decade. (See 322, and Note 30.)	372	99-3	3623	4332
380	Death of Gorgias, of Sicily, celebrated sophist and orator; age 107. (See 487.)	374	100-1	3625	4334
378	Birth, at Chios, of Theopompus, famous Greek historian.	376	100-3	3627	4336
378	Death of Lysias, one of the Decade; age 80. (See 458, and Note 30.)				
375	Isæus, one of the Ten Attic Orators, flourishes. (Note 30.)	379	101-2	3630	4339
372	(About.) Birth of Meng-Tse, or, in Latin, Mencius, the most celebrated, next to Confucius, of all the Chinese philosophers. (See 289.)	382	102-1	3633	4342
367	Death of Dionysius I., Tyrant of Syracuse. (See 400.)	387	103-2	3638	4347
366	The Roman office of Consul first thrown open to the Plebes: L. Sextius Lateranus elected from the Plebeians.	388	103-3	3639	4348
366	The office of Prætor created at Rome.				
360	Birth of Dinarchus, one of the Decade. (See 292, and Note 30.)	394	105-1	3645	4354
360	The great Plato, sold as a slave by Dionysius II., Tyrant of Syracuse, is redeemed by Archytas, of Tarentum, celebrated as an astronomer, geometer, and inventor of the screw, pulley, several mathematical instruments, and a wooden pigeon which could fly. (See 429 and 347.)				

ARISTOTLE.
SEE 384 B. C.



SOCRATES.
SEE 399 B. C.



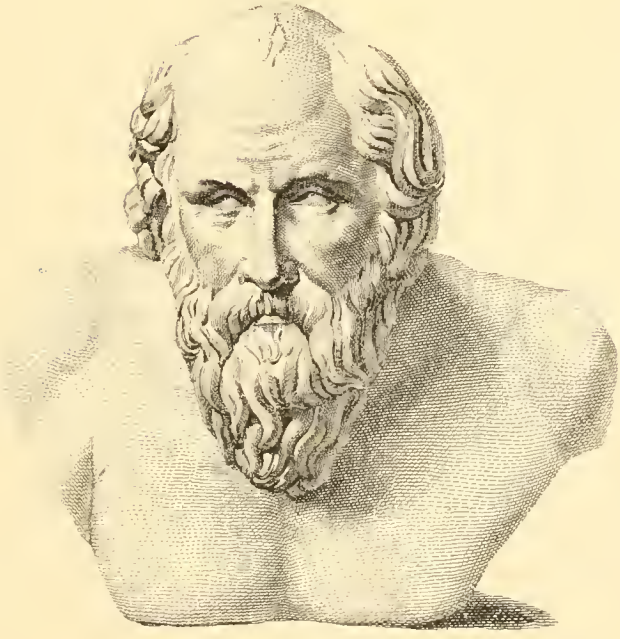
DEMOSTHENES.
SEE 382 B. C.

357	Death of Hippocrates, most celebrated physician of antiquity, styled "The Father of Medicine;" age 103—free from all disorders of mind and body. His birthplace was the Island of Cos.	397	105-4	3648	4357
357	Death of Democritus, celebrated philosopher of Abdera; age 103.				
356	October 13–14. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, one of the Seven Wonders, burned by Erostratus, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great. (Note 9, section C.)	398	106-1	3649	4358
353	(About.) Death of Isæus, one of the Ten Attic Orators. (See 420, and Note 30.)	401	106-4	3652	4361
352	Death of Eudoxus, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, geometry, and astronomy; the first among the Greeks to correctly compute the length of the year—$365\frac{1}{4}$ days.	402	107-1	3653	4362
352	The Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders, erected by Artemisia. (Note 9, section E.)				
350	Praxiteles, famous sculptor of Magna Græcia, flourishes.	404	107-3	3655	4364
347	May 21st. Death of Plato, the illustrious Greek philosopher, on his 82d birthday. His original name was Aristocles, but he was called Plato on account of his large, broad shoulders. (See 429 and 360.)	407	108-2	3658	4367
338	Death of Isocrates, one of the Decade; age 98. (See 436, and Note 30.)	416	110-3	3667	4376
336	Alexander the Great, age 20, ascends the throne of Macedon, and begins his career of victory.	418	111-1	3669	4378
336	The Prætorship at Rome is thrown open to the Plebes, and Publilius Philo is elected to the office.				
336	Revolution of eclipses first calculated by Calippus, of Cyzicus. (See 330.)				
334	May 22d. Battle of Granicus, in which Alexander the Great defeats the Persians with great slaughter.	420	111-3	3671	4380
333	October. Battle of Issus, in which Darius loses one hundred thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry, while the Macedonians, under Alexander, lose only about three hundred infantry and one hundred and fifty cavalry.	421	111-4	3672	4381
332	Fall of Tyre, August 20th, after a siege of seven months. (See 2267 and 1257.)	422	112-1	3673	4382
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander. The foundation of Alexandria, in Egypt.				

331	October 1st. Battle of Arbela, in which the Persians are again defeated. Flight of Darius.	423	112^{-2}	3674	4383
331	The Persian Empire, having existed 228 years from its foundation by Cyrus the Great, is conquered by Alexander.				
330	The Calippic Period, or cycle of seventy-six years, invented by the Greek astronomer, Calippus, of Cyzicus, begins with this date, June 28th. (See 336.)	424	112^{-3}	3675	4384
330	Lysippus, famous statuary of Sicyon, flourishes. (Patronized by Alexander.)				
330	Philippides, earliest and one of the best of the writers of the new comedy, flourishes. He died at an advanced age from excessive joy on obtaining the comic prize, contrary to his expectations.				
330	Apelles, celebrated painter of Cos, flourishes. (Patronized by Alexander.)				
330	Protogenes, Greek painter of great celebrity, flourishes.				
325	(About.) Lysistratus, Greek statuary of Sicyon, invents moulds from which he casts wax figures.	429	113^{-4}	3680	4389
323	April 21st. Death, at Babylon, of Alexander the Great, age 32. His kingdom is divided between his four principal generals.	431	114^{-2}	3682	4391
323	Death of Lycurgus, one of the Ten Attic Orators. (See 396, and Note 30.)				
323	Death, at Corinth, of Diogenes, the celebrated Cynic philosopher; age 90.				
322	October 14th. Demosthenes, greatest orator of antiquity, and one of the Decade, to escape from Antipater, takes poison in the Temple of Neptune, on the Island of Calauria, and dies, age 60. (See 385, and Note 30.)	432	114^{-3}	3683	4392
322	August. Death, at Chalcis, of Aristotle, famous Greek philosopher; age 62.				
322	Hyperides, one of the Ten Attic Orators, put to death by Antipater, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Cranon.				
321	Menander, chief of the new comedy, brings out his first drama, age 21. He composed 105 plays.	433	114^{-4}	3684	4393
320	Crates, of Thebes, celebrated Cynic philosopher, flourishes.	434	115^{-1}	3685	4394
317	Phocian, Athenian statesman and general, celebrated for his virtues, private as well as public, is put to death by the Athenians; age 85. He was forty-five times chosen governor of Athens.	437	115^{-4}	3688	4397

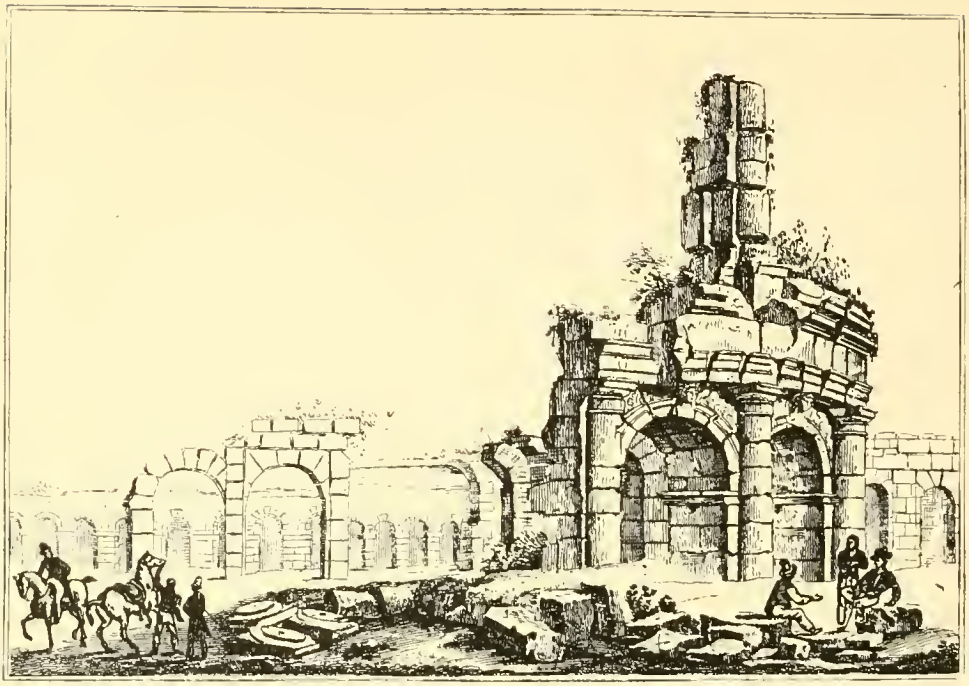
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

SEE 331 B. C.



DIOGENES.

SEE 323 B. C.



RUINS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF CAPUA, S. ITALY,
WHERE HANNIBAL WINTERED AFTER THE BATTLE OF CANNÆ.
SEE 216 AND 312 B. C.

THE APPIAN WAY.
SEE 312 B. C.

314	Death of Xenocrates, a philosopher, born at Chalcedon; noted for his virtues and integrity; age 82.	440	116-3	3691	4400
314	Death of Æschines, one of the Decade. (See 389, and Note 30.)				
312	October 1st. Era of the Seleucides begins with the return to Babylon of Seleucus Nicator.	442	117-1	3693	4402
312	The Philosopher Zeno begins to teach at Athens, and founds the sect of Stoics. (See 263.)				
312	Claudiæ Aquæ (the first aqueduct), bringing water to Rome from Tusculum; the Via Appia (the Appian Way), from Rome to Capua; and a canal through the Pontine marshes, constructed by Appius Claudius, while censor.				
301	Battle of Ipsus. The army of Antigonus, king of Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia, is defeated by the united forces of Cassander, king of Macedonia; Seleucus, king of Babylon; Ptolemy I. (Soter), king of Egypt; and Lysimachus, king of Thrace. Antigonus is slain.	453	119-4	3704	4413
300	The City of Antioch, having been begun by Antigonus, is completed by Seleucus Nicator for his royal residence.	454	120-1	3705	4414
300	Euclid, of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician, flourishes.				
298	Ptolemy I. (Soter) begins to build the celebrated Alexandrian Library.	456	120-3	3707	4416
298	Sostratus, of Cnidus, is employed by Ptolemy to build the Pharos, one of the Seven Wonders. (Note 9, section F.)				
293	The first sun-dial at Rome is placed on the Temple of Quirinus, by the consul, Papirius Cursor, and time at Rome first divided into hours.	461	121-4	3712	4421
292	Death of Menander, Athenian comic poet; age 50.	462	122-1	3713	4422
292	The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders, begun by Chares. (Note 9, section G.)				
292	Dinarchus, one of the Decade, returns to Athens from exile. (See 360, and Note 30.)				
289	Death of the celebrated Chinese philosopher, Meng-Tse, or, in Latin, Mencius; age 83. (See 372.)	465	122-4	3716	4425
289	Posidippus, last poet of the new comedy, begins to exhibit his dramas.				
285	Dionysius, of Alexandria, begins his astronomical era on the 6th of June. He first computes the length of the year to be exactly 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.	469	123-4	3720	4429

284	(About.) Sositheus, Sosiphanes, and Philiscus, three of the Tragic Pleiad, flourish. (Note 34.)	470	124-1	3721	4430
284	The Public Library of Alexandria completed by Ptolemy Philadelphus. (See 298.)				
283	Ptolemy Philadelphus completes the Pharos, one of the Seven Wonders. (Note 9, section F.)	471	124-2	3722	4431
280	(About.) Homerus, or Homer Jr., Greek poet, one of the Tragic Pleiad, flourishes. (Note 34.)	474	125-1	3725	4434
277	The completion of the Septuagint version of the Scriptures, by seventy-two learned Jews, employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, to translate from the Hebrew into the Greek language their Scriptures. The Septuagint includes all the books of the Old Testament, and the deutero-canonical books commonly called "Apocrypha." According to some chronologists, Ptolemy in 284–283 first ordered the translation begun. Ac. Justin Martyr, the seventy-two were shut up in thirty-six cells, and each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison it was found that the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter.	477	125-4	3728	4437
272	(About.) Theocritus, celebrated Greek pastoral poet, composes, at Syracuse, his "Idyls." He is called the creator of bucolic poetry.	482	127-1	3733	4442
270	Death of Epicurus, Greek philosopher, and founder of the Epicurean sect; age 72. He wrote about three hundred volumes.	484	127-3	3735	4444
269	The first silver coinage at Rome: previously all Roman coins were of brass.	485	127-4	3736	4445
265	The number of quæstors at Rome increased from four to eight. (Ac. Blair.)	489	128-4	3740	4449
264	The Parian or Arundelian Marbles sculptured. (Note 10.)	490	129-1	3741	4450
264	The beautiful city of Nicomedia founded by Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, in Asia Minor.				
264	The Roman army sent to aid the Mamertines in Messana against the Carthaginians, which is the beginning of the first Punic War, which continues twenty-three years.				
263	Death of Zeno, the great Greek philosopher, and founder of the school of Stoics; age 92. He was born at Citium, on the Island of Cyprus, 355, and taught philosophy at Athens forty-nine years. (See 312.)	491	129-2	3742	4451

260	Duilius, Roman consul, inventor of grappling irons, gains, off Mylæ, a great naval victory over the Carthaginians. The first Roman naval victory.	494	130-1	3745	4454
260	Lycophron, celebrated Greek poet and grammarian, one of the Pleiad, flourishes. (Note 34.)				
260	Manetho, celebrated Egyptian writer and priest, flourishes. He was keeper of the sacred archives at Heliopolis, and was the first Egyptian who wrote in Greek an account of the religion, history, and chronology of Egypt.				
250	Callimachus, of Cyrene, celebrated Greek poet and grammarian, flourishes.	504	132-3	3755	4464
250	The dynasty of the Arsacidæ, in Parthia, founded by Arsaces.				
250	Conon, of Samos, celebrated Greek geometer and astronomer, inventor of the curve called the "Spiral of Archimedes," flourishes.				
250	Sadoc founds the sect of Sadducees; Jews who deny the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the dead.				
241	March 10th. The consul, Lutatius Catalus, gains a decisive victory, near the Ægates, over the Carthaginian fleet, under Hanno. The end of first Punic War. The Carthaginians promise to release all the Roman captives, to yield Sicily and other islands in the Mediterranean to the Romans, and to pay them within twenty years 3,000 Euboic talents.	513	134-4	3764	4473
241	Death of Bion, philosopher and sophist, of Borysthenes, in Scythia, famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy. (Ac. Lempriere.)				
240	Livius Andronicus produces his first drama, the first comedy acted at Rome.	514	135-1	3765	4474
239	Birth of Ennius, celebrated Latin epic poet, at Rudiæ, in Calabria.	515	135-2	3766	4475
235	Rome, at peace with all nations, closes the Temple of Janus, for the first time since the reign of Numa Pompilius, 716–672 B. C.	519	136-2	3770	4479
230	Ambassadors, sent by Rome to protest against the piracies of the Illyrians, are murdered by Queen Teuta, which causes the first Illyrian War.	524	137-3	3775	4484
229	The Illyrians agree to the terms of peace prescribed by the Romans.	525	137-4	3776	4485
224	Earthquake at Rhodes; the Colossus, one of the Seven Wonders, is thrown down. (Note 9, section G.)	530	139-1	3781	4490

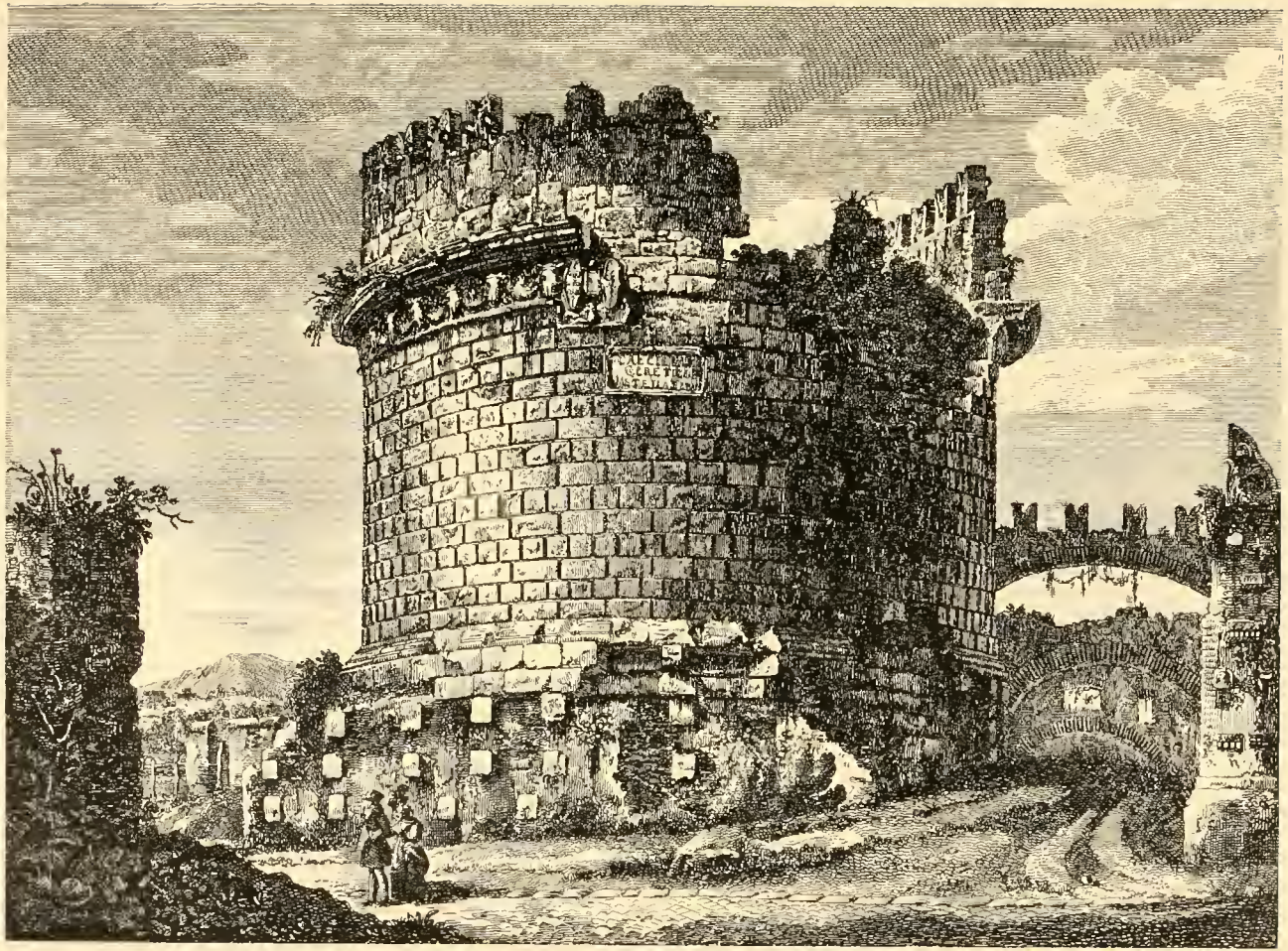
220	Quintus Fabius Pictor, first Roman historian, flourishes. N. B.—His work, entitled "Annals of Fabius Pictor," contains the history of Rome from its foundation to A. U. C. 536 (218 B. C.)	534	140-1	3785	4494
220	Apollonius, of Perga, celebrated geometer, flourishes.				
219	Saguntum taken by Hannibal, after a siege of eight months.	535	140-2	3786	4495
218	The beginning of the second Punic War, caused by the capture of Saguntum. March of Hannibal across the Alps, at the head of the Carthaginian army.	536	140-3	3787	4496
217	Flaminius, Roman consul, defeated and slain by Hannibal, at the battle of Thrasymenus. (June 23d, ac. Haydn.)	537	140-4	3788	4497
216	August 2d. Battle of Cannæ; 88,000 Romans, under Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, are again defeated by Hannibal with an army of 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards: 40,000 Romans slain.	538	141-1	3789	4498
214	Che-Hwang-te, Chinese emperor, begins the building of the great Chinese Wall. (See 210.)	540	141-3	3791	4500
212	Syracuse taken by the Romans, under Marcellus, after a siege of two years. (See 734.)	542	142-1	3793	4502
212	Death of Archimedes, the famous geometer of Syracuse. (Note 35.)				
210	Great Chinese Wall completed,—1,728 miles long, 20 feet thick at base, and 15 feet at top; 25 or 30 feet high, with turrets of 35 to 40 feet high at intervals of 200 to 300 yards. (See 214.)	544	142-3	3795	4504
202	Battle of Zama, at which Hannibal is totally defeated by Scipio.	552	144-3	3803	4512
201	End of second Punic War. The Carthaginians sue for peace, which the Romans grant on hard terms.	553	144-4	3804	4513
198	Attalus, king of Pergamus, introduces books with vellum leaves in place of the rolls heretofore in use.	556	145-3	3807	4516
194	Death of Eratosthenes, of Cyrene, famous astronomer and geometer, inventor of the armillary sphere; age 82.	560	146-3	3811	4520
188	Total eclipse of the sun: three days' supplication decreed at Rome. (Ac. Livy.)	566	148-1	3817	4526
187	Plague rages in the Grecian Islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroying 2,000 persons daily. (Ac. Pliny.)	567	148-2	3818	4527
184	Death of Plautus, celebrated Roman comic poet; age 70.	570	149-1	3821	4530

SCIPIO.

SEE 202 B. C.

170	Paper invented in China.	584	152-3	3835	4544
169	Death of Ennius, celebrated Roman epic poet; age 70.	585	152-4	3836	4545
168	June 21st. Eclipse of the moon, predicted by Caius Sulpicius Gallus, the famous astronomer and predictor.	586	153-1	3837	4546
168	June 22d. Battle of Pydna, where Perseus is defeated by the Romans, under Æmilius Paulus. Fall of the Macedonian kingdom.				
168	Jerusalem plundered, the Jews cruelly persecuted, and the temple desecrated by Antiochus IV., of Syria, surnamed Epiphanes. (See I. Maccabees, i., 29–59, and II. Maccabees, vi., 1–12.)				
167	First public library opened at Rome; the Romans having brought the books from Macedonia. (See 284.)	587	153-2	3838	4547
166	Judas Maccabeus begins delivering the Jews from the Syrians. (See I. Maccabees, ch. 3 and 4; also, II. Maccabees, ch. 8.)	588	153-3	3839	4548
166	"Andria" acted at Rome; the first play produced by Terence (Publius Terentius Afer), celebrated dramatist.				
165	Terence produces his second drama, "Hecyra."	589	153-4	3840	4549
163	Terence completes his third drama, "Heautontimorounenos." (Self-Tormentor.)	591	154-2	3842	4551
162	The first degree of longitude and latitude fixed at Ferro, S. W. Canary Islands, by Hipparchus, of Nice.	592	154-3	3843	4552
161	Terence produces the dramas "Eunuchus" and "Phormio." "Eunuchus" is acted twice the first day.	593	154-4	3844	4553
161	The "Fannia Lex" passed by the consul Fannius, to restrain the luxury and extravagance of the people. (Note 36.)				
160	Death of Æmilius Paulus, age 69. (At whose funeral games, Terence first exhibits his play "Adelphi.")	594	155-1	3845	4554
159	Death of Terence, age 35. (Born 195.) (See 166, 165, 163, 161, 160.)	595	155-2	3846	4555
159	The clepsydra or water-clock, invented by the censor Scipio Nasica, is used at Rome for the measuring of time, about 134 years after the introduction there of the sun-dial.				
159	The autumnal equinox observed, September 27, this year, and the following, by Hipparchus, the greatest astronomer of antiquity. (Ac. Blair.) (Note 37.)				

156	Aristarchus, grammarian and critic, famous for his critical powers, flourishes.	598	156^{-1}	3849	4558
149	Calpurnia Lex enacted by Lucius Calpurnius Piso. The first Roman law against bribery at elections.	605	157^{-4}	3856	4565
149	Third Punic War begins: Carthage besieged by the Romans.				
146	Fall of Carthage, which is taken and destroyed by Scipio.	608	158^{-3}	3859	4568
146	Corinth taken and destroyed by the Romans, under Mummius.				
146	End of third Punic War.				
146	Hipparchus observes the vernal equinox, March 23d. (Ac. Blair.) (See Note 37.)				
140	Apollodorus, of Athens, celebrated grammarian and mythologist, flourishes.	614	160^{-1}	3865	4574
135	Ctesibius, of Alexandria, famous mathematician, and inventor of a pump, a clepsydra or water-clock, and other hydraulic machines, flourishes.	619	161^{-2}	3870	4579
134	The Agrarian Law (Agraria Lex) a third time proposed, and now enacted under the tribune Tiberius S. Gracchus. (See 486, 485.)	620	161^{-3}	3871	4580
123	The city of Aquæ Sextiæ (now Aix-la-Chapelle), the first Roman colony in Gaul, founded by C. Sextius, pro-consul.	631	164^{-2}	3882	4591
116	Birth of Marcus Terentius Varro, celebrated Latin author. (See 43, 28.)	638	166^{-1}	3889	4598
106	January 3d. Birth, at Arpinum, of Cicero, illustrious Roman orator, philosopher, and statesman.	648	168^{-3}	3899	4608
106	September 30th. Birth of Pompey the Great, famous Roman general and triumvir.				
100	July 12th. Birth of Caius Julius Cæsar.	654	170^{-1}	3905	4614
97	A decree of the Roman Senate forbids human sacrifices.	657	170^{-4}	3908	4617
95	First oration of Hortensius, celebrated Roman orator, in the Forum; age 19.	659	171^{-2}	3910	4619
95	Birth of Lucretius (Titus Lucretius Carus), great Latin poet.				
91	Death of L. L. Crassus, celebrated Roman orator; age 49.	663	172^{-2}	3914	4623
88	First Mithridatic War (between the Romans and Mithridates VI., "The Great," of Pontus) begins; caused by the massacre of all Romans in Asia Minor, by order of Mithridates.	666	173^{-1}	3917	4626
87	Birth of Caius Valerius Catullus, eminent Roman poet.	667	173^{-2}	3918	4627



MONUMENT OF CECILIA METELLA, ERECTED BY HER HUSBAND, CRASSUS THE RICH, ONE OF THE TRIUMVIRI OF ROME.—60 B. C.

CICERO.
SEE 63 B. C.

M. BRUTUS.
SEE 44 B. C.

84	End of first Mithridatic War.	670	174-1	3921	4630
83	Second Mithridatic War begins.	671	174-2	3922	4631
82	End of second Mithridatic War.	672	174-3	3923	4632
79	Posidonius, æt. 56, celebrated Stoic philosopher, and founder of a school at Rhodes, calculates the height of the atmosphere to be about 400 stadia. (See 51 B. C.)	675	175-2	3926	4635
74	Third Mithridatic War begins; Nicomedes III. having died and left Bithynia to the Romans, and Mithridates claiming it for a son of Nicomedes.	680	176-3	3931	4640
70	October 15. Birth of Virgil, most illustrious of Latin poets, at the village of Andes, near Mantua. (See 35, 30, 19.)	684	177-3	3935	4644
65	December 8. Birth, at Venusium, of Horace, celebrated Latin poet.	689	178-4	3940	4649
63	Jerusalem taken by Pompey the Great.	691	179-2	3942	4651
63	Mithridates VI., to escape capture, takes poison and dies.				
63	End of third and last Mithridatic War.				
63	September 23d. Birth, at Aricia, of Octavius (afterwards Augustus), Roman emperor.				
63	October. Catiline's conspiracy to extirpate the Senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire, is detected in time by Cicero, who delivers a telling oration against it in the Senate, November 8th.				
62	Catiline having raised an army, is defeated and slain.	692	179-3	3943	4652
60	Parthenius, of Nicæa, Greek poet, and preceptor of Virgil, flourishes.	694	180-1	3945	4654
60	Apollodorus, of Pergamus, Greek rhetorician, flourishes.				
60	First Triumvirate is formed, composed of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and M. L. Crassus ("The Rich").				
58	Cæsar's first campaign in Gaul.	696	180-3	3947	4656
55	Cæsar's first invasion of Britain.	699	181-2	3950	4659
55	Cicero composes his work, "De Oratore."				
55	October 15th. Death, by suicide, of Lucretius, celebrated Latin poet; age 40.				
54	Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.	700	181-3	3951	4660
54	First campaign of Crassus. He plunders the temple at Jerusalem.				
54	(About.) Cicero writes his work, "De Republica."				
53	June 9th. Crassus totally defeated and killed by the Parthians, under their leader, Pacorus. (See 39.)	701	181-4	3952	4661

52	Vercingetorix, general-in-chief of the tribes of Celtic Gauls, after brave resistance, surrenders himself to Cæsar.	702	182-1	3953	4662
51	Death of Posidonius, celebrated Greek Stoic philosopher, æt. 84. (See 79.)	703	182-2	3954	4663
51	Cæsar completes his conquest of Gaul.				
49	Cæsar ordered by the Senate to disband his army. He refuses, and marches with his forces towards Rome.	705	182-4	3956	4665
49	War declared between Cæsar and Pompey.				
48	August 9th. Battle of Pharsalia, in which Pompey is defeated by Cæsar, and compelled to flee to Egypt.	706	183-1	3957	4666
48	September 29th. Pompey the Great killed by the Egyptians upon landing at Egypt.				
47	Cæsar conquers Egypt. (Alexandrine War.)	707	183-2	3958	4667
47	Death of Catullus, Latin poet; age 40. (See 87.)				
47	August 2d. Pharnaces, king of Pontus, defeated at Zela by Cæsar, who writes to the Senate his famous letter, "Veni, vidi, vici." (I came, I saw, I conquered.)				
46	April 6th. Cæsar defeats the Pompeian army at the battle of Thapsus.	708	183-3	3959	4668
46	Cæsar made dictator for ten years.				
46	Cæsar employs Sosigenes, celebrated astronomer, of Egyptian birth, to assist him in reforming the calendar.				
46	This is called the "Year of Confusion," because in correcting the calendar, ninety days were added to this year, and leap-years for the future.				
45	March 17th. Battle of Munda, in Spain, between Cæsar and the republican forces of Rome, under Labienus, and Pompey's two sons, Cneus and Sextus Pompeius. Cæsar gains a decisive victory. Labienus and Cneus are slain; Sextus escapes by flight.	709	183-4	3960	4669
45	Cæsar returns to Rome, and is appointed by the Senate dictator for life.				
44	Conspiracy of M. Brutus and Cassius, assisted by D. Brutus and others. Cæsar, age 55 years, 8 months, 3 days, is assassinated in the Senate House, on the Ides (15th) of March.	710	184-1	3961	4670
44	Octavius, hearing of his uncle's assassination, and that he had been appointed his heir, comes to Rome to claim his inheritance. Mark Antony opposes him.				

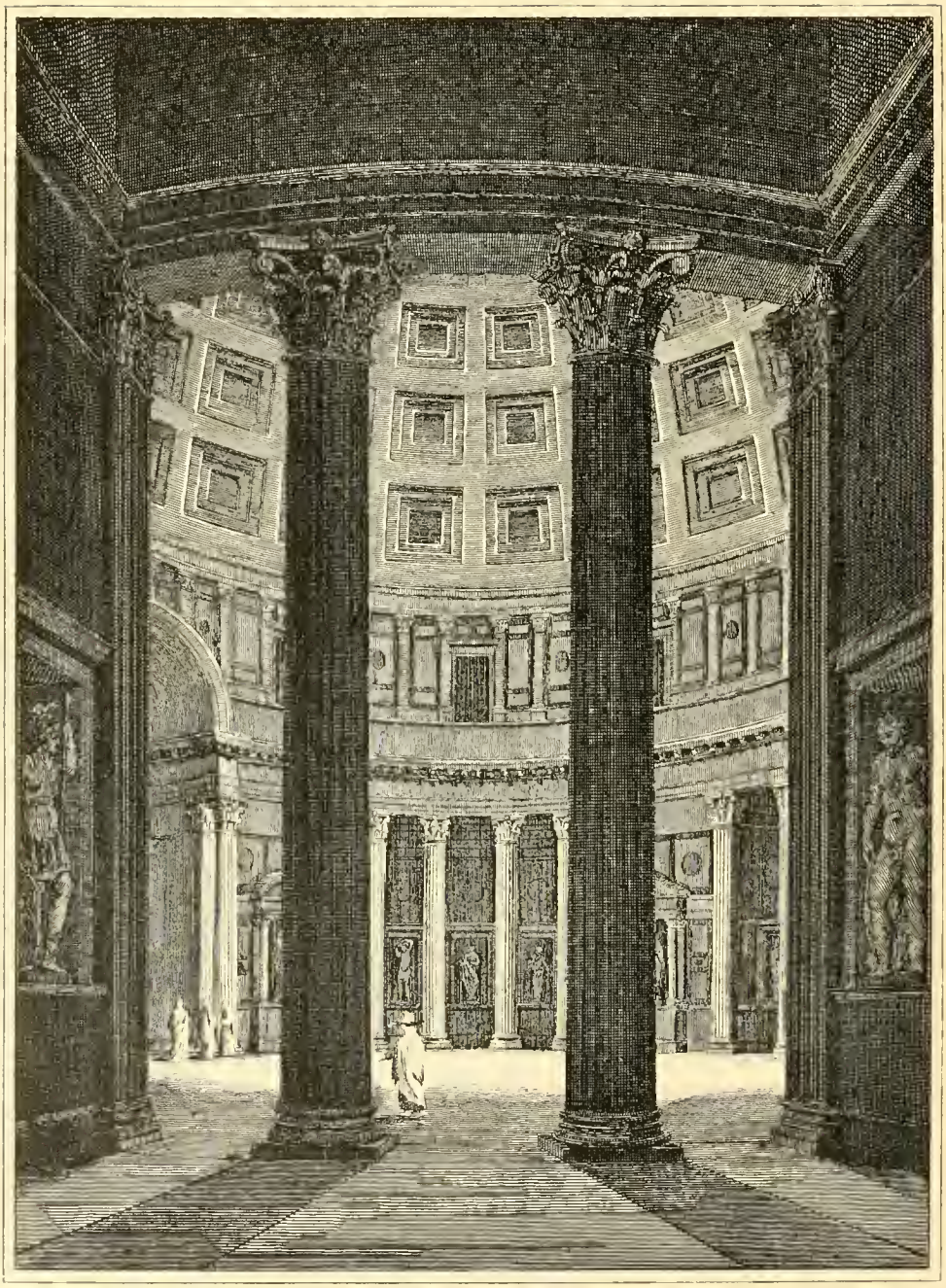
POMPEY THE GREAT.
SEE 48 B. C.

JULIUS CÆSAR.
SEE 48 AND 44 B. C.

44	September 2d. Cicero delivers his first Philippic; his second, written at home, is never spoken; his third and fourth are delivered in the Senate, December 20th.	710	184-1	3961	4670
43	Cicero delivers his last ten Philippics between January 1st and April 22d; in all fourteen he declares Antony to be an enemy to his country.	711	184-2	3962	4671
43	Ptolemy, age 15, claiming his share of the power in Egypt, is poisoned by order of his sister, Cleopatra.				
43	March 27th. Battle of Mutina (now Modena), in which Antony, having besieged D. Brutus, is defeated by the consuls Pansa and Hirtius, both of whom are killed in battle.				
43	Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, the three hostile leaders, unite their forces, form the second Triumvirate, and rule with absolute power.				
43	The bloody proscriptions are issued.				
43	Cicero is proscribed by Antony, and killed December 7th, age 63 years, 11 months, 4 days.				
43	Varro is also proscribed, but escapes. (See 116 and 28.)				
43	March 20th. Birth of Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), celebrated Roman poet.				
43	Decius Junius Brutus betrayed by his soldiers and slain by command of Antony. (See 44.)				
43	The colony of Lugdunum (Lyons) founded by Munatius Plancus, when pro-consul in Gaul.				
42	Battle of Philippi, in which Mark Antony and Octavius gain a complete victory over the republican forces under Brutus and Cassius.	712	184-3	3963	4672
	Cassius, defeated, orders a soldier to run him through, and Marcus Junius Brutus falls upon his own sword. (See 44.)				
42	Octavius returns to Rome; Antony remains in the East.				
41	Cleopatra, suspected of having assisted Brutus, is summoned by Antony. They meet at Tarsus.	713	184-4	3964	4673
39	Treaty of Misenum, between Octavius, Antony, and Sextus Pompeius.	715	185-2	3966	4675
39	June 9th. Ventidius, Antony's lieutenant, defeats the Parthians, whose leader, Pacorus, is killed in the battle, on the fourteenth anniversary of his great victory over Crassus. (See 53.)				

36	Lepidus ejected from the Triumvirate and banished from Rome by Octavius.	718	186-1	3969	4678
35	Horace publishes his first book of "Satires."	719	186-2	3970	4679
35	Virgil begins to write the "Georgics." (See 70, 30, 19.)				
34	May. Death of Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus), celebrated Roman historian; age 52.	720	186-3	3971	4680
34	Antony invades Armenia, and sends the king, Artavasdes, to Egypt in chains.				
33	Octavius sends his sister, Octavia (Antony's wife), to reclaim Antony, who has neglected her for Cleopatra.	721	186-4	3972	4681
33	Antony dismisses and divorces Octavia.				
32	Cornelius Nepos, celebrated Roman historian, author of "Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum" (Lives of the Illustrious Generals), flourishes.	722	187-1	3973	4682
31	September 2d. Battle of Actium, in which Octavius is victorious over Antony.	723	187-2	3974	4683
30	Antony, age 53, completely defeated, and receiving the false information that Cleopatra is dead, stabs himself; and Cleopatra, fearing Octavius, destroys herself by the bite of an asp.	724	187-3	3975	4684
30	Nicopolis, in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf, opposite Actium, is founded by Octavius to commemorate his victory at Actium.				
30	Horace publishes his "Epodes" and also his second book of "Satires," late in this year or early in 29 B. C.				
30	Virgil completes his "Georgics" and commences the "Æneid." (See 70, 35, 19.)				
30	Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, Greek historian, comes to Rome to study Latin and write his history. After twenty-four years' labor, he produces his history in Greek, "Roman Antiquities," in twenty volumes.				
29	Octavius returns to Rome and celebrates his triumph. He closes the Temple of Janus, for the third time since its erection, in token of universal peace.	725	187-4	3976	4685
28	Death of Varro, celebrated Latin author; age 88. (See 116, 43.)	726	188-1	3977	4686
27	Octavius resigns his power, but it is restored to him by the Senate, with the titles of "Imperator" and "Augustus."	727	188-2	3978	4687

MARK ANTONY.
SEE 33 AND 30 B. C.



INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON.
SEE 27 B. C. AND PAGES 169 AND 179.

27	The Pantheon, a circular temple at Rome, is built by Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, Roman consul, and dedicated to all the gods, in memory of the great victory at Actium, 31 B. C. (See 608 A. D.)	727	188-2	3978	4687
25	Propertius, eminent Roman elegiac poet, flourishes.	729	188-4	3980	4689
25	Augustus closes the Temple of Janus for the fourth time.				
20	First book of Horace's "Epistles" published.	734	190-1	3985	4694
19	September 22. Death, at Brundusium, of P. Virgilius Maro, generally known as Virgil; age 50 years, 11 months, 7 days. N. B.—He had finished, but not revised his "Æneid." (See 70, 35, 30, 17.)	735	190-2	3986	4695
18	Death of Tibullus, much admired Roman elegiac poet.	736	190-3	3987	4696
17	Lucius Rufus Varius and Plotius Tucca revise and prepare for publication Virgil's "Æneid."	737	190-4	3988	4697
8	The name of the month Sextilis changed to Augustus (August), in honor of the emperor.	746	193-1	3997	4706
8	November 27th. Death of Horace, celebrated Latin poet; age 56 years, 11 months, 19 days.				
6	September. The angel Gabriel appears to Zacharias and foretells the birth of St. John Baptist. (Date generally accepted.)	748	193-3	3999	4708
5	March 25th. The angel Gabriel announces to the Blessed Virgin Mary the Incarnation of Jesus Christ; the second Great Mystery of the Church. (Date generally accepted.)	749	193-4	4000	4709
5	April 4th. Temple of Janus closed for the fifth time, in token of universal peace.				
5	December 25th. Birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, at Bethlehem. (Ac. Usher, Chrysostom, Hales, Blair, Clinton, Haydn, etc., etc., etc.) (Note 38.)				
5	December 25th. The shepherds visit our Savior.				
4	January 1st. Circumcision of Christ.	750	194-1	4001	4710
4	January 6th. The visit of the Magi, or the Three Wise Men, to our Lord, at Bethlehem: "The Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles." (First Epiphany.)				
4	March 28th. Death of Herod the Great, king of Judea. (See Note 38.)				

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NOTES.

FROM 1st PERIOD TO 1 B. C.

Note 1.—1st Period B. C.

The dates throughout this book, according to the Vulgar or Christian Era, B. C. and A. D., are in a column to the left side of each page, while the Anno Mundi (A. M.), Julian Period (J. P.), etc., etc., etc., are all at the right hand side, to avoid confusion.

The era of the Julian Period begins 4713 B. C.

There are several modes of computing time by the Anno Mundi Era. Constantinopolitan A. M. 1 begins 5508 B. C.; Alexandrian, 5492 B. C.; one is begun 4008 B. C.; and the Jewish A. M. 1 begins 3760 B. C. In this work, however, A. M. 1 is placed at 4004 B. C., the hitherto generally accepted year of Creation, or first year of the world. (Ac. Com. Chron.)

Note 2.

For those who take 4004 as the heretofore commonly accepted date of the creation of man, 2348 can be calculated exactly as the date of the Deluge by subtracting the ages of the antediluvians as given in text of Genesis 5, 6, and 7; and, of course, vice versa, the date of Creation can be calculated, by addition, from the date of the Deluge. Therefore, if the date of Creation be changed, the dates of Deluge and all other Biblical history must be changed to correspond.

Note 3—2270 B. C.

According to the most ancient chronicles of China, there were at least 6 Chinese rulers before the reign of Yaou, as follows: Fohi (the Noah of Sacred History), Shinnung (Shem), Hwang-te (son of Shem), Shaou-haou (son of Hwang-te), Chuen-heŭl (nephew of Shaou-haou), and Te-kuh.

Fohi, founder of the Chinese empire, is generally admitted to have been the Noah of Sacred History. He is said to have invented fishing nets, bird-snares, the eight Qua or 64 Chinese symbols, and two musical instruments, both called the "kim," one of 27 strings and the other of 38 strings.

Shin-nong (*i. e.* Celestial Husbandman), second emperor, thought to have been Shem, Noah's eldest son (from whom it is known the Chinese are descended), invented (ac. the Chinese) implements for tillage, taught his people to sow five sorts of grain, and to make salt from sea-water.

Hwang-te, third emperor, invented the Kyatse, or cycle of sixty years, and also made a kind of compass, a card showing the four cardinal points. Having noticed that hollow trees floated, he invented barks and oars. He also invented wagons, and had oxen and horses trained to draw them.

Comparatively little is recorded of the fourth and fifth emperors, Shaou-haou, and Chuen-heŭl or Chwen-hyo.

Te-kuh, sixth emperor, invented vocal music. He set the first example of polygamy, by marrying four wives.

NOTE 4—2257 B. C.

The most ancient books of China date from the time of Yaou, grandson of Chuen-heŭl, fifth emperor. During Yaou's reign, Hi and Ho, two able mathematicians, carefully examined the motions of the moon and stars, and invented instruments for observing them. Together with Yaou, they regulated the twelve lunar months.

Yaou chose Shun to succeed him as emperor, instead of his own son, Yu, because he thought it better for the people's welfare.

NOTE 5—2245 B. C.

The Temple of Belus, supposed to have been originally the Tower of Babel, was a magnificent structure. It had lofty spires and was adorned with many statues of gold, one of them 40 feet high.

In the upper part of the temple was the tomb of Babylon's founder, Belus (called in Sacred History Nimrod), who was deified after death by the Babylonians.

NOTE 6—2207 B. C.

Shun shut himself up in Yaou's tomb, to give vent to his grief for the loss of one whom he regarded as his father. Hence the custom arose in China of mourning three years for one's parents.

The Chinese historians attribute Shun's advancement, to the submission and obedience which he always showed to his parents. He received from them only ill usage and his life was often in danger. Yet, he bore all their cruel treatment so patiently that, by degrees, his respect and obedience wrought a change in their hearts. From this the Chinese philosophers deduce two great moral principles:—first, that however wicked fathers and mothers may be, children are nevertheless bound to pay them respect and obedience; second, that there is no man so bad but may be reclaimed at last by good offices.

NOTE 7—2207 B. C.

Yu, ninth emperor, founded the first Chinese dynasty of emperors, the "Hya Dynasty." Having tasted the Chinese wine invented by I-tze (a drink made from rice), Yu exclaimed, "This liquor will cause the greatest troubles of the empire." He banished I-tze, and forbade his subjects to make the wine. The art, however, was preserved, and the law proved useless. I-tze's invention became in time one of the delicacies of the Chinese table.

NOTE 8—2188 B. C.

At this date chronologists appear to the casual observer to again differ. The majority state that Mizraim, Ham's second son, founded the kingdom of Egypt and built the city of Memphis. In many works, however, we read that Menes built Memphis and was the founder of the Egyptian monarchy.

But, in studying the matter more deeply, we find that most antiquarians agree that Menes is only another form, in another language, of the Hebrew name Mizraim, as found in Biblical history, just as the founder of the Babylonish monarchy is called Belus in profane history, and Nimrod in the Bible. Be this as it may, it cannot be doubted that the Egyptian monarchy was founded by Mizraim. One strong proof of this is that until the reign of Egyptus (1485 B. C.), from whom the country received its present name, Egypt was known only by the name Mizraim, after its founder, as Assyria after Assur; Nineveh after Ninus; Rome after Romulus, etc., etc.

Note 9, Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, and G—2000–224 B. C.

The Seven Wonders of the World are, in chronological order, as follows:

First—Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon ..... 2000 B. C.
Second—The Egyptian Pyramids ..... 1082 B. C.
Third—Temple of Diana, at Ephesus ..... 772–552 B. C.
Fourth—Statue, at Elis, of Jupiter Olympius ..... 435 B. C.
Fifth—Mausoleum ..... 352 B. C.
Sixth—The Pharos ..... 298–283 B. C.
Seventh—Colossus of Rhodes ..... 292–280 B. C.

Section A—2000 B. C.

The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon were built in the reign of Semiramis, queen of Assyria. Each of the four walls enclosing the city was 15 miles in length, 87 feet broad, and 350 feet high. In each of the four sides of this great square there were twenty-five gates (one hundred in all) of solid brass. The streets began at each gate and were built in a straight line to the gate exactly opposite, so there were fifty streets, each fifteen miles long, twenty-five running north and south, and twenty-five east and west, crossing each other at right angles. Besides these fifty streets, there were four half streets which had houses on only one side, and the wall on the other. These four were each 200 feet broad, the other fifty being about 150 feet broad.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were large terraces built one above the other, the top ones being as high as the walls. The ascent from terrace to terrace was by wide stairs. The terraces were supported by huge arches, raised on other arches, one above the other. On top of the arches were laid immense stones, 16×4 feet. On these was placed a mixture of earth and bitumen, upon which were two layers of bricks, securely cemented. These were covered with thick sheets of lead, upon which rested the mould of the gardens, which was sufficiently deep to allow the largest trees to take root in it. There were five of these gardens, and in them grew trees, flowers, and vegetables.

Note 9, Section B—1082 B. C.

The great Gizeh Pyramid was built by Cheops, king of Egypt, in 1082 B. C., as his mausoleum. Another was built by Cephren, king of Egypt, about 1032 B. C.

The perpendicular height of the Gizeh Pyramid is at present 450 feet, 9 inches, with upper room or sepulchral chamber $34\frac{1}{4}$ feet × $17\frac{1}{12}$ feet and $19\frac{1}{12}$ feet high. The present length of base is 746 feet. It covers eleven acres of ground, and is composed of stupendous blocks of stone. (The original height was $480\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and length of base 764 feet.) (Ac. Vyse.)

Note 9, Section C—772–552 B. C.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 425 feet long, 225 feet broad, and the roof was supported by one hundred and twenty-seven columns 60 feet high, which had been placed there by one hundred and twenty-seven different kings. Of these columns thirty-six were carved in the most beautiful manner. One of the chief architects was Ctesiphon or Chersiphron. This celebrated temple was begun in 772 B. C., and was not completed until 552 B. C., two hundred and twenty years after its foundation. On the night that Alexander the Great was born, 356 B. C., this temple was burned by Erostratus, in hopes of making his name notorious.

Note 9, Section D—435 B. C.

The statue, at Elis, of Jupiter Olympius was made by the famous Athenian statuary, Phidias, in 435 B. C. Having been banished from Athens by his countrymen, for carving his own image and that of Pericles on the shield of his celebrated statue of Minerva, Phidias retired to Elis, and there made the famous statue of Jupiter Olympius, out of revenge for the ill treatment which he had received from the Athenians, that it might eclipse the statue of Minerva at Athens.

Note 9, Section E—352 B. C.

The mausoleum was a magnificent monument, erected by Artemisia to the memory of her husband, Mausolus, king of Caria, 352 B. C. It was built by four architects: Scopas erected the side which faced the east, Tomotheus the south side, Leochares the west, and Bruxis the north. Pithis also was employed to raise a pyramid over this great monument, and the top was embellished with a chariot drawn by four horses.

Note 9, Section F—298–283 B. C.

The Pharos, or watch-tower of Alexandria, was begun by Ptolemy Soter, in 298 B. C., and completed by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, in 283 B. C. It was built on Pharos, an island about seven furlongs distant from the Egyptian shore, to which it was joined in 284 by a causeway. This tower was of white marble, and could be seen at the distance of one hundred miles. On the top constant fires were kept up, to guide sailors. The following inscription was ordered to be carved on it: "King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." Sostratus, however, wishing to have in the future all the glory, engraved in the marble an inscription bearing his own name; then filling up the hollows with mortar, he wrote on it the above quoted words. When, in time, the mortar had, little by little, crumbled away, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following lines became visible: "Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

Note 9, Section G—292–280 B. C.

The Colossus of Rhodes was a brass statue of Apollo. Its feet were upon the moles which formed the entrance of the harbor, and ships passed in full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits (105 feet) high, and everything in equal proportion. A winding staircase ran to the top, whence could easily be discerned, by the help of glasses (which were hung on the neck of the statue), the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt.

The Colossus was the work of Chares, of Lindus. He began it 292 B. C., and completed it 280 B. C. After remaining uninjured for fifty-six years, it was thrown down by an earthquake in 224 B. C., and was finally destroyed when Rhodes was taken, in 653 A. D., by the Saracens, who sold the pieces of the Colossus for old metal to a dealer, who is said to have used nine hundred camels to carry the brass from Rhodes.

Note 10—1582 B. C.

The Arundelian Marbles contain chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B. C.; sculptured 264 B. C. They consist of thirty-seven statues, one hundred and twenty-eight busts, and two hundred and fifty inscriptions. They were found in the Isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., 1610 A. D. They were purchased by Mr. Petty, for Lord Arundel, in 1624, and reached London in 1627. They were presented to the

University of Oxford 1667 A. D., by Lord Arundel's grandson, Henry Howard. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations;—one by Selden, 1628, and one by Prideaux, 1676. (See 1610, 1627, 1667 A. D.)

Note 11—1556 B. C.

Cecrops, a native of Sais, led a colony from Egypt, and founded twelve small villages in Attica, and gradually drew thither the inhabitants of that country. He gave them laws and regulations, and introduced among them the worship of the Egyptian deities, and is said to have been the first who raised an altar in Greece to Jupiter. He taught his subjects to cultivate the olive.

Cecrops is generally considered the founder of Athens, although Theseus, his ninth successor on the throne, 1235 B. C., formed the twelve villages, which Cecrops had founded, into one city, to which the name Athens was given.

The fable in which Cecrops is represented as half man and half serpent, derived, perhaps, its origin from the fact that Cecrops was master of two languages, the Greek and the Egyptian, or that he had command over two countries, Egypt and Greece.

Note 12—1491 B. C.

The great Jewish Feast of Pentecost (*i. e.* fiftieth) was instituted in commemoration of the receiving of the law from Mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt, and as a day on which the Israelites were to offer to God the first fruits of the harvest. Called also "Feast of Weeks" because it was celebrated seven weeks after the Passover.

Note 13—1486 B. C.

Danaus, son of Belus and Anchinæ, reigned in Egypt (after the death of his father) conjointly with his brother, Ægyptus. A difference arising between them, Danaus set sail with his fifty daughters in a ship called "Armais," in quest of a settlement. He visited Rhodes, and then landed on the coast of Peloponnesus. This was the first ship that had ever appeared at Greece. From compulsion, or some say voluntarily, Gelanor, the last of the Inachidæ, abdicated the throne of Argos in favor of Danaus, in 1475 B. C.

According to tradition, the success of Danaus induced the fifty sons of Ægyptus to embark for Greece. Fearing such a number, and terrified by an oracle, Danaus bade his fifty daughters, who had been promised in marriage to his fifty nephews, to murder their husbands on their wedding night. Hypermnestra alone spared the life of her husband, Lynceus, who succeeded Danaus after a reign of fifty years.

Note 14—1453 and 1406 B. C.

Idæi Dactyli was the name given to the ten priests of the goddess Cybele. Called Idæi, plural of Idæa, the surname of Cybele, because she was worshiped at Mount Ida; and Dactyli (fingers), signifying the number ten.

Note 15—1451 B. C.

The argument that Moses did not write the Pentateuch because of verse 10, Deut. 34 ("And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face"), is very weak, for neither the Jewish nor Catholic Church ever claimed that the last eight verses, Deut. 34, verses 5-12, describing the death and burial of Moses, were written by a dead man; but that all the Pentateuch from Gen.

i., 1, to Deut. xxxiv., 4, was written by Moses, inspired by God, and that the last eight verses of Deut. were written by Joshua after the death of Moses, perhaps many years after, as Joshua lived until 1426 B. C.

Note 16—1356 B. C.

The "Eleusinian Mysteries" was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of ancient Greece, so-called from Eleusinia, a great festival observed every fourth year by the Celeans, Phliasians, Pheneatæ, Spartans, Parrhasians, and Cretans. By the people of Athens, however, it was celebrated every fifth year, at Eleusis, in Attica, where it was introduced by Eumolpus. He was a king of Thrace, made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens.

Eumolpus became so powerful as priest, that he waged war against Erechtheus. Both were killed in battle, and peace was restored between their descendants on condition that the priesthood should ever remain in the family of Eumolpus, and the regal power in the house of Erechtheus. The priesthood continued in the family of Eumolpus for twelve hundred years. He who was once appointed to the office, was obliged to remain in perpetual celibacy.

Note 17—1070 B. C.

When the Heraclidæ made war against Athens, the oracle declared that the victory would be granted to that nation whose king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ thereupon gave strict orders to spare the life of Codrus. This patriotic king, however, disguised himself and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians gained the victory, and Codrus was deservedly called "The Father of his Country." To pay greater honor to his memory, the Athenians resolved that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the title of king, and their kingdom was thenceforth ruled by archons.

Note 18—862–397 B. C.

The Four Greater Hebrew Prophets, whose books are contained in the Old Testament, are: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. The Twelve Minor Hebrew Prophets are in Bible order: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. The chronological order of the Sixteen Canonical Prophets are: Jonah, 862; Joel, 800; Amos, 787; Hosea, 785; Isaiah, 760; Micah, 750; Nahum, 713; Zephaniah, 630; Jeremiah, 629; Habakkuk, 626; Ezekiel, 595; Obadiah, 587; Daniel, 555–534; Haggai, 520, sixth month; Zechariah, 520, eighth month; and Malachi, 397.

Note 19—760 B. C.

The Ephori were powerful magistrates at Sparta, five in number, elected annually. They could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them if guilty of misdemeanor. They were much the same as the Roman tribunes, created to watch with a jealous eye over the rights and liberties of the people. They had the right to convene, prorogue, and to dissolve the greater and lesser assemblies of the people. The former was composed of 9,000 Spartans, all inhabitants of the city; the latter consisted of 30,000 Spartan inhabitants of the inferior towns and villages.

Note 20—747 B. C.

The Egyptian or Nabonassar Era, beginning February 26th, 747 B. C., consisted of 365 days only, instead of $365\frac{1}{4}$. It was reformed 30 B. C., by which time the beginning of the year, by continually receding, fell on the 29th of August, and it was de-

termined that in future the 29th of August should be the first of the Egyptian year. To reduce the Nabonassar Era to the Christian Era, subtract 746 years, 125 days.

Note 21—610 B. C.

According to Herodotus, the historian, Arion having traveled through Italy, etc., and by his talents amassed a fortune, embarked at Tarentum for Corinth, to return to his friend and patron, Periander, the tyrant. The sailors, coveting his wealth, decided to kill the poet, and ordered him to cast himself overboard. He gained permission to first sing a song and play upon his cithara or lyre. Dolphins were attracted to the ship by the exquisite music, and, as the poet fell into the water, one of them took him upon its back and carried him safely to shore. He reached Corinth before the ship, and, having told his adventure to Periander, the sailors were, upon landing at Corinth, convicted of their crime and punished accordingly.

Note 22—594 B. C.

Siddartha Gautama, the Sakya Muni, commonly known as Buddha (*i. e.* Enlightened One), was the only son of Suddhödana, rāja of the Säkyas, and was born 623 B. C. Gautama's mother was Mahāmāyā, a daughter of the rāja of Koli. At the age of 16 Gautama married the Princess Yasodharā. In July, 594, age 29, suddenly realizing the vanity of earthly riches and pleasures and the uncertainty of life, he retired into seclusion, to think out some new form of religion and belief that might bring lasting happiness. He left home on the day of the birth of his only son, Rāhula.

While in retirement he invented and planned out Buddhism. From all accounts he was, without doubt, sincerely searching after Truth, and subjected himself to the severest discipline and hardness. When he came forth again before the world and preached his new doctrine, he founded an order of mendicant monks, with himself as their head, all being obliged to beg their daily food. Later on, at the earnest request of his heart-broken wife, he founded the Buddhist nuns, and Yasodharā was the first to enter.

His followers called him Buddha because of his apparent wisdom, and after death he was deified and worshiped as a god; hence many writers treat him as a mythical character.

Buddhism spread rapidly throughout Eastern and Central Asia. Buddha, in his religion, inculcated the strictest morality, but taught the doctrine of migration of souls, even in the vegetable kingdom. Therefore, the priests and monks were compelled to beg their daily bread, for fear of themselves destroying a soul while preparing their own food. He died 543 B. C., age 80.

Note 23—593 B. C.

The Seven Wise Men of Greece were:

Bias, of Priene, flourished 593 B. C.

Chilo, who was one of the Ephori of Sparta in 556 B. C.

Cleobulus, of Lindus, born 634 B. C.; died 564 B. C.

Periander, born 665; died 585. He was tyrant of Corinth, 625–585 B. C.

Pittacus, of Mitylene, born 651; died 569 B. C.

Solon, archon of Athens, born 638; died 558 B. C.

Thales, of Miletus, born 640; died 548 B. C.

Two or three maxims of each of the Seven Wise Men are given below:

First, Bias—"Endeavor to gain the good will of all men." "The most miserable man is he who cannot endure misery." "Do not praise an unworthy man for the sake of his wealth."

Second, Chilo—"Never speak evil of the dead." "Reverence old age." "Govern your anger." "Be not over-hasty." "Seek not impossibilities." "Let your friendship be more conspicuous in adversity than in prosperity."

Third, Cleobulus—"Be more attentive than talkative." "Detest ingratitude." "Endeavor always to employ your thoughts on something worthy."

Fourth, Periander—"The intention of crime is as sinful as the act." "Perform whatever you have promised." "Pleasure is fleeting; honor is immortal."

Fifth, Pittacus—"The possession of power discovers a man's true character." "Whatever you do, do it well." "Do not that to your neighbor which you would take ill from him."

Sixth, Solon—"Reverence God (or the gods), and honor your parents." "Mingle not with the wicked." "Do not consider the present pleasure, but the ultimate good." "Believe yourself fit to command when you have learned to obey."

Seventh, Thales—"It is better to adorn the mind than the face." "Never do that yourself which you blame in others." "The most difficult thing is to know one's self; the easiest, to give advice to others."

Epimenides, who is reckoned among the Seven Wise Men by those who exclude from the list the name of the wicked tyrant, Periander, came to Athens 596 B. C. He was the son of Agiasarchus and Blasta. According to tradition, while tending his flocks one day, he entered a cave, where he fell asleep. His sleep (ac. Pliny) continued fifty-seven years. When he awoke, he found every surrounding object so changed that he scarcely knew where he was. His brother, to his great astonishment, told him how long he had slept. He is supposed to have lived 289 years.

Note 24—559 B. C.

Cyrus, "The Great," was the son of Cambyses, a Persian nobleman, and Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, king of Media. Astyages, (ac. Herodotus,) being warned in a dream that his daughter's son would become king, commanded an officer named Harpagus to kill the infant. Harpagus ordered a herdsman to expose the child on the mountain, but the man spared its life, and the future hero was brought up as a shepherd. Cyrus was afterward restored to his parents, and, having incited the Persians to revolt, defeated Astyages, and, uniting Media to Persia, founded the Persian empire.

Note 25—546 B. C.

Crœsus, king of Lydia, passed for the richest of mankind. Hence the saying, "Rich as Crœsus." He was the first who made the Greeks of Asia tributary to the Lydians. His court was the asylum of learning; and Æsop, the fabulist, among others, lived under his patronage. Crœsus considered himself the happiest of mankind, and so expressed himself in a conversation with Solon the Sage, who differed from him, and gave the preference to poverty and domestic virtue. After a reign of fourteen years, Crœsus was defeated and taken captive by Cyrus the Great, who ordered him to be burned alive. The pile was already on fire, when Cyrus heard the conquered monarch exclaim with pitiable energy, "Solon! Solon! Solon!" Cyrus asked him the

SOLON THE SAGE.
638-558 B. C.

THALES, ONE OF THE SEVEN WISE MEN.
640-548 B. C.

meaning of his exclamation, and he repeated the conversation he had once had with the sage on human happiness. Cyrus was moved at the recital, and, realizing the fickleness of fortune, ordered Cresus to be taken from the burning pile. Cyrus and Cresus afterwards became most intimate friends.

NOTE 26—538 B. C.

Cyrus marched with a large army against Babylon, the capital of Assyria, whose king was the Belshazzar in the Book of Daniel. Having diverted the course of the Euphrates, after a long siege, he entered the city by the dry channel of the river, while the impious king and court were feasting. (See Daniel, ch. v., and Isaiah xlv., 1.)

Darius, the Mede, mentioned in Daniel as ascending the throne of Babylon after it was captured by the Medes and Persians, was Cyaxares II., of Media, under his nephew, Cyrus, of Persia, just as the king of Saxony is under the emperor of Germany.

As Darius (Cyaxares II.) is spoken of in Sacred History as king of Babylon from 538 to 536, it would appear that in the division of conquered lands, he was permitted by Cyrus to reign in Babylon from the capture, 538, until 536, when probably he died, being then 64 years old. Sacred History speaks of the year 536 as the first year of Cyrus, king of Babylon, *i. e.* the first year that Cyrus reigned there personally, appointing no one to succeed Darius.

NOTE 27—536 B. C.

In 536, two years after the capture, Cyrus took the government of Babylon under his personal supervision. He issued an edict that the Jewish captives of Babylon should return home and rebuild the temple in their holy city, and he sent back to Jerusalem the 5,400 gold and silver vessels which Nebuchadnezzar had taken from the temple and placed in the house of the gods. (Foretold by Isaiah, xliv., 26–28; ch. xlv., 1–13; Jeremiah xxv., 11–12.) (See II. Chronicles xxxvi., 22–23; Ezra i.; and I. Esdras ii., 1–14.

NOTE 28—511 B. C.

Telys, tyrant of Sybaris, banished eight hundred of the richest citizens. They took refuge in Crotona. Telys afterwards demanded that the exiles be given up to him. This the Crotonians refused to do, and war was declared between the two cities. Milo, heading the army of the Crotonians, gained a complete victory over the Sybarites, 511 B. C.

When an old man, Milo was one day passing through a forest, and found a tree partly cleft by wedges. He inserted his hands in the opening with the intention of severing the tree. But as the wedges fell out his strength failed him, and the aperture closed on his hands, holding him fast. While in this helpless plight, wild beasts devoured him.

NOTE 29—499 B. C.

The Great Triad, the three greatest Greek tragedians, were Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; but, ac. Alexandrian Canon, there were five, which includes Ion and Iophon.

SECTION A—Æschylus was born at Eleusis, in Attica, 525 B. C. He exhibited his first tragedy 499 B. C. In September, 490, he, with his two brothers, Cynægeirus and Ameinias, was graced at Marathon with the prize of pre-eminent bravery. In 484 he gained the first prize for tragedy. This he did thirteen times during his public career.

The manner of his death, which occurred at Gela, 456 B. C., was most singular. He was sitting in an open field, motionless, absorbed in meditation. An eagle flying over him with a tortoise in its bill, mistook the poet's bald head for a stone, and dropped the tortoise on it, to break the shell. Æschylus was killed by the blow.

He composed about seventy tragedies. The seven following are extant: "Prometheus Bound," "The Seven Against Thebes," "The Persians," "The Female Suppliants," "Agamemnon," "Choephoræ," and "Eumenides."

SECTION B—Sophocles was born 495 B. C. in the village of Colonus, about a mile from Athens. In 468, age 27, he gained the first prize for his drama, "Triptolemus." Between this and the year of his death he obtained the first prize for his dramas at least twenty times. He died 405 B. C., age 90.

He composed more than one hundred tragedies, of which the seven following are extant: "Antigone," "Electra," "Trachiniæ," "Œdipus Tyrannus," "Ajax," "Philoctetes," and "Œdipus at Colonus."

SECTION C—Euripides was born on the island of Salamis, 480 B. C. He exhibited his first drama, "Pleiades," in 455, age 25. He gained first prize 441 B. C., and again in 428 B. C. for the "Hippolytus." He died in Macedon 406 B. C. According to tradition, he was killed by a pack of ferocious hounds. He composed about seventy-five tragedies. The eighteen following are extant: "Hecuba," "Ion," "Alcestis," "Medea," "Helena," "Iphigenia in Aulis," "Hippolytus," "Bacchæ," "Heraclidæ," "Supplices," "Hercules Furens," "Orestes," "Troades," "Electra," "Andromache," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Rhesus," and "Phœnissæ."

SECTION D—Ion brought out first tragedy, 451, and died before 421 B. C.

SECTION E—Iophon gained second prize for tragedy, in contest where Euripides received first prize and Ion third prize, 428 B. C. He died after 405 B. C.

NOTE 30—479–292 B. C.

The Decade or Ten Athenian or Attic Orators were in chronological order as follows:

First—Antiphon was born 479 B. C. He was tried for treason and put to death for his share in the "Revolution of the Four Hundred," 411 B. C. Fifteen of his orations are extant.

Second—Androcides was born 467 B. C. He was exiled for advising peace, and died 391 B. C. A few of his orations are extant.

Third—Lysias, born 458 B. C.; died 378. He composed more than two hundred orations, of which thirty-five are extant.

Fourth—Isocrates, born 436 B. C.; died by suicide 338 B. C. Twenty-one of his orations are extant.

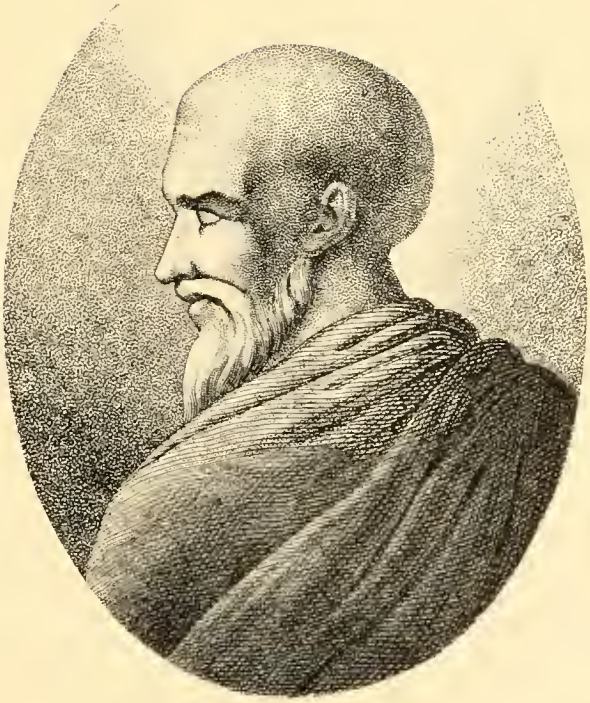
Fifth—Isæus, born 420 B. C.; died 353. Eleven of his orations are extant.

Sixth—Lycurgus, born 396; died 323 B. C. One oration is extant.

Seventh—Æschines, born 389; exiled from Athens 330 B. C. by Demosthenes' "Orations on the Crown." He died 314 B. C. Three of his orations are extant.

Eighth—Demosthenes, born 382 B. C. Being senteneed to death by Antipater, he took poison and died October 14th, 322 B. C. Sixty of his orations are extant.

Ninth—Hyperides, born 396; died, by order of Antipater, 322 B. C. All of his orations are lost.



ÆSCHYLUS, ONE OF THE TRIAD.

SEE 456 B. C.

Tenth—Dinarchus, born 360 B. C.; returned to Athens from exile 292 B. C. Three orations are extant.

N. B.—Dionysius classes only six great orators, in two groups: Lysias, Isocrates, and Isæus as inventors; and Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Æschines as perfecters.

Note 31—458 B. C.

With March of this date begins the seventy weeks prophesied in Daniel, ix., 24: The Seventy Weeks of Years=70×7=490; and from March, 458, to March or April, 33 A. D.=490 years, which would seem to prove the date of the Crucifixion. The Jews received the permission to rebuild on the first day of the first month, (*i. e.* March 1,) as March is the first month of their sacred year. Many chronologists make the mistake of one year in calculating dates from B. C. to A. D., (for explanation of which see Note A, in A. D.,) and placing this at 457, state that from 457 B. C. to 33 A. D.= 490 years, which is not correct.

Note 32—410 B. C.

In a trial of skill between Parrhasius and his rival, Zeuxis, the latter painted a picture of a bunch of grapes which looked so natural that the birds pecked at them. Flushed with this success, Zeuxis called upon Parrhasius to draw aside the curtain hanging over the canvas and exhibit his painting. The curtain was the painting, and Zeuxis had mistaken it for real drapery. Zeuxis acknowledged himself conquered, and exclaimed: "Zeuxis has deceived the birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis himself."

Note 33—399 B. C.

Socrates thinking himself commissioned by the gods to teach philosophy and morality, devoted to it all his time and energy. Aristophanes, in his comedy, "Clouds," exhibited 423 B. C., ridiculed the character of Socrates. This first started a feeling against the great moralist. Twenty-four years later, 399 B. C., Lycon, an orator, Meletus, a poet, and Anytus, an influential demagogue, accused Socrates of disbelieving in the Athenian gods, of seeking to introduce new gods, and of corrupting the Athenian youth. He was summoned before the tribunal and condemned. Knowing his innocence, he would not declare himself guilty, and his dignified and fearless replies, exasperating the judges, they doomed him to die. When ordered, according to Athenian laws, to pass sentence on himself and to mention what death he preferred, Socrates answered: "For my attempts to teach the Athenian youth justice and moderation, and to render the rest of my countrymen more happy, let me be maintained at the public expense the remaining years of my life in the Prytaneum, an honor, O Athenians, which I deserve more than the victors of the Olympic games. They make their countrymen more happy in appearance; but I have made you so in reality." The judges, enraged at this reply, condemned him to drink hemlock.

Before returning to prison he said to the judges: "We must part: I to die, and you to live; but which of us has the happier destiny is known only to the gods."

His friend, Criton, bribed the jailer and planned for Socrates to escape, but the philosopher refused to avail himself of the chance, believing it a duty to submit to the law and authority, and said to Criton: "Where shall I fly to avoid the irrevocable doom passed on all mankind?"

Socrates taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and the sin of committing suicide. When, at the appointed time, the poison was handed to him, he drank it without emotion, and in a few minutes expired.

Note 34—285–150 B. C.

There are four different versions of the "Tragic Pleiad," or the "Seven Greek Tragic Poets," which are given below in full, for the benefit of the student. The first three versions will be found nearly alike. The third version, by A. Schöll, is evidently the most correct, and the fourth version the least accurate, as the first version is incomplete, giving no seventh name, and the second gives Dionysides instead of Sosiphanes as the sixth name, and the fourth version, by Tzetzes, gives three names not found in any of the other lists.

Ac. to Suidas.	Ac. to M. S. F. Schöll	(Correct.) Ac. to A. Schöll.	Tzetzes.
1. Homerus or Homer Jr.	Homerus or Homer Jr.	Homerus or Homer Jr.	Homerus or Homer Jr.
2. Sositheus.	Sositheus.	Sositheus.	Theocritus.
3. Lycophron.	Lycophron.	Lycophron.	Lycophron.
4. Alexander.	Alexander.	Alexander.	Aratus.
5. Philiscus.	Philiscus.	Philiscus.	Philiscus.
6. Sosiphanes.	Dionysides.	Sosiphanes.	Nicander.
7.	Eantides.	Eantides.	Eantides.

1. Homerus or Homer Jr. was born at Hierapolis 263 B. C. He wrote forty-five tragedies, which are all lost.

2. Sositheus flourished about 250 B. C.

3. Lycophron flourished 285–247 B. C. He wrote over forty-five tragedies, of which only one work is extant, and the titles of twenty have been preserved.

4. Alexander flourished about 250 B. C.

5. Philiscus flourished about 290 B. C.

6. Sosiphanes flourished about 300 B. C.

7. Eantides flourished about 300 B. C.

Dionysides—His name is not to be found in any work.

Theocritus flourished 270 B. C.; celebrated pastoral poet. Many works extant.

Aratus flourished 275 B. C. Some of his works are extant. He is supposed to be the poet whom St. Paul quoted in his address to the Athenians. (Acts, xvii., 28.)

Nicander flourished about 150 B. C. Only two works are extant.

Note 35—212 B. C.

When the Romans, under Marcellus, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which raised the enemy's ships up in the air and let them fall suddenly into the water with sufficient violence to sink them. He also set some of the ships on fire with his burning glasses. When at last Syracuse was taken, in 212 B. C., Marcellus gave strict orders to the soldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and offered a reward to the one who should bring the famous Greek before him uninjured. Archimedes was at home engaged in solving a problem, not even aware that Syracuse was in the hands of the Romans, when a soldier entered and ordered the great man to follow him to Marcellus. Archimedes refused to leave until he had finished the problem; whereupon the soldier in a passion killed him.

Hieron II., of Syracuse, once consulted Archimedes about a golden crown which the king feared had some baser metal alloyed with it. While trying to plan some mode of detecting the fraud, Archimedes went to the baths and stepped into a tub quite full of water. As the water ran over the sides of the tub, the thought flashed into the mind of Archimedes, that as the overflow of the water must be equal in bulk to his body, so the bulk of the crown compared with a mass of pure gold of equal weight, both dropped into an equal quantity of water, would show the amount of alloyed metal by the difference of the overflow. This discovery threw him into such an ecstasy of joy that he ran home without waiting to dress, crying out: "Eureka! Eureka!" (I have found it.) Whence the expression so often used, denoting pleasure and surprise.

Note 36—161 B. C.

The "Fannia Lex" decreed that no person should spend more than one hundred asses a day on the great festivals, thirty asses on certain lesser feasts, and ten asses on all other days. The "as" was a Roman coin of brass weighing originally one pound, but reduced after first Punic War to two ounces. In second Punic War it was reduced to one ounce, and by the "Papiria Lex," 191 B. C. (A. U. C. 563), to one-half ounce, equal to three and one-tenth farthings.

Note 37—159 and 146 B. C.

Hipparchus first discovered that the interval between the vernal and the autumnal equinox is one hundred and eighty-six days, seven days longer than the interval between the autumnal and vernal equinox, occasioned by the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. He divided the heavens into 49 constellations: 12 ecliptic, 21 in the northern hemisphere, and 16 in the southern; and he gave names to all the stars.

Note 38—5 B. C.

It is strange, that, while the date of the birth of nine-tenths of the great men of the world is accurately known, the date of the birth of the "King of Kings," the Lord of Heaven and Earth, is yet a question open to discussion. The correct date, however, can be found as follows:

The dates given by Archbishop Usher on the margin of the English Bible, St. Luke, chapter ii., are quite accurate. Verses 1–20, describing the birth of our Lord and the visit of the shepherds, are dated 5 B. C. Verse 21, however, beginning "And when eight days were accomplished," etc., is correctly dated 4 B. C., showing that the eighth day after the birth of Christ the new year (4 B. C.) had begun; so that Christ was born on the eighth day before January 1st (*i. e.* December 25th.)

December 25th is universally accepted as the birthday of our Lord, and is used alike by chronologists who claim different years as the correct date. If our Lord had been born seven days later, that is, January 1st, then His birth would have been in 4 B. C. But as December 25th is the day universally accepted, 5 B. C., seven days before the beginning of the year 4 B. C., is the correct date. This is proved by the fact that Herod the Great, king of Judea, died March 28th, 4 B. C. We are expressly told in God's Word (St. Matthew, ch. ii., vs. 1, 3, 15, 19, 22), and we also learn from profane history that Christ was born in the days of Herod the king. Therefore, as Herod died nearly nine months before December 25, 4 B. C., our Lord must have been born December 25, 5 B. C.; that is, three months and three days before the death of Herod.

"Herod died March 28th, A. U. C. 750, 4 B. C."

—*Michaud's Biographic Universal.*

"Herod died between March 13 and April 5 soon after the birth of Christ." "Made king of Judea 40 B. C."

—*Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia.*

"Death of Herod between an eclipse of the moon, March 13th, and the feast of the Passover." —*Clinton.*

"Herod died in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, 4 B. C."

—*Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography.*

"Death of Herod 4 B. C." —*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

"Herod died 4 B. C." —*World Wide Encyclopedia.*

"Herod died in March, 4 B. C." —*Haydn's Biography.*

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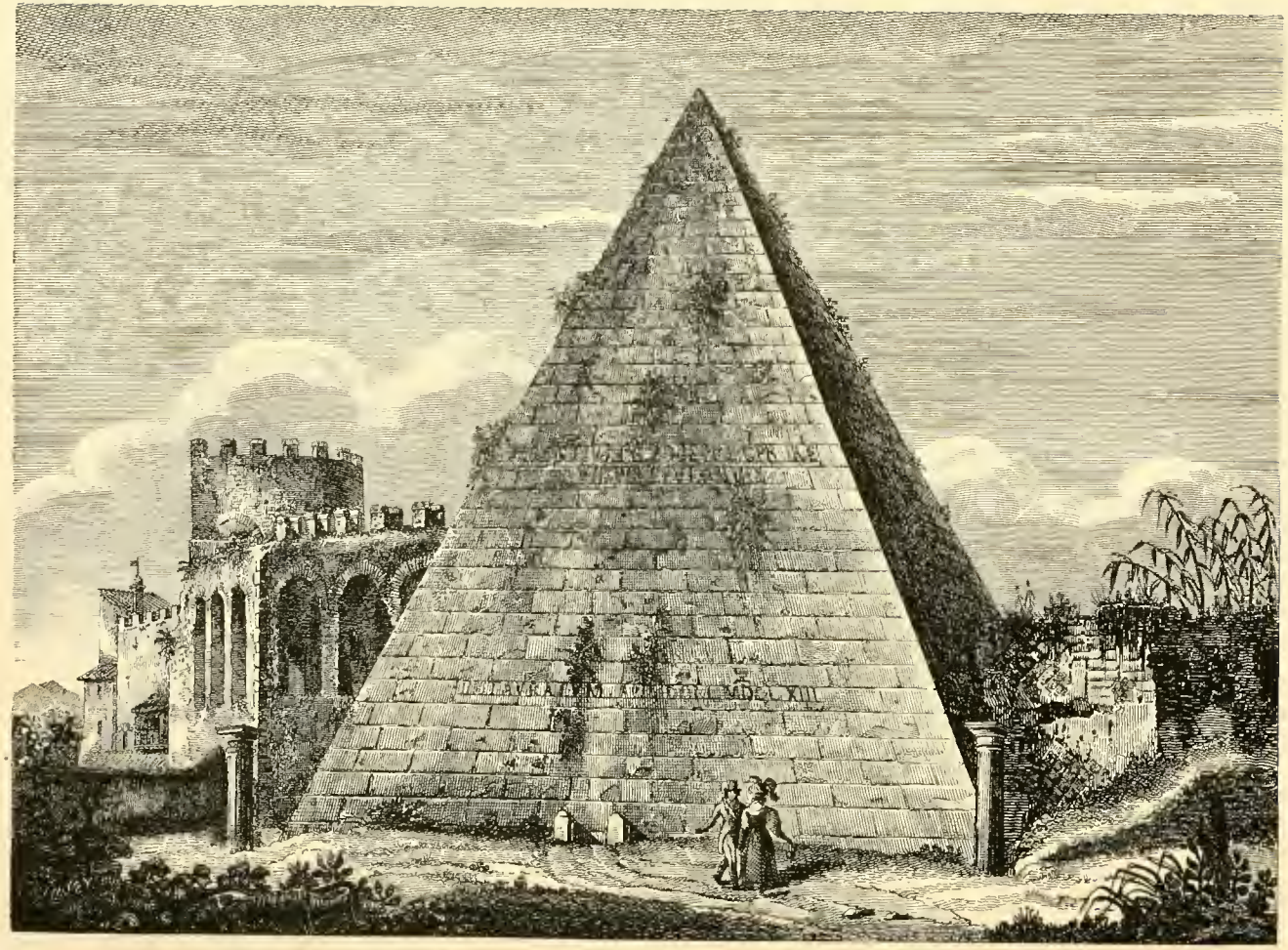
CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

SEE 1793 A. D.



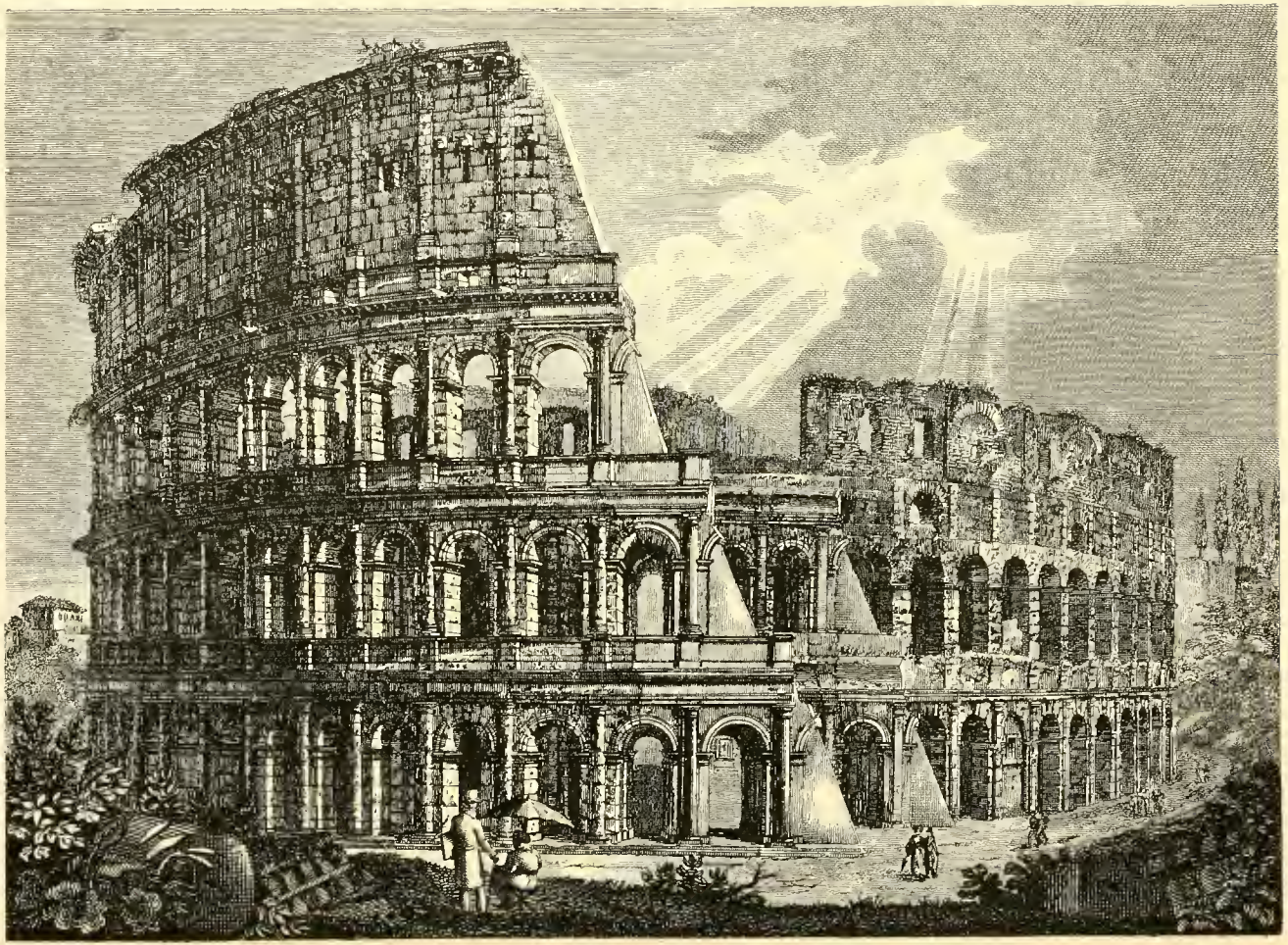
TOMB OF CAIUS CESTIUS, ONE OF THE EPULONES UNDER AUGUSTUS. HE HAD HIS PYRAMID BUILT, IN HIS LIFE-TIME, IN IMITATION OF THOSE IN EGYPT.

PERIOD III.

UNIVERSAL CHRONOLOGY FROM 1 TO 622 A. D.

A. D.	4 TO 33 A. D.	A. U. C.	OLYM.	A. M.	J. P.
4	Death of Caius Asinius Pollio, distinguished Roman author, orator, and patron of literature; age 80.	757	195^{-4}	4008	4717
4	Leap Year corrected, having formerly been every third year.				
8	Ovid, the poet, banished by Augustus.	761	196^{-4}	4012	4721
18	Death of Livy (Titus Livius), celebrated Roman historian; age 76.	771	199^{-2}	4022	4731
18	Death of Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), celebrated Roman poet; age 60.				
19	October 9th. Death, at Antioch, of Germanicus, successful Roman general (nephew of the emperor Tiberius); age 33. He is supposed to have been poisoned.	772	199^{-3}	4023	4732
23	Birth of Pliny the Elder (Caius Plinius Secundus), celebrated Roman naturalist.	776	200^{-3}	4027	4736
26	St. John the Baptist, age 30, begins preaching repentance, and baptizing.	779	201^{-2}	4030	4739
27	Our Lord Jesus Christ, age 30 years, is baptized in Jordan by St. John. (Note A.)	780	201^{-3}	4031	4740
29	August 29th. St. John the Baptist is beheaded in prison, by order of Antipas.	782	202^{-1}	4033	4742
33	April 3d, Friday. The Crucifixion. (Ac. Eusebius.) Date approved by Archbishop Usher, Haydn, Blair, Lempriere, etc., etc. (See Note 31, in B. C.) The Crucifixion is placed at 29 A. D., March 25, by Lactantius, Clinton, and others; and it is placed at 30 A. D. by Africanus.	786	203^{-1}	4037	4746
33	April 5th, Sunday. Resurrection of Christ. The first Easter Day. Date generally accepted.				
33	May 14th, Thursday. Ascension of our Lord.				
33	May 24th, Sunday. The descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles. Whitsunday: the birthday of the One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church.				
33	The first Ordination or Making of Deacons by the Apostles, by the laying on of their hands. The first seven deacons—Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, Nicolas.—Acts vi. (Ac. Com. Chron.)				

34	St. Stephen, the deacon, proto-martyr, stoned to death. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	787	203-2	4038	4747
34	The Apostles St. Peter and St. John first perform the Sacrament of Confirmation at Samaria.—Acts viii., 17. (Ac. Com. Chron.)				
35	Conversion of Saul of Tarsus. His name changed to Paul. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	788	203 3	4039	4748
37	Birth of Josephus, celebrated Jewish historian.	790	204-1	4041	4750
39	St. Matthew writes his Gospel in Hebrew.	792	204-3	4043	4752
39	Apion of Alexandria, Greek grammarian, flourishes.				
39	November 3d. Birth, at Cordova, of Lucan (Marcus Annaeus Lucanus), Roman poet, author of "Pharsalia."				
40	The disciples of Christ first called Christians at Antioch. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	793	204-4	4044	4753
43	Claudius, the Roman emperor, invades Britain.	796	205 3	4047	4756
44	St. James the Great, brother of St. John, beheaded, by order of Herod Agrippa.	797	205-4	4048	4757
44	St. Mark writes his Gospel in Greek.				
46	Elders or Priests ordained by the Apostles in every Church.—Acts xiv., 23. (Ac. Com. Chron.)	799	206-2	4050	4759
50	Caractacus, king of the Silures, a British tribe, defeated by Osstorius Scapula, and taken to Rome in chains.	803	207-2	4054	4763
51	The emperor Claudius releases Caractacus, and sends him home.	804	207 3	4055	4764
52	St. Paul preaches at Athens.	805	207-4	4056	4765
55	St. Paul preaches at Ephesus.	808	208-3	4059	4768
61	Birth of Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus), Latin author, and orator.	814	210-1	4065	4774
62	Hebrew Gospel of St. Matthew rendered into Greek by an unknown translator. (Ac. Blair.)	815	210-2	4066	4775
62	November 24th. Death of Aulus Persius Flaccus, celebrated Roman satirical poet, within fifteen days of his 28th birthday.				
62	St. James the Less, author of the Epistle, beheaded by order of Ananias, high priest.				
63	St. Luke writes his Gospel in Greek.	816	210 3	4067	4776
64	The great fire at Rome begins July 19th. The greater part of the city is destroyed. The Christians are falsely accused by Nero of having started the fire.	817	210-4	4068	4777
64	First persecution of the Christians under Nero.				
65	Piso, Seneca (Stoic philosopher and moralist), his nephew Lucan the poet, and others, conspire to take Nero's life. The conspiracy is detected. Piso kills	818	211-1	4069	4778



EXTERIOR OF THE COLOSSEUM.
SEE 75 AND 80 A. D. AND PAGE 153.

65	himself. By order of Nero, Seneca and Lucan are put to death April 30th.	818	211-1	4069	4778
66	Plutarch, celebrated Greek philosopher, moralist, and biographer, flourishes.	819	211-2	4070	4779
67	June 29th. St. Paul is beheaded, and St. Peter crucified, head-downwards, at Rome.	820	211-3	4071	4780
68	The festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide first ordered to be observed.	821	211-4	4072	4781
69	November 30th. St. Andrew, brother of St. Peter, crucified on an X-shaped cross, at Patræ, in Achaia.	822	212-1	4073	4782
70	September 8th. Jerusalem taken by the Romans, under Titus. The temple and city completely destroyed, as foretold by Christ.	823	212-2	4074	4783
71	August 24th. St. Bartholomew flayed alive, by the command of a barbarian king.	824	212-3	4075	4784
75	The emperor Vespasian begins to build the Colosseum at Rome. (See 80 A. D.)	828	213-3	4079	4788
75	The Temple of Peace at Rome is dedicated by Vespasian.				
78	Awful plague at Rome, destroying 10,000 persons daily.	831	214-2	4082	4791
78	Agricola is made governor in Britain, and extends the Roman dominions there.				
79	August 23. The cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. (See 1713 and 1748 A. D.)	832	214-3	4083	4792
79	August 24th. Pliny the Elder approaching too near Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption, is suffocated by the ashes and sulphurous exhalations; æt. 56.				
80	The Colosseum, an amphitheatre at Rome, is completed and dedicated by Titus. (See 75 A. D.)	833	214-4	4084	4793
84	The Caledonians under Galgacus are totally defeated by Agricola. He builds a wall from the Frith of Clyde to the Frith of Forth.	837	215-4	4088	4797
90	St. John the Evangelist writes his Epistles between this date and 96.	843	217-2	4094	4803
92	November 29, 7 P. M. Conjunction of the moon with the Pleiades observed by Agrippa the mathematician. (Ac. Blair.)	845	217-4	4096	4805
95	Second persecution of the Christians under the emperor Domitian, caused by the Jews and Christians refusing to pay a tax levied for the expense of rebuilding the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.	848	218-3	4099	4808
96	St. John the Evangelist, by order of a pro-consul under Domitian, is immersed in a caldron of boiling oil;	849	218-4	4100	4809

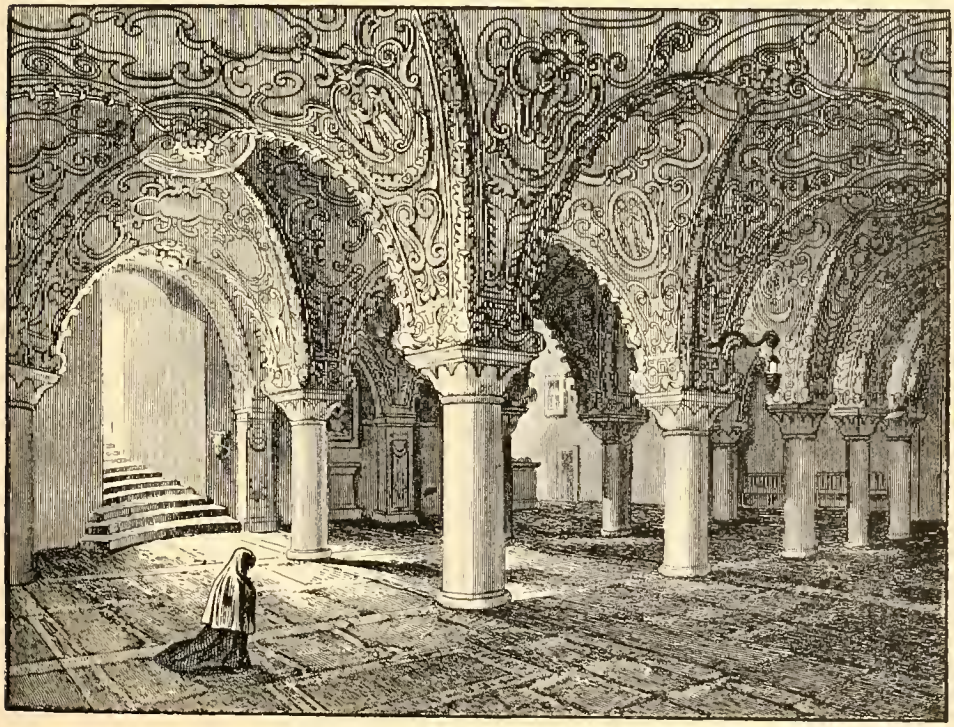
96	but being miraculously preserved from injury, is banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he receives and writes the Revelation.	849	218-4	4100	4809
96	September 18th. Nerva succeeding Domitian as emperor, recalls all exiles.				
97	St. John the Evangelist, recalled from exile returns to Ephesus, and writes his Gospel, in compliance with the earnest entreaties of the Asiatic bishops.	850	219-1	4101	4810
98	January 11th, 7 A. M. Menelaus, Alexandrian mathematician, observes at Rome a transit of the moon over Spica Virginis. (Ac. Blair.)	851	219-2	4102	4811
99	December 27th. St. John the Evangelist dies at Ephesus; age 94. (Ac. to some authorities, 100 A. D.)	852	219-3	4103	4812
100	Elements of the Blessed Sacrament reserved, and carried to the absent, at this time. (Ac. Justin Martyr.)	853	219-4	4104	4813
105	Apollodorus, the architect, by order of the emperor Trajan, constructs the celebrated bridge over the Danube.	858	221-1	4109	4818
107	Beginning of the third persecution of the Christians, under Trajan.	860	221-3	4111	4820
107	December 20th. Martyrdom of St. Ignatius, surnamed Theophorus, bishop of Antioch. He is torn to pieces by lions in the amphitheatre at Rome.				
108	Simeon (son of Cleopas, and therefore a nephew of B. V. M.), bishop of Jerusalem, successor of St. James the Apostle, is crucified as a martyr by the Romans; age 120. (Date ac. Blair.)	861	221-4	4112	4821
110	Earliest mention of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark appears in the "Explanations of the Oracles of Our Lord," by Papias, bishop of Hierapolis. (Ac. Blair.)	863	222-2	4114	4823
110	The signing of the cross first practiced by the Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans.				
110	Pope Alexander first introduces into the Church the use of Holy Water between 110 and 118.				
111	Saturninus teaches the Gnostic heresy.	864	222-3	4115	4824
114	Trajan's Column erected at Rome.	867	223-2	4118	4827
118	Fourth persecution of Christians, under Hadrian.	871	224-2	4122	4831
118	Death of Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus), celebrated Roman critic and rhetorician.				
121	The Wall in Britain between New Castle and Carlisle is built, under Hadrian's direction.	874	225-1	4125	4834

TRAJAN'S COLUMN AND FORUM.
SEE 114 A. D.

125	Quadratus, bishop of Athens, and Aristides, Greek Christian rhetorician, present an "Apology for Christianity" to Hadrian, who stops the persecution.	878	226-1	4129	4838
128	Death of Juvenal (Decimus Junius Juvenalis), celebrated Latin satirical poet.	881	226-4	4132	4841
129	Birth of Aristides, the heathen Greek rhetorician.	882	227-1	4133	4842
130	Birth, at Pergamus, of Galen, Greek philosopher, and medical writer.	883	227-2	4134	4843
130	Lenten Fast, from first Sunday in Lent to Easter, is said to have been instituted by Telesphorus, bishop of Rome. (Ac. Haydn.)				
132	Hadrian, emperor of Rome, promulgates the "Perpetual Edict," a body of laws for the Prætors, prepared by Salvius Julianus, a Roman jurist.	885	227-4	4136	4845
137	Telesphorus, bishop of Rome, orders Christmas to be held as a solemn feast, and Divine Service to be performed on the 25th of December.	890	229-1	4141	4850
138	Hyginus adopts the title of Pope for the bishop of Rome. The title was at first used for all bishops. (This is a disputed date, between 138 and 139.)	891	229-2	4142	4851
139	Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemæus), celebrated Alexandrian astronomer and geographer, author of the "Almagest," flourishes. (See 1231.)	892	229-3	4143	4852
141	(About.) The Mishna, the Jewish oral or traditional law, compiled by Rabbi Judah or Jehudah. (See Note B, also 320 and 504 A. D.)	894	230-1	4145	4854
151	Justin Martyr writes his "Apology," upon which the emperor Antoninus Pius issues an edict forbidding all persecution of the Christians. (Ac. Blair.)	904	232-3	4155	4864
153	Consecration of Churches instituted. (Ac. T. Smith.)	906	233-1	4157	4866
156	The See of Llandaff founded by Lucius, first Christian king of Britain and first in the world. (Ac. Haydn.)	909	233-4	4160	4869
157	Penance first enjoined as a punishment by the Church.	910	234-1	4161	4870
157	St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, visits Rome, and there converts many from the heresy of Valentine and of Marcion to the orthodox faith.				
164	Martyrdom of St. Felicitas and her seven daughters.	917	235-4	4168	4877
165	Martyrdom of Justin Martyr.	918	236-1	4169	4878
166	Martyrdom, at the stake, of St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna.	919	236-2	4170	4879
167	Pestilence rages at Rome.	920	236-3	4171	4880

167	Baptismal fonts first introduced into churches.	920	236-3	4171	4880
173	Sect of Montanists founded by Montanus.	926	238 1	4177	4886
173	Sect of Tatianists founded by Tatian. (Date ac. Blair.)				
177	Persecution of the Christians in Gaul.	930	239-1	4181	4890
178	Christianity preached in Britain. (Ac. Blair.)	931	239-2	4182	4891
179	Bishopric of London founded by Lucius, king of England. (Ac. Haydn; 185, ac. T. Smith.)	932	239 3	4183	4892
180	Water first blessed and sponsors had at the Sacrament of Baptism. (Ac. H. B. Smith.)	933	239 4	4184	4893
188	Death of Julius Pollux, age 58. Author of the "Onomasticon," the first Greek dictionary.	941	241-4	4192	4901
190	The Sacrament of Confirmation administered generally throughout the Church by this date. (See 34.)	943	242-2	4194	4903
193	Roman Empire offered at public auction by the Praetorians. Didius makes the highest bid, and is proclaimed emperor; but is murdered by the soldiers after a reign of two months.	946	243-1	4197	4906
194	Battles of Nicæa and Issus, in which Niger is defeated and made prisoner by Septimius Severus, his rival for the imperial throne of Rome.	947	243 2	4198	4907
197	February 19th. Battle of Lyons, in which Albinus, having been proclaimed emperor in Britain, is defeated and slain by S. Severus.	950	244-1	4201	4910
197	Tertullian, celebrated Christian writer, produces his "Ad Martyres" (Letter to the Martyrs.)				
198	Severus gains victories over the Parthians.	951	244-2	4202	4911
198	Tertullian writes his "De Spectaculis" (On Public Games or Shows.)				
199	Tertullian produces his "Apologeticus Adversus Gentes pro Christianis" (Apology to the Nations for the Christians), dated 198.	952	244-3	4203	4912
200	Death of Galen, celebrated Greek physician, in his 70th year.	953	244 4	4204	4913
201	Ammonius Saccas founds at Alexandria the school of Neo-Platonism or Eclectic philosophy, combining Platonism with Christianity.	954	245-1	4205	4914
202	Fifth persecution of the Christians, under Severus. St. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, is one of the martyrs.	955	245-2	4206	4915
203 to 205	Tertullian joins the Montanists, a sect founded by Montanus; after which he writes "De Corona Militis," "De Monogamia," and "De Jejunio."	956	245 3	4207	4916
205	Birth of Plotinus, Alexandrian philosopher, chief of the Neo-Platonic school.	958	246-1	4209	4918

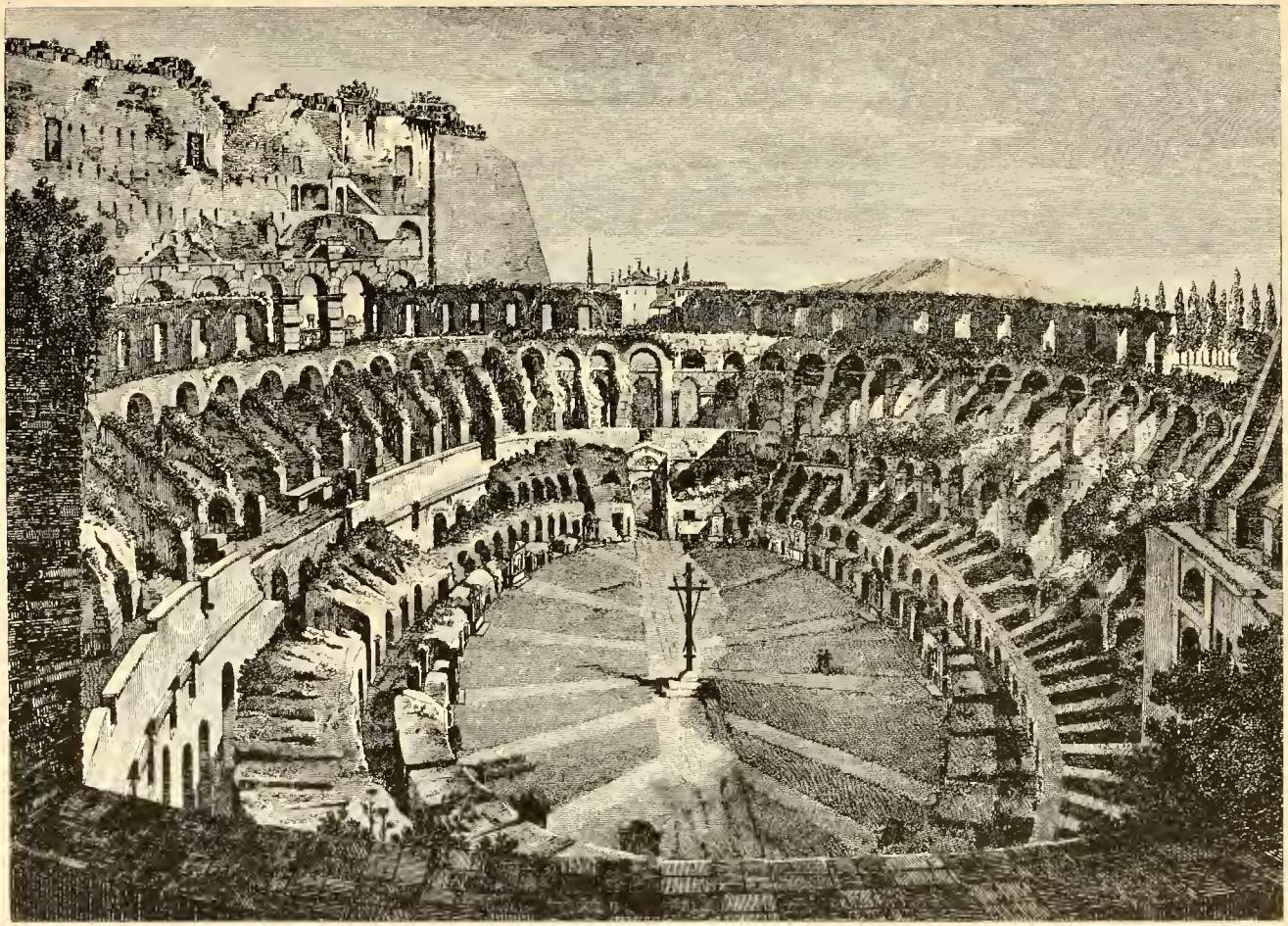
CATACOMBS. ST. LORENZO, ROME.



SUBTERRANEAN CHURCH, UNDER THE CATHEDRAL AT MESSINA.

208	Severus accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, subdues a revolt of the Caledonians in Britain.	961	246^{-4}	4212	4921
215	General massacre of the Alexandrians by order of Caracalla, emperor of Rome.	968	248^{-3}	4219	4928
216	Death of Donald I., first Christian king of Scotland.	969	248^{-4}	4220	4929
221	Julius Africanus, celebrated Greek Christian historian, completes his chronology.	974	250^{-1}	4225	4934
222	St. Hippolytus, author of many commentaries on the Scriptures, ends his chronicle with this date. (Ac. Blair.)	975	250^{-2}	4226	4935
226	Artabanus, the twenty-eighth and last of the Arsacidæ, finally defeated and killed, and the Parthian Empire overthrown by Artaxerxes I. (Ardshir), 475 years after its foundation by Arsaces. Artaxerxes founds the new or Second Persian Empire, the dynasty of the Sassanidæ. (229, ac. Lempriere and Haydn.)	979	251^{-2}	4230	4939
235	Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximus.	988	253^{-3}	4239	4948
238	Censorinus, Latin grammarian, writes his work entitled "De Die Natali."	991	254^{-2}	4242	4951
240	Several tribes in the northwestern parts of Germany confederate under the name of Franks.	993	254^{-4}	4244	4953
241	The Franks first mentioned in history.	994	255^{-1}	4245	4954
245	Great inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire.	998	256^{-1}	4249	4958
247	Asinius Quadratus, Greek Christian historian, flourishes.	1000	256^{-3}	4251	4960
250	Seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius. Fabian, bishop of Rome; Babylas, bishop of Antioch; and Alexander, bishop of Jerusalem, are among the martyrs.	1003	257^{-2}	4254	4963
251	Novatian begins his schism and founds the Novatian Sect.	1004	257^{-3}	4255	4964
251	Birth of St. Antony, founder of Monachism. (See 305 and 356.)				
252	Great pestilence throughout the Roman Empire.	1005	257^{-4}	4256	4965
253	Death of Origen, Greek Christian father and eminent writer; age 68.	1006	258^{-1}	4257	4966
257	Eighth persecution of the Christians, under Valerian.	1010	259^{-1}	4261	4970
258	August 6th. Martyrdom of Sixtus II., bishop of Rome.	1011	259^{-2}	4262	4971
258	August 10th. St. Lawrence the deacon burned to death on a gridiron.				
258	September 14th. St. Cyprian, Latin father, bishop of Carthage, is beheaded.				

260	Roman army totally routed by the Persians. Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor I., king of Persia, who holds him a captive for eight or ten years, and then orders him to be flayed alive.	1013	259-4	4264	4973
262	Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, plundered and burned by the Goths.	1015	260-2	4266	4975
269	The Romans, under Claudius II., gain a signal victory at Naissus, in Mœsia, over the Goths, of whom 300,000 are slain.	1022	262-1	4273	4982
269	Paul de Samosata, bishop of Antioch, condemned as a heretic by a council at Antioch. He is upheld by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and refuses to give up his bishopric.				
270	Death of Plotinus, celebrated Greek philosopher; age 65. His works consist of fifty-four treatises on philosophy and metaphysics.	1023	262-2	4274	4983
271	Walls of Rome rebuilt by Aurelian.	1024	262 3	4275	4984
272	Ninth persecution of the Christians, under Aurelian.	1025	262-4	4276	4985
273	Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, totally defeated by Aurelian, at Edessa, and taken prisoner.	1026	263-1	4277	4986
273	Dionysius Cassius Longinus, celebrated Greek philosopher, first to receive the sobriquet "Living Library," is executed by order of Aurelian, upon the surrender of Palmyra.				
284	Diocletian Era, or the Era of Martyrs, commences August 29th, the day Diocletian is proclaimed emperor. (See Note C.)	1037	265-4	4288	4997
288	St. Sebastian martyred by being tied to a tree and pierced by arrows. (Date ac. J. Thomas.)	1041	266-4	4292	5001
292	The two emperors, Diocletian and Maximian, appoint two Cæsars, Constantius Chlorus and Galerius (surnamed Armentarius), to assist in governing the empire. The four rule together.	1045	267-4	4296	5005
296	Allectus, Roman general, having murdered Carausius, and usurped imperial power in Britain in 293, is defeated and slain by Asclepiodotus, general or lieutenant of Constantius.	1049	268-4	4300	5009
303	Tenth, last, and fiercest persecution of the Christians (under Diocletian) commences February 23d, and continues ten years.	1056	270 3	4307	5016
303	Death of St. Alban, the proto-British martyr.				
304	October 24. Martyrdom of St. Marcellinus, bishop of Rome.	1057	270-4	4308	5017
305	Roman emperors Diocletian and Maximian abdicate May 1st, and are succeeded by Constantius and Galerius.	1058	271-1	4309	5018



INTERIOR OF THE COLOSSEUM. SEE PAGE 142.

THE AMPHITHEATRE WHERE THE CHRISTIANS SUFFERED. SEE PAGE 152.

305	First monastery founded and the monastic system introduced in Egypt by St. Antony. (See 251 and 356.)	1058	271-1	4309	5018
306	London wall built.	1059	271-2	4310	5019
308	Roman Empire now ruled by five emperors and Cæsars—Galerius, Constantine, Maxentius, Licinius, and Maximin.	1061	271-4	4312	5021
312	Martyrdom, at Chalcis, in Syria, of St. Methodius, bishop of Patara, Olympus, and Tyre.	1065	272-4	4316	5025
312	Constantine having seen in the heavens the vision of a cross bearing the inscription "In hoc signo vinces" (In this sign thou shalt conquer), adopts the Cross as his standard, and a few days after, having defeated Maxentius October 27th, he is sole ruler of the western half of the Roman Empire.				

CONSTANTINE.
SEE 312 A. D.

N. B.—For explanation of the column of dates ac. "Roman Indictions," headed R. I., see Note D.

A. D.	313 TO 325 A. D.	R. I.	A. U. C.	OLYM.	A. M.	J. P.
313	The Era of Indictions or cycle of fifteen years, according to the Greeks of Byzantine Empire, originally was reckoned as commencing September 1st, 312. When adopted by the Papal See, it was ordered to be reckoned from January 1st, 313. This is now alone used, and known as the Papal or Roman Indictions.	1- 1st Cycle.	1066	273-1	4317	5026
313	Constantine and Licinius issue an edict to stop all persecutions of the Christians.					
313	Licinius defeats Maximin, and is sole ruler of the eastern half of the Roman Empire.					
314	Three of the fathers or bishops of the English Church are sent from Britain to assist at the Council of Arles, in France, against the Donatists.	2-1	1067	273-2	4318	5027
316	Surplices first worn in churches.	4-1	1069	273-4	4320	5029
316	Arius the heretic preaches his doctrines, which are supported by many of the Asiatic bishops, especially Eusebius of Nicomedia. (The latter must not be confused with Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea; see 325.) (See 337 and 340.)					
320	Completion of the Palestinian Talmud ("Talmud Jerushalmi"), begun by Rabbi Yohanan. (See Note B; also 141 and 504.)	8-1	1073	274-4	4324	5033
321	Constantine issues the first edict, March 7th, prescribing the due observance of the Sunday ("Dies Solis"), by cessation from all labor except religious worship and agriculture.	9-1	1074	275-1	4325	5034
323	July 3d. Constantine defeats Licinius near Adrianople.	11-1	1076	275-3	4327	5036
323	September 18th. Battle of Chrysopolis, in which Licinius is totally defeated, and Constantine becomes sole master of the Roman Empire.					
325	Council of Nice. First Œcumenical Council. Nicene Creed composed. (See Note E.)	13-1	1078	276-1	4329	5038

325	Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, styled "Father of Ecclesiastical History," ends his chronicle, "Chronicon," and completes his history, "Historia Ecclesiastica." N. B.—He must not be confused with Eusebius the Arian heretic, bishop of Nicomedia. (See 316, 337, 340.)	13-1	1078	276-1	4329	5038
325	Death of Lactantius, Latin father. He was styled, on account of his eloquence, "The Christian Cicero."					
328	Constantine transfers his court from Rome to Byzantium, the name of which is changed to Constantinople, *i. e.* City of Constantine. (See 330.)	1-2nd Cycle.	1081	276-4	4332	5041
328	May 3d. The Holy Cross found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground, by the empress St. Helena. Three crosses were found; but it is said that our Lord's was distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being immediately cured upon touching it. (See 614, 622, 629, 642.) The day is termed "The Invention of the Cross," and has since been kept as a festival in the Church.					
330	May 11th. Constantinople formally dedicated by the emperor. (See 328.)	3-2	1083	277-2	4334	5043
336	Death of Arius the heretic, founder of Arianism.	9-2	1089	278-4	4340	5049
337	May 22d. The emperor Constantine is baptized by Eusebius, the heretic Arian bishop of Nicomedia. (See 316, 325, and 340.)	10-2	1090	279 1	4341	5050
337	May 22d. Death of Constantine.					
338	Sapor II. besieges Nisibis, in Mesopotamia; but its bishop, Jacobus, bravely defends the city.	11-2	1091	279 2	4342	5051
340	Death of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. (See 316, 325, 337.)	13-2	1093	279-4	4344	5053
340	The Athanasian Creed composed. (See Note F.)					
347	Council at Sardis. Attended by three hundred and seventy bishops. The majority approve the Nicene Faith; the minority uphold the Arian heresy. The two bodies mutually excommunicate each other.	5-3rd Cycle.	1100	281-3	4351	5060
350	Sapor II. besieges Nisibis a third time; but Jacobus, the bishop, encourages the people to resist.	8-3	1103	282-2	4354	5063

350	Feast of Annunciation of B. V. M. first observed.	8^{-3}	1103	282^{-2}	4354	5063
350	Chanting of the Psalms introduced into the Church service by St. Ambrose, known as Ambrosian Chant. (See 599.)					
353	Inundation in Cheshire, by which 5,000 persons are destroyed.	11^{-3}	1106	283^{1}	4357	5066
354	November 13th. Birth of St. Augustine (son of St. Monica), one of the most illustrious Latin fathers of the Church.	12^{-3}	1107	283^{-2}	4358	5067
355	Ælius Donatus, celebrated Roman grammarian, flourishes.	13^{-3}	1108	283^{-3}	4359	5068
356	January 17th. Death of St. Anthony or Antony, founder of Monachism in the East; age 105. (See 305 and 251.)	14^{-3}	1109	283^{4}	4360	5069
357	A terrible earthquake in Greece and Asia destroys one hundred and fifty cities.	15^{-3}	1110	284^{-1}	4361	5070
358	Nicomedia destroyed by an earthquake, for the second time. All the inhabitants are buried in the ruins.	1-4th Cycle.	1111	284^{-2}	4362	5071
359	Festival of St. Andrew, November 30th, first instituted.	2^{-4}	1112	284^{-3}	4363	5072
360	Oribasius of Pergamus, celebrated physician, flourishes.	3^{-4}	1113	284^{4}	4364	5073
361	Julian, soon after being proclaimed emperor, apostatizes from Christianity, and openly professes paganism.	4^{-4}	1114	285^{-1}	4365	5074
362	Julian proclaims universal toleration of all religions, and commands the heathen temples to be reopened.	5^{-4}	1115	285^{-2}	4366	5075
363	Julian, to restore Judaism, attempts to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem; but his plans are frustrated by remarkable eruptions of fire (ignition of foul air), which deter the workmen. (This failure to rebuild the temple was predicted by St. Cyril I., bishop of Jerusalem, ac. J. Thomas.)	6^{-4}	1116	285^{3}	4367	5076
364	Valentinian, chosen emperor, divides the empire, making his brother, Valens, emperor of the East, and taking for himself the West.	7^{-4}	1117	285^{-4}	4368	5077
364	Eutropius, Roman historian, concludes his history, "Breviarium Rerum Romanorum."					
368	January 13th. Death of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, in Gaul, his birthplace. He zeal-	11^{-4}	1121	286^{-4}	4372	5081

368	ously defended, against the Arians, the orthodox faith of the divinity of our Lord, and also the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. Hence his surname, "Malleus Arianorum."	11-4	1121	286-4	4372	5081
370	St. Basil, eminent father of the Church, elected bishop of Cæsarea.	13-4	1123	287-2	4374	5083
372	Death of St. Hilarion, founder of Monachism in Palestine, in his 80th year.	15-4	1125	287-4	4376	5085
373	Birth of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, at Bannevan, a small village in Scotland.	1-5th Cycle.	1126	288-1	4377	5086
373	May 2d. Death of St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, leader and defender of the orthodox Catholic faith.					
373	Ulphilas or Ulfilas, bishop of the Goths in Mœsia, translates the Bible, except the two Books of Kings, into the Gothic language.					
378	Ammianus Marcellinus, distinguished historian of Greek parentage, native of Antioch, ends his Roman history at this date. The history was in thirty-one books, from 96 to 378 A. D.	6-5	1131	289-2	4382	5091
379	January 1st. Death of St. Basil of Cæsarea, known as Basil the Great; age 49.	7-5	1132	289-3	4383	5092
380	Theodosius, emperor of the East, is baptized at Thessalonica. (Ac. Blair.)	8-5	1133	289-4	4384	5093
380	First ecclesiastical canon promulgated.					
380	Pappus, Alexandrian geometrician, flourishes.					
381	Second Ecumenical Council is held at Constantinople. The Nicene Creed completed. (See Note G.)	9-5	1134	290-1	4385	5094
381	The teachings of Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, condemned as heresy by Council of Constantinople. As opposed to Arianism, he taught the true divinity of Christ, but denied His perfect humanity.					
381	St. Chrysostom made deacon at Antioch by St. Meletius, patriarch of Antioch, who died same year.					
386	St. Chrysostom is ordained priest by Flavian, bishop of Antioch.	14-5	1139	291-2	4390	5099
386	Death of St. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem.					
387	Conversion and baptism, by St. Ambrose, of St. Augustine, son of St. Monica. The "Te Deum" supposed to have been composed by	15-5	1140	291-3	4391	5100

387	St. Augustine and St. Ambrose at the baptism.	15-5	1140	291-3	4391	5100
387	Anathemas first used in the Church.					
390	The emperor Theodosius orders the massacre at Thessalonica, for which he is made by St. Ambrose to perform public penance.	3-6th Cycle	1143	292-2	4394	5103
391	Canonical hours for prayer instituted.	4-6	1144	292-3	4395	5104
393	Polygamy forbidden among the Romans.	6-6	1146	293-1	4397	5106
394	The Mass or Holy Eucharist Service first celebrated in Latin.	7-6	1147	293-2	4398	5107
394	Death of Ausonius, celebrated Latin poet.					
395	Final division of the Roman Empire into the Eastern and Western empires.	8-6	1148	293-3	4399	5108
397	April 4th. Death of St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, author of the style of chanting known as the Ambrosian Chant; age 57. (See 350.)	10-6	1150	294-1	4401	5110
397	November 11th. Death of St. Martin, bishop of Tours; age 81.					
397	St. Chrysostom consecrated archbishop of Constantinople.					
400	Church bells invented by St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna. (See 680 and 945.)	13-6	1153	294-4	4404	5113
400	Sulpicius Severus, ecclesiastical historian, completes his celebrated history, "Historia Sacra," with this date.					
400	Pelagius, a Briton, teaches, at Rome, his heresy, especially denying the doctrine of original sin.					
403	Battle of Pollentia, in which Stilicho, a Roman, defeats Alaric, king of the Visigoths. (April 6, Haydn; March 29, Blair.)	1-7th Cycle.	1156	295-3	4407	5116
404	The Caledonian monarchy (Scotland) is revived by Fergus II.	2-7	1157	295-4	4408	5117
404	Eunapius, heathen sophist and historian, ends his history at this date.					
405	St. Jerome (Latin, Hieronymus) completes his translation into the Latin of the Old Testament (excepting the First and Second Book of Kings) from Hebrew, and the New Testament from Greek; commonly known as the Vulgate. (See 420.)	3-7	1158	296-1	4409	5118
405	Stilicho defeats, at Fesulæ, a large army of Goths, Vandals, and other barbarians, led by Radagaisus.					

406	The Vandals, Burgundians, Suevi, and Alani, cross the Rhine, and settle in Gaul.	$4^{\cdot 7}$	1159	$296^{\ 2}$	4410	5119
407	September 14th. Death of St. Chrysostom, orthodox archbishop of Constantinople.	$5^{\cdot 7}$	1160	$296^{\cdot 3}$	4411	5120
407	The "Chronicle" of Olympiodorus, the Greek historian, begins at this date, being a continuation of that of Eunapius, which ends in 404. (See 425.)					
408	Death of Claudius Claudian (or, in full, Claudianus), distinguished Latin epic poet.	$6^{\cdot 7}$	1161	$296^{\cdot 4}$	4412	5121
409	The Vandals, Suevi, and Alani, enter Spain.	$7^{\cdot 7}$	1162	$297^{\cdot 1}$	4413	5122
410	August 24th. Rome taken and plundered by the Visigoths, led by their king, Alaric.	$8^{\cdot 7}$	1163	$297^{\ 2}$	4414	5123
410	Zosimus, Greek pagan writer, ends his history at this date.					
412	The Vandals found their kingdom in Spain.	$10^{\ 7}$	1165	$297^{\cdot 4}$	4416	5125
413	Gundicar (or Gondicaire) founds the kingdom of Burgundy in Alsace.	$11^{\cdot 7}$	1166	$298^{\cdot 1}$	4417	5126
414	Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Goths in Spain.	$12^{\cdot 7}$	1167	$298^{\ 2}$	4418	5127
415	Murder of Hypatia, heathen, Alexandrian lady, celebrated as a mathematician and teacher of Neo-Platonic philosophy.	$13^{\cdot 7}$	1168	$298^{\ 3}$	4419	5128
420	September 30th. Death of St. Jerome (Hieronymus), learned Latin father of the Church, author of the "Vulgate"; age 90. (See 405.)	3- 8th Cycle.	1173	$299^{\cdot 4}$	4424	5133
420	Palladius, bishop of Helenopolis, writes his "Historia Lausiaca."					
420	Kingdom of France begins on the lower Rhine, under Pharamond.					
422	Incursions of Huns in Thrace, under Roas or Rugilas. (Ac. Blair.)	$5^{\ 8}$	1175	$300^{\cdot 2}$	4426	5135
425	Philostorgius, an Arian writer, ends his ecclesiastical history at this date. (Not extant.)	$8^{\ 8}$	1178	$301^{\cdot 1}$	4429	5138
425	Olympiodorus, Greek historian, ends his history at this date. (See 407.)					
425	A synod at Carthage forbids appeals to the bishop of Rome. (Ac. Blair.)					
426	The Romans leave Britain never to return, advising the Britons to arm and protect themselves against invaders.	$9^{\cdot 8}$	1179	$301^{\cdot 2}$	4430	5139
427	The Romans recover Pannonia from the Huns.	$10^{\ 8}$	1180	$301^{\cdot 3}$	4431	5140

428	Nestorius elected Patriarch of Constantinople, introduces the Nestorian heresy, teaching that our Lord had two distinct natures, and that the B. V. M. was the mother of His human nature, and not of His divine nature; and hence was not the "Mother of God."	11-8	1181	301-4	4432	5141
429	Theodoret, bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, ends his "History of the Church" at this date.	12-8	1182	302-1	4433	5142
429	Death of Theodorus, bishop of Mopsuesta, ecclesiastical writer.					
430	August 28th (during the siege of Hippo). Death of St. Augustine, illustrious Latin father of the Church, ecclesiastical writer, bishop of Hippo; age 75 years, 9 months, 15 days.	13-8	1183	302-2	4434	5143
431	Third Œcumenical Council of the Church, at Ephesus, denounces the Nestorian heresy. (See 428.) The council is presided over by Cyril, archbishop of Alexandria.	14-8	1184	302-3	4435	5144
431	Painted crosses in churches and chambers first introduced about this time. (Ac. Haydn.)					
433	Advent Sunday first observed. (Ac. T. Smith.)	1-9th Cycle.	1186	303-1	4437	5146
433	Attila, called "The Scourge of God," and Bleda succeed their uncle, Rugilas, king of the Huns, and dictate terms of peace to the Eastern Empire.					
435	The emperor Theodosian II. appoints sixteen commissioners to collect all the Roman edicts and constitutions from the time of Constantine, and to compile the Theodosian Code as the Law of the Empire. (See 438.)	3-9	1188	303-3	4439	5148
438	The Theodosian Code completed, and promulgated. (See 435.)	6-9	1191	304-2	4442	5151
439	Battle of Thoulouse, in which Theodoric I., king of the Visigoths, defeats the Romans.	7-9	1192	304-3	4443	5152
439	Genseric, the Vandal, takes Carthage, and founds the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa. (October 19, ac. Blair; October 9, ac. Haydn.)					
439	Socrates, the Byzantine historian, ends his ecclesiastical history at this date.					

A. D.		R. I.	A. U. C.	OLYM.	A. M.	J. P.
439	Sozomen, Greek historian, concludes his ecclesiastical history at this date.	7^{-9}	1192	304^{3}	4443	5152
440	Doxology of "Gloria Patri," etc., first used. (Ac. T. Smith.)	8^{-9}	1193	304^{4}	4444	5153
444	Death of St. Cyril II., bishop of Alexandria.	12^{-9}	1197	305^{4}	4448	5157
446	Constantinople devastated by fire, famine, and pestilence.	14^{-9}	1199	306^{2}	4450	5159
446	The Britons appeal in vain to Aëtius, Roman general, for assistance against the Picts and Scots.					
446	Leo I. (The Great) endeavors to assert the supremacy of the Roman pontiff over all other bishops.					
447	Attila, surnamed "Scourge of God," king of the Huns, ravages the Roman Empire.	15^{-9}	1200	306^{3}	4451	5160
448	Synod of Constantinople denounces the doctrine of Eutyches as heretical. N. B.—Eutyches, in opposition to the Nestorian heresy, taught that Christ had only one nature, the human being absorbed in the divine. (See 451 and 545.)	1-10th Cycle.	1201	306^{4}	4452	5161
449	The Saxons, led by Hengist and Horsa, land in Britain, having been invited thither by Vortigern, a British prince, to assist in driving thence the Picts and Scots.	2^{-10}	1202	307^{1}	4453	5162
449	The "Robbers' Synod," held at Ephesus, approve the Eutychian heresy.					
449	May 5th. Death of St. Hilary, bishop of Arles.					
451	Battle of Châlons-sur-Marne, in which Attila the Hun is defeated by Aëtius, the Roman general.	4^{-10}	1204	307^{3}	4455	5164
451	Fourth Œcumenical Council, at Chalcedon, annuls the acts of "Robbers' Synod," and condemns as heretics Eutyches and his followers, known as Eutychians or Monophysites. (See 545 and 448.)					
452	City of Venice founded.	5^{-10}	1205	307^{4}	4456	5165
452	Attila invades Italy, destroys the city of Aquileia, and is paid a large sum of money by the emperor, through the medium of Leo I., bishop of Rome, to retire from Italy.					
453	Death of Attila the Hun. (See 447.)	6^{-10}	1206	308^{1}	4457	5166
455	Rome taken and plundered by the Vandals, under Genseric.	8^{-10}	1208	308^{3}	4459	5168

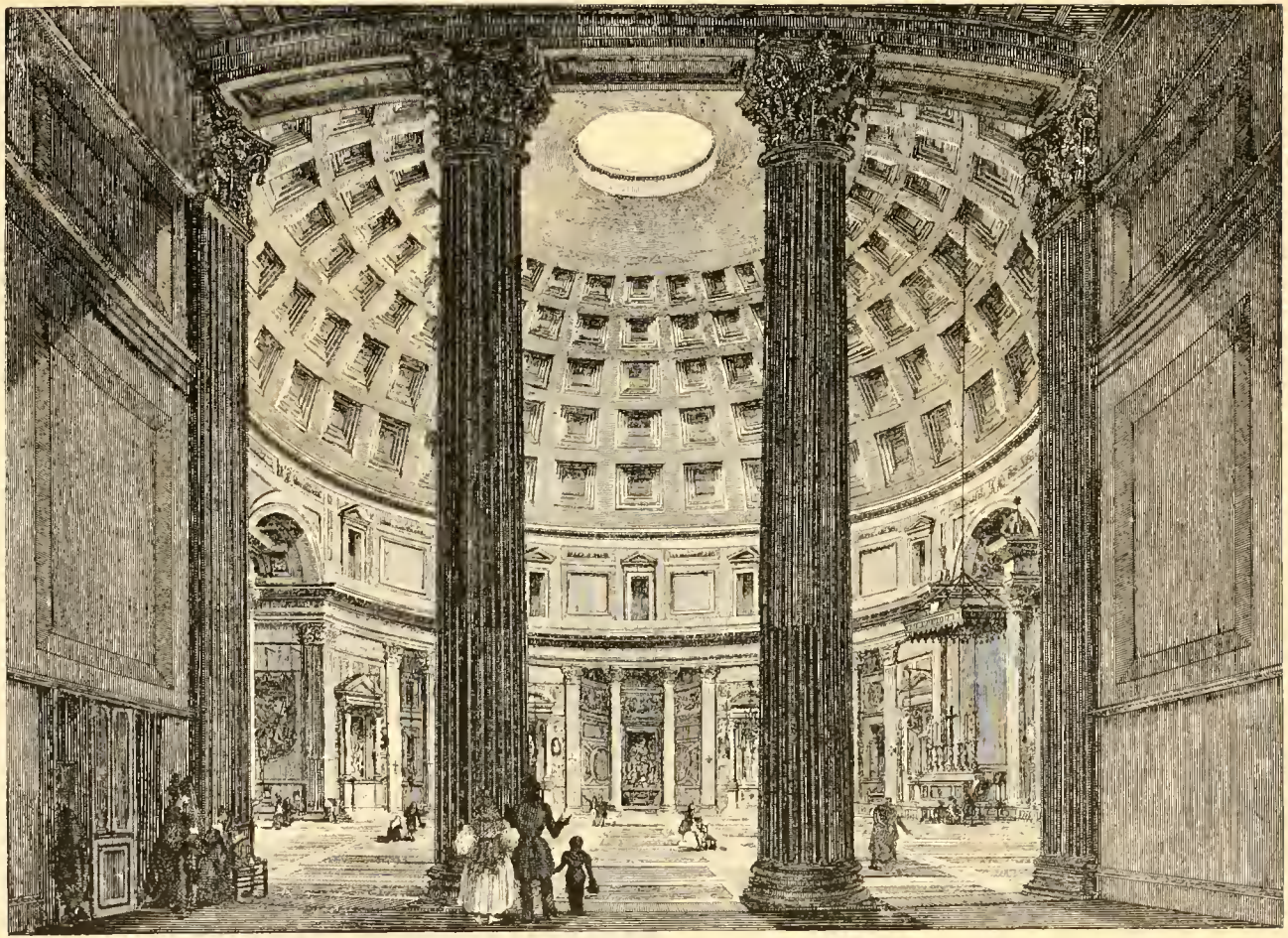
A. D.	455 TO 481 A. D.	R. I.	A. U. C.	OLYM.	A. M.	J. P.
455	Horsa, Saxon chief, brother of Hengist, slain in battle.	8-10	1208	308-3	4459	5168
456	The Order of Angelic Knights of St. George instituted in Greece.	9-10	1209	308-4	4460	5169
457	Battle of Crayford, in which the Saxons, led by Hengist, defeat the Britons.	10-10	1210	309-1	4461	5170
457	Hengist the Saxon founds the kingdom of Kent in Britain, the first of the Heptarchy, or seven kingdoms of the Saxons.					
457	The coronation first performed by a bishop, when Majorianus is crowned at Constantinople.					
460	Prosper, of Aquitaine, zealous orthodox theologian and writer, flourishes.	13-10	1213	309-4	4464	5173
460	Moses, of Chorene, Armenian bishop, author of Armenian history, flourishes.					
460	September 1st. Death of St. Simeon Stylites, Syrian hermit and ascetic, who lived for years on the top of a pillar, whence he preached to the people, who came from afar to see him.					
461	Painted crucifixes first introduced. (Ac. T. Smith.)	14-10	1214	310-1	4465	5174
463	Victorius invents the Paschal Cycle or time of keeping Easter, computing the time for 532 years.	1-11th Cycle.	1216	310-3	4467	5176
466	Battle of Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons.	4-11	1219	311-2	4470	5179
469	Rogation Days first appointed to be kept by the Church. (Ac. Haydn.)	7-11	1222	312-1	4473	5182
472	November 6th. Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius plainly seen at Constantinople.	10-11	1225	312 4	4476	5185
475	The introduction of Hebrew points as at present used.	13-11	1228	313 3	4479	5188
476	The Heruli, a fierce nation from Northern Europe, led by Odoacer, overthrow the Western Empire, and found in its stead the kingdom of Italy, of which Odoacer is the first king.	14-11	1229	313-4	4480	5189
477	Ella, Saxon chief, brings his army from Germany, and lands in Southern Britain.	15-11	1230	314-1	4481	5190
480	An earthquake at Constantinople continues at intervals for forty days, and does much damage to the city.	3-12th Cycle.	1233	314-4	4484	5193
481	Horseshoes first made of iron.	4-12	1234	315-1	4485	5194

484	Felix III., bishop of Rome, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, mutually excommunicate each other, which begins the schism between the Eastern and Western Church.	7^{-12}	1237	315^{-4}	4488	5197
485	Battle of Mearcraedsburn, between the Saxons, under Ælla, and the Britons.	8^{-12}	1238	316^{-1}	4489	5198
485	April 17th. Death of Proclus, eminent Greek Neo-Platonic philosopher; age 73.					
486	Battle of Soissons, in which Clovis I., king of the Franks, defeats the Roman general, Syagrius.	9^{-12}	1239	316^{-2}	4490	5199
487	Michaelmas, or Church Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, instituted.	10^{-12}	1240	316^{-3}	4491	5200
490	Kingdom of Sussex (South Saxony), second of the Heptarchy, founded by Ælla.	13^{-12}	1243	317^{-2}	4494	5203
493	The Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, defeat the Heruli, under Odoacer; and take from them the kingdom of Italy. Odoacer surrenders, and is killed by order of Theodoric.	1- 13th Cycle.	1246	318^{-1}	4497	5206
495	Saxons land in Britain, at Cerdicsore, in Dorsetshire, led by Cerdic and his son Kenric, who, twenty-four years later, found there the kingdom of Wessex (West Saxony.)	3^{-13}	1248	318^{3}	4499	5208
496	Pope Gelasius convenes a council, which separates the Canonical from the Apocryphal Books of the Scriptures. (Ac. Haydn.) (494, ac. Blair.)	4^{-13}	1249	318^{-4}	4500	5209
496	Battle of Tolbiac. Clovis I., king of the Franks, vows that if the God of his wife, Clotilda, will give him the victory over the Allemanni, he will believe in Him, and be baptized. He gains the battle.					
496	December 25th. Clovis keeps his vow, and is, with his army, baptized at Rheims by the archbishop Remi or Remigius.					
501	Burgundian Code (the Loi Gombette) promulgated by Gondebaud, king of Burgundy. (Date ac. Blair and Lempriere; March 29, 502, ac. Haydn.)	9^{-13}	1254	320^{-1}	4505	5214
504 to 506	Completion of the Babylonian Talmud ("Talmud Babli"), begun by Rabbis Asshi and Rabina. (See Note B; also 141 and 320.)	12^{-13}	1257	320^{-4}	4508	5217

A. D.		R. I.	A. U. C.	OLYM.	A. M.	J. P.
505	Church of St. Genevieve founded at Paris. (Ac. T. Smith.)	13-13	1258	321-1	4509	5218
507	Battle of Vouglé, near Poitiers, in which Alaric II., the Visigoth, is defeated and slain by Clovis I., king of the Franks, who adds Aquitaine to his kingdom.	15-13	1260	321-3	4511	5220
508	Clovis I., the king of the Franks, is defeated by Theodoric the Great of Italy, at the battle of Arles.	1-14th Cycle.	1261	321-4	4512	5221
510	Clovis I. makes Paris the capital of his kingdom.	3-14	1263	322-2	4514	5223
511	November 27th. Death of Clovis I. Kingdom of France divided between his four sons.	4-14	1264	322 3	4515	5224
512	Death of Genevieve, patron saint of Paris.	5-14	1265	322-4	4516	5225
516	The Christian Era first computed and introduced into Italy by the monk Dionysius Exiguus. He erroneously places the date of our Lord's birth A. U. C. 753, upon which he bases the Vulgar Era. (See Note 37 B. C.)	9-14	1269	323 4	4520	5229
517	The renowned Arthur, of "The Knights of the Round Table" fame, is elected king of Wales, and reigns until 535.	10-14	1270	324-1	4521	5230
519	The kingdom of Wessex, third of the Saxon Heptarchy, founded by Cerdic, a Saxon chief. (See 495.)	12-14	1272	324 3	4523	5232
527	The kingdom of Essex, or East Saxony, fourth of the Heptarchy, founded in Britain by Erchenwin.	5-15th Cycle.	1280	326 3	4531	5240
528	Violent earthquake at Athens.	6-15	1281	326 4	4532	5241
528	Oaths first taken on the Gospels. (Ac. T. Smith.)					
529	St. Benedict, originator of the Order of Benedictine Monks, founds his monastery at Monte Casino, in Campania.	7-15	1282	327-1	4533	5242
529	April 7th. Justinian I., emperor of the East, promulgates his celebrated Code ("Justinian Code").					
530	Hesychius, of Miletus, celebrated Greek historian, flourishes.	8-15	1283	327 2	4534	5243
533	The digest of the Justinian Code published.	11-15	1286	328-1	4537	5246
534	Gelimer, last king of the Vandals, defeated and taken prisoner by Belisarius, Roman general. Africa again becomes a Roman province.	12-15	1287	328 2	4538	5247

545	Jacobus Baradæus, bishop of Edessa, founds the heretical sect of Jacobites, teaching the doctrine of the Monophysites. (Ac. Blair.) (See 451 and 448.)	8- 16th Cycle.	1298	331-1	4549	5258
547	Kingdom of Northumbria, fifth of the Heptarchy, founded by Ida, a brave Saxon.	10-16	1300	331-3	4551	5260
550	Poland becomes a duchy, its first duke being Lechus I.	13-16	1303	332 2	4554	5263
551	Silkworms and the manufacture of silk first introduced into Europe from India.	14-16	1304	332 3	4555	5264
553	End of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths. Teias, their last king, defeated and slain in battle by Narses, the Greek general.	1- 17th Cycle.	1306	333 1	1557	5266
553	Fifth Œcumenical Council, the second held at Constantinople.					
555	Water-mills, used for grinding corn, invented by Belisarius, Justinian's general.	3 17	1308	333-3	4559	5268
558	Devastating plague begins in Europe, and spreads through Asia and Africa, continuing many years.	6-17	1311	334 2	4562	5271
560	(About.) Translation of the celebrated Pilpay fables of India, made under the auspices of Chosroes (or Khosroo), Persian monarch.	8 17	1313	334-4	4564	5273
560	Ethelbert becomes king of Kent, in Britain. (See 575.)					
565	Columba, Irish saint (called "The Apostle of the Highlanders"), visits Scotland, where he preaches Christianity, and founds a monastery in Iona.	13-17	1318	336-1	4569	5278
568	The Lombards from Pannonia, under Alboin, found the kingdom of Lombardy, in North Italy. They establish their capital at Pavia.	1- 18th Cycle.	1321	336-4	4572	5281
571	Birth, at Mecca, of Mohammed, the imposter. (Authorities are divided between the dates 569 and 571; but the majority give the preference to 571.)	4-18	1324	337 3	4575	5284
575	Ethelbert, king of Kent, marries Bertha, a Christian Parisian princess, who (ac. Hume) brings with her to the court of Canterbury a French bishop, and does all in her power to convert Ethelbert and his subjects to Christianity.	8-18	1328	338-3	4579	5288

575	Uffa founds the kingdom of East Anglia, assuming the title of king. (Sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy.)	8^{18}	1328	338^{3}	4579	5288
578	St. Columbanus founds his monastery at Luxovium. (Ac. Blair.)	11^{-18}	1331	339^{-2}	4582	5291
578	Anchors first forged in England.					
580	The game of chess introduced into Persia from India by Buzurg Mihir. (Ac. Blair.)	13^{-18}	1333	339^{-4}	4584	5293
581	Latin ceases to be the language in Italy.	14^{-18}	1334	340^{-1}	4585	5294
586	Cridda, a chieftain, founds the kingdom of Mercia (comprising the midland counties of Britain), the seventh and last kingdom of the Heptarchy.	4- 19th Cycle.	1339	341^{-2}	4590	5299
593	Evagrius concludes and publishes his ecclesiastical history in Greek.	11^{-19}	1346	343^{-1}	4597	5306
597	June 9th. Death of St. Columba, "Apostle of the Highlanders."	15^{-19}	1350	344^{-1}	4601	5310
597	St. Augustine (Austin) and other monks, sent by Gregory I. (The Great), arrive in Britain. They complete the conversion of Ethelbert, king of Kent (third Bretwalde of the Heptarchy), and his subjects, already begun by his Christian wife, Bertha, the Parisian princess. (See 575.)					
599	Death of Anastasius, sixty-first and last bishop or patriarch of Antioch. He was a zealous defender of the orthodox faith.	2- 20th Cycle.	1352	344^{3}	4603	5312
599 to 602	Gregory I., the Great, adds notes to the Ambrosian Chant, and introduces into the Church services what is since known as the Gregorian chant. (See 350.)					
602	Cathedral of Canterbury founded by St. Augustine, the monk. (Austin.)	5^{-20}	1355	345^{-2}	4606	5315
604	The Church of St. Paul, London, built by Ethelbert, Octarch or Bretwalde of the Saxon Heptarchy.	7^{-20}	1357	345^{-4}	4608	5317
606	(or 607; disputed date.) Supremacy of the bishop of Rome and the monopoly of the title Pope is conceded to Boniface III., by Phocas, emperor of the East. (See 138.)	9^{-20}	1359	346^{-2}	4610	5319
608	The Pantheon at Rome (built by Agrippa; see 27 B. C.) is dedicated by Pope Boniface IV. to the "Blessed Virgin and all the Saints," naming it "Santa Maria ad Martyres" (o della Rotonda).	11^{-20}	1361	346^{4}	4612	5321



INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON, DEDICATED TO ST. MARY AND ALL THE SAINTS.
SEE 608 A. D. AND PAGE 74.

A. D.	610 TO 615 A. D.	R. I.	A.U.C.	OLYM.	A.M.	J. P.
610	Mohammed, the imposter, announces himself as a prophet, and begins to teach Islamism.	$13^{\cdot 20}$	1363	$347^{\cdot 2}$	4614	5323
610	Mohammed produces the Koran (written in Koreish-Arabic), in the composing of which he was assisted by a Jew, a Jacobite, and a Nestorian. He pretends to have received it from time to time during twenty-three years, from the angel Gabriel.					
611	Conquests of Chosroes II., king of Persia, in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor.	$14^{\cdot 20}$	1364	$347^{\cdot 3}$	4615	5324
613	The territories of the Franks are all again united under Clotaire II. (the Great), a great-grandson of Clovis I.	$1^{\cdot}$ 21st cycle.	1366	$348^{\cdot 1}$	4617	5326
614	Jerusalem taken by the Persians, and plundered. The Holy Cross is taken away by Chosroes II., king of Persia. (See 328, 622, 629, 642.)	$2^{\cdot 21}$	1367	$348^{\cdot 2}$	4618	5327
615	Death of St. Columbanus, Irish monk.	$3^{\cdot 21}$	1368	$348^{\cdot 3}$	4619	5328

JOAN OF ARC.

SEE 1429, 1430, AND 1431 A. D.

PERIOD IV.

622–1550 A. D.

N. B.—For explanation of the Hegira Era, as calculated for this work, be sure to read Note H.

The Olympiads being seldom used after this date, are now dropped from this work, the Hegira Era making a sixth calculation in their stead.

A. D.	622 TO 636 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
622	Flight of Mohammed, on the night of Thursday, July 15th, from Mecca to Medina, where he is received as a prophet and prince.	1	10^{-21}	1375	4626	5335
622	The Era of the Hegira, or Flight of Mohammed, commences from Friday, July 16th. (See Note H.)					
622	September 14th. Holy Cross having been carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, when he plundered Jerusalem, 614 A. D., is recovered by Heraclius, emperor of the East, after defeating Chosroes in battle. (See 328, 614, 629, 642.)					
625	Sugar brought into Europe from Asia.	4 June 14	13^{-21}	1378	4629	5338
626	University of Cambridge, England, founded by Sigebert, king of East Anglia.	5 June 3	14^{-21}	1379	4630	5339
629	Heraclius visits Jerusalem, and solemnly replaces the Holy Cross on Mt. Calvary, September 14th, the day since kept in the Church as the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Exaltatio Crucis), commonly called Holy Cross Day. (See 328, 614, 622, and 642.)	8 May 1	2- 22d Cycle.	1382	4633	5342
629	Mohammed conquers Mecca.					
629	The Christians defeated by Mohammed, at the battle of Muta.					
632	Monday, June 8th. Death of Mohammed, at Medina.	11 Mar. 31	5^{-22}	1385	4636	5345
632	Mohammed is succeeded by Abu-Bekr, the Caliph.					
636	Parish boundaries first fixed in England by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury.	15 Feb. 16	9^{-22}	1389	4640	5349

637	Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, under Caliph Omar. They retain possession of the Holy City 462 years, until retaken by the crusaders. (See 1099.)	16 Feb. 5	10^{-22}	1390	4641	5350
640	The second cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 4th, and December 24th. (See Note H.)	19 and 20	13^{-22}	1393	4644	5353
642	The festival of Holy Cross Day, September 14th, established by the Church. (Ac. Haydn.) (See 328, 614, 622, 629.)	22 Dec. 2	15^{-22}	1395	4646	5355
646	October 16th. Death of St. Gall, native of Ireland, known as "The Apostle of the Swiss," and founder of St. Gall's monastery in the Canton. Æt. 95.	26 Oct. 19	4- 23rd Cycle.	1399	4650	5359
651	Kingdom of Persia finally subdued by the Saracens.	31 Aug. 25	9^{-23}	1404	4655	5364
653	Rhodes taken by the Saracens. The Colossus finally destroyed, and sold by the Saracens as old metal. (See Note 9, section G; also 224 B. C.)	33 Aug. 3	11^{-23}	1406	4657	5366
658	Organs first brought into Italy from the Eastern Empire, and their use in the services of the Western Church first introduced by Pope Vitalianus. (See 757.)	38 June 10	1- 24th Cycle.	1411	4662	5371
663	Vitalianus, the pope, enjoins the services of the Church to be read in Latin throughout all Christendom. (Ac. Blair.)	43 April 17	6^{-24}	1416	4667	5376
670	Stone buildings are introduced into England, and first erected by Benedict Biscop, an abbot of Wearmouth.	50 Feb. 1	13^{-24}	1423	4674	5383
670	Upon the death of Childeric II., Ebroin, mayor of the palace, proclaims Theodoric or Thierry III. as king of Neustria and Burgundy.					
672	The third cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 10th and December 30th. (See Note H.)	52 and 53	15^{-24}	1425	4676	5385
673	The Saracens attacking Constantinople, their fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire, invented by Callinicus.	54 Dec. 20	1- 25th Cycle.	1426	4677	5386
676	Glass first brought into England by a monk, Benedict Biscop.	57 Nov. 17	4^{-25}	1429	4680	5389

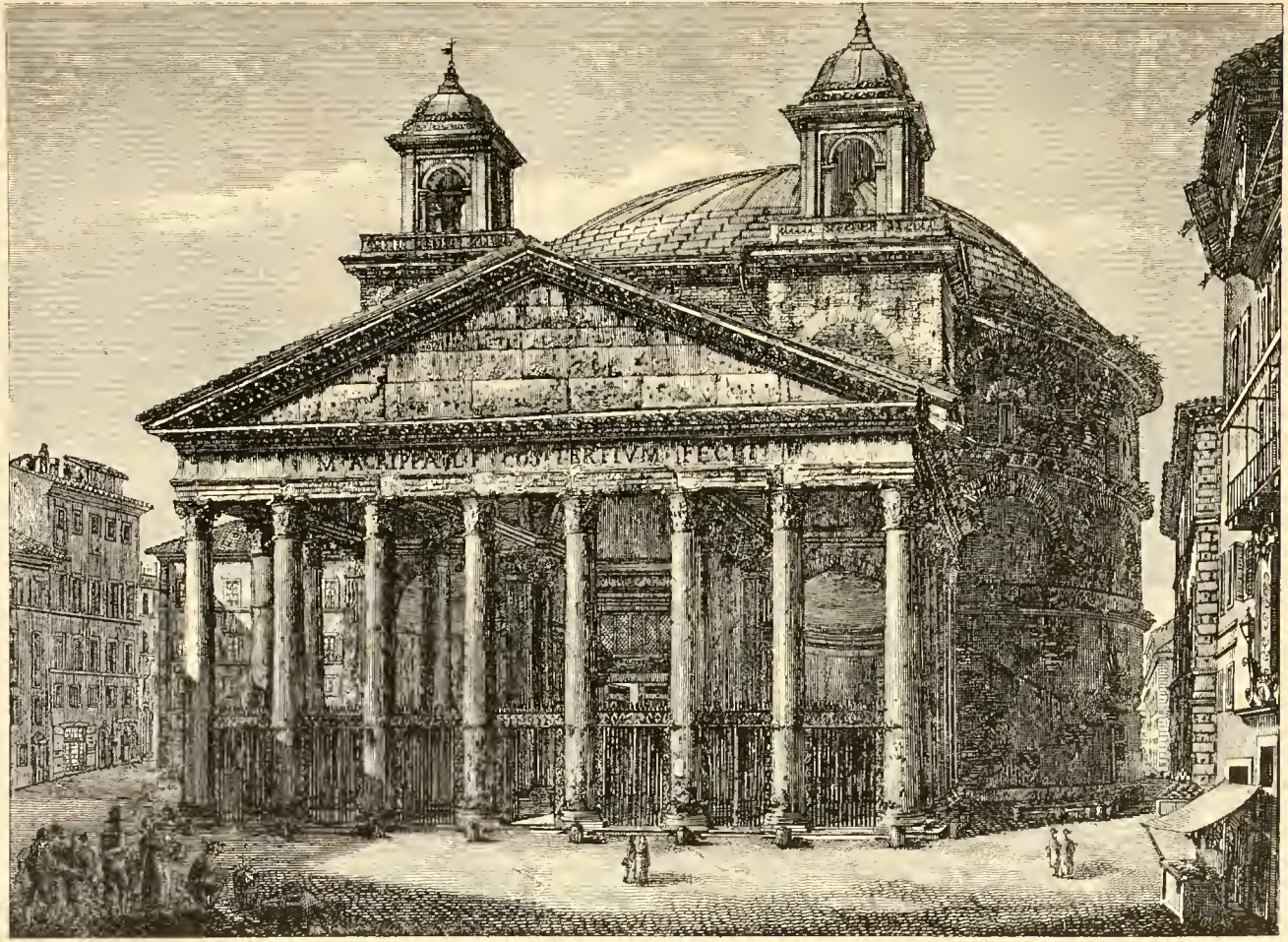
A. D.	680 TO 713 A. D.	HEG	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
680	Bells imported from Italy to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth. (See 400, 945.)	61 Oct. 5	8-25	1433	4684	5393
680	Sixth Œcumenical Council of the Church, or third Council of Constantinople, when the condemnation of the Monothelite heresy is confirmed.					
680	Death of Cædmon, a monk at Whitby, early Anglo-Saxon poet, styled "The Father of English Song."					
680	Death of St. Hilda, grand-niece of Edwin, king of Northumbria, and abbess of the convent of Whitby.					
687	Agnus Dei (O Lamb of God, etc.,) appointed in the Litany.	68 July 21	15-25	1440	4691	5400
692	Bede, the celebrated historian, is made deacon by John, bishop of York. (Ac. Blair.) (See 703, 731, and 738.)	73 May 28	5- 26th Cycle.	1445	4696	5405
693	Sixteenth Council of Toledo, when a form of prayer for the sovereign and his family is first ordained. (Ac. Blair.)	74 May 17	6-26	1446	4697	5406
695	Abdal-melik coins the first Arabian money. Somyor, a Jew, is his mint master. (Ac. Blair.)	76 April 25	8-26	1448	4699	5408
695	Festival of the Nativity of the B. V. M. instituted by Pope Sergius. (Date ac. T. Smith.) (About 690; but not observed in France or Germany until about 1000 A. D., and not kept by the Greek Church until some time in the twelfth century, ac. Haydn.)					
697	The Venetians elect their first Doge, Anafestus.	78 April 3	10-26	1450	4701	5410
700	Cracus, elected duke of Poland, builds the city of Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks.	81 Mar. 2	13-26	1453	4704	5413
703	Bede, the celebrated English monk, and ecclesiastical writer, surnamed "The Venerable," is ordained priest; age 30. (See 692, 731, and 738.)	84 Jan. 28	1- 27th	1456	4707	5416
705	The fourth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 6th and December 26th. (See Note H.)	86 and 87	3-27	1458	4709	5418
713	Spain conquered by the Saracens.	95 Sept. 30	11-27	1466	4717	5426

721	Egbert, abbot of Iona, translates the four Gospels into Anglo-Saxon. Egbert was made archbishop of York in 732.	103 July 6	4· 28th Cycle.	1474	4725	5434
722	Iva Vidfame, a petty Scandinavian prince, conquers Upsal, and founds a kingdom, which afterwards becomes Sweden. (Ac. Blair.)	104 June 25	$5^{\cdot 28}$	1475	4726	5435
726	Leo III., the Isaurian, emperor of the East, issues his first edict against the worship of images in churches. His edict is opposed by the Greek patriarch, and the pope.	108 May 12	$9^{\cdot 28}$	1479	4730	5439
727	"Peter's Pence" presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope, for the endowment of an English college at Rome. So called because it was to be paid annually on the feast of St. Peter. The tax of one penny was levied on all families having thirty pence yearly rent in land.	109 May 1	$10^{\cdot 28}$	1480	4731	5440
731	Bede the Venerable concludes his "Historia Ecclesiastical." (See 692, 703, 735.)	113 Mar. 19	$14^{\cdot 28}$	1484	4735	5444
732	October 10th. Charles, "Mayor of the Palace" (and king of France in all but title), gains a great signal victory over the Saracens, at the "Battle of Tours," and so saves Europe from the Mohammedans, and receives the name Martel, *i. e.* Hammer.	114 Mar. 8	$15^{\cdot 28}$	1485	4736	5445
732	Pope Gregory III. issues an edict establishing the worship of images, and excommunicating the emperor Leo III., and all Iconoclasts.					
735	May 26th. Death of Bede, the learned ecclesiastical historian, and translator; age 62. (See 692, 703, 731.)	117 Feb. 3	3· 29th Cycle.	1488	4739	5448
738	The fifth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st, and December 21st. (See Note H.)	120 and 121	$6^{\cdot 29}$	1491	4742	5451
742	April 2d. Birth of Charlemagne, son of Pepin, of France, and grandson of Charles Martel.	125 Nov. 9	$10^{\cdot 29}$	1495	4746	5455
749	Merwan, last of the Ommiyade dynasty of Caliphs, is defeated by Aboo-l-Abbâs-Abdallah (written also Abû-l-Abbâs), descendant of Mohammed's paternal uncle, Abbas.	132 Aug. 24	2· 30th Cycle.	1502	4753	5462

750	Death of Merwan. Abbas begins the Abbasside dynasty of Caliphs.	133 Aug. 13	3^{30}	1503	4754	5463
752	Pepin (son of Charles Martel), mayor of the palace, deposes Childeric III., last of the Merovingian line, and makes himself king of France. First of the Carlovingian line.	135 July 22	5^{30}	1505	4756	5465
757	First organ known in France is sent by Constantine, emperor of the East, to Pepin, king of France, and there applied to religious use in the Church services. (See 658.)	140 May 29	10^{30}	1510	4761	5470
762	The celebrated city of Bagdad is built by Al-Mansour, the Invincible, the second Caliph of the Abbasside dynasty. He makes Bagdad the seat of the Caliphate.	145 April 5	15^{30}	1515	4766	5475
770	The sixth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 7th and December 28th. (See Note H.)	153 and 154	8- 31st Cycle.	1523	4774	5483
774	Charlemagne obtains the surrender of Pavia, after a long siege, and takes prisoner his divorced wife's father, Desiderius, king of the Lombards, and annexes Lombardy to his own domains, himself taking the title of King of Lombardy.	158 Nov. 14	12^{31}	1527	4778	5487
775	Offa, king of Mercia, constructs his great dyke on the borders of Wales.	159 Nov. 3	13^{31}	1528	4779	5488
781	The Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer translated into the Saxon language. (Ac. T. Smith.)	165 Aug. 30	4 32d Cycle.	1531	4785	5494
783	Danes first appear on the coast of England. (See 787.)	167 Aug. 8	6^{32}	1536	4787	5496
785	Witikind, Saxon chief, submits to Charlemagne.	169 July 17	8^{32}	1538	4789	5498
786	Accession, as Caliph of Bagdad, of the renowned Haroun-al-Raschid, the most powerful and famous sovereign of the celebrated dynasty of the Abbassides. (The Caliph of the "Arabian Nights.")	170 July 7	9^{32}	1539	4790	5499
787	Second Nicene Council, or seventh and last general or Œcumenical Council of the Church, decrees that reverence (not divine worship) shall be paid to all sacred images, crosses, etc.; and condemns the Iconoclasts, *i. e.* image-breakers.	171 June 26	10^{32}	1540	4791	5500

787	Danes land near Purbeck, Dorset, having made their first hostile appearance upon the English coast in 783. Bands of Danes from three ships attack England for the first time.	171 June 26	10^{-32}	1540	4791	5500
790	Trumpets first sounded before the king, in the reign of Offa, king of Mercia.	174 May 24	13^{-32}	1543	4794	5503
793	St. Alban's Abbey, or monastery, is founded by Offa, the king of Mercia, in memorial of Britain's proto-martyr, St. Alban.	177 April 22	1^{-} 33rd Cycle.	1546	4797	5506
794	University of Paris founded by Charlemagne.	178 April 11	2^{-33}	1547	4798	5507
794	Ragnar Lodbrok, famous legendary hero of the Northmen, defeated at Wearmouth, and slain. (Ac. Blair.)					
799	The pope, Leo III., driven from Rome by an insurrection, is re-established in the Papal See, by Charlemagne.	183 Feb. 16	7^{-33}	1552	4803	5512
800	December 25th. Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West, by Pope Leo III., at Rome.	184 Feb. 5	8^{-33}	1553	4804	5513
801	Keys of Jerusalem, and many valuable presents, sent to Charlemagne by Haroun-al-Raschid, celebrated Caliph of Bagdad.	185 Jan. 25	9^{-33}	1554	4805	5514
803	The seventh cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 3d and December 23d. (See Note H.)	187 and 188	11^{-33}	1556	4807	5516
808	The first bank is established by some Lombard Jews, in Italy. This was at first a bench (banco) erected in the market-place, for the exchange of money. (See 1157.)	193 Oct. 30	1^{-} 34th Cycle.	1561	4812	5521
809	The Order of Knights of St. Andrew, or "Order of the Thistle," first instituted in Scotland by Achaius I. (See Note I.)	194 Oct. 19	2^{-34}	1562	4813	5522
812	Martinmas, or Festival of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, (observed November 11th,) first instituted.	197 Sept. 17	5^{-34}	1565	4816	5525
813	Charlemagne calls the five Councils (of Arles, Chalons, Rheims, Mentz, and Tours), to regulate the discipline of the Church. (Ac. Blair.)	198 Sept. 6	6^{-34}	1566	4817	5526
813	The Feast of the Epiphany (the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, or the Visit of the Three Wise Men) instituted. It was formerly observed only as the last or twelfth day of the Christmas feast.					

814	January 28th. Death of Charlemagne; age 71 years, 9 months, 26 days. (See 742.)	199 Aug. 26	$7^{\cdot 34}$	1567	4818	5527
816	Computation by the Christian Era begins to be used in England, having been used in Italy 291 years.	201 Aug. 4	$9^{\cdot 34}$	1569	4820	5529
827	Egbert the Great, king of Wessex, having subdued the other kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, is the first sole king of England.	212 April 6	$5^{\cdot}$ 35th Cycle.	1580	4831	5540
828	June 2d. Death of Nicephorus, patriarch of Constantinople; author of "Byzantine History."	213 Mar. 26	$6^{\cdot 35}$	1581	4832	5541
828	The festival of the Holy Trinity instituted by Pope Gregory IV.					
834	Kenneth II., son of Alpin, totally defeats the Picts, and becomes king of all Scotland.	219 Jan. 20	$12^{\cdot 35}$	1587	4838	5547
835	The eighth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 9th and December 29th. (See Note H.)	220 and 221	$13^{\cdot 35}$	1588	4839	5548
835	The Church festival of All Saints' Day, in honor of the "Church Triumphant," is established by Gregory IV., and has since been observed November 1st.					
843	Treaty of Verdun. The Western Empire divided into kingdoms of Italy, France, and Germany, under the three sons of Louis le Débonnaire. Lothaire rules Italy; Louis, the German, takes Germany; and Charles the Bald has France.	229 Oct. 4	$6^{\cdot}$ 36th Cycle.	1596	4847	5556
846	The Saracens advance as far as the walls of Rome.	232 Sept. 1	$9^{\cdot 36}$	1599	4850	5559
849	The monk Gottschalk condemned for teaching the heretical doctrine of absolute predestination. By the influence of Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims (to whom the monk had been sent when condemned by the Council of Mentz, the preceding year), Gottschalk is sentenced to be flogged, and to imprisonment for life.	235 July 30	$12^{\cdot 36}$	1602	4853	5562
851	The Danes sail up the Thames in 350 vessels; land in Kent, and take Canterbury, and London.	237 July 8	$14^{\cdot 36}$	1604	4855	5564
851	Ethelwolf, of England, totally defeats the Danes with great slaughter, in the battle of Ockley.					



THE PANTHEON AT ROME.

SEE 608 A. D.

A. D	860 TO 886 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
860	Iceland discovered by some Scandinavian or Norwegian chiefs. (Ac. Blair and others; about 861, ac. Haydn.) (See 874.)	246 April 2	8· 37th Cycle.	1613	4864	5573
862	July 2d. Death of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester. His festival is kept July 15th. (Ac. tradition, it rained for forty days because of the proposed removal of his remains from the churchyard to the cathedral.)	248 Mar. 11	10^{37}	1615	4866	5575
862	Rurik, a Scandinavian, invades Russia, defeats the natives, and lays the foundation of the Russian Empire, making Novgorod his capital.					
863	Methodius and his brother, Cyril, undertake the conversion of the Moravians and Bulgarians. The brothers, some years later, translate the Gospels, Mass, and Psalter into Slavonic.	249 Mar. 1	11^{37}	1616	4867	5576
868	The ninth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 5th and December 25th. (See Note H.)	254 and 255	1· 38th Cycle.	1621	4872	5581
869	Fourth Council held at Constantinople, styled by the Church of Rome, the "Eighth General Council."	256 Dec. 14	2^{38}	1622	4873	5582
870	The Bulgarians reject the supremacy of the pope, and accept an archbishop from Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. (Ac. Blair.)	257 Dec. 4	3^{38}	1623	4874	5583
871	Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, encourages Charles the Bald to resist the authority assumed by the pope over the bishops of France. (Ac. Blair.)	258 Nov. 23	4^{38}	1624	4875	5584
872	The royal crown first worn in England by Alfred the Great.	259 Nov. 12	5^{38}	1625	4876	5585
874	Iceland is colonized by the Norwegians. (See 860.)	261 Oct. 22	7^{38}	1627	4878	5587
875	Death of Erigena, English philosopher, and scholastic theologian; patronized in the court of France by Charles the Bald.	262 Oct. 11	8^{38}	1628	4879	5588
878	Danes defeated at Eddington by Alfred the Great. Guthrum, the Danish king, embraces Christianity, and is baptized.	265 Sept. 8	11^{38}	1631	4882	5591
886	Alfred the Great is said to have founded the Schools of Oxford about this time, which are thought to be the origin of the University of Oxford. (See 1249.)	273 June 13	4· 39th Cycle.	1639	4890	5599

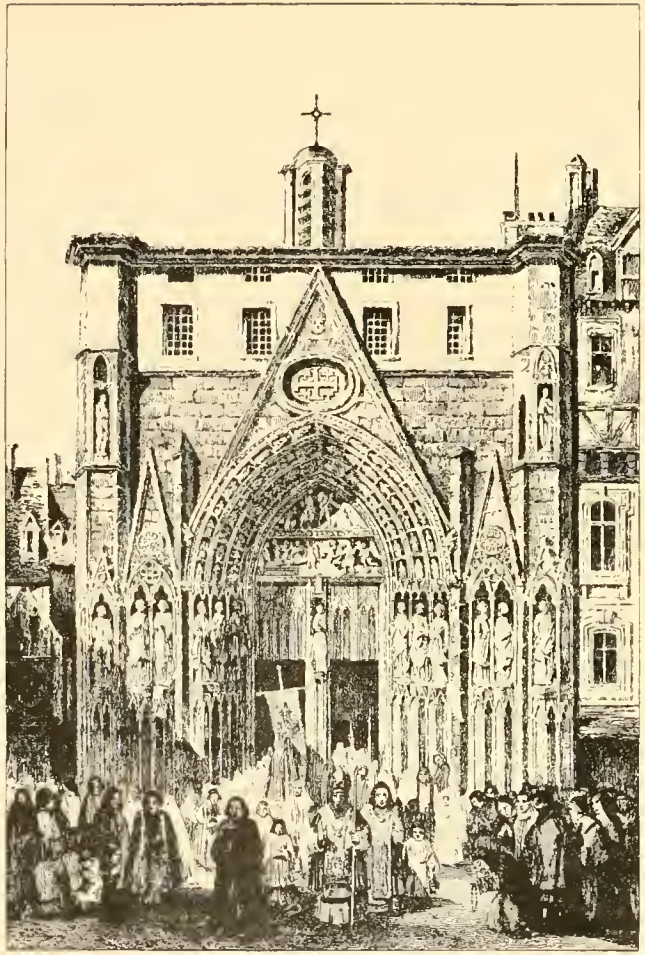
A. D.	887 TO 966 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
887	Alfred writes his Code of Laws, the foundation of the Common Law of England.	274 June 2	5-39	1640	4891	5600
888	Alfred the Great begins his translations from Latin into Anglo-Saxon.	275 May 22	6-39	1641	4892	5601
888	Kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy founded.					
891	The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments read in England in the vulgar tongue. (Ac. T. Smith.)	278 April 20	9-39	1644	4895	5604
895	The Privy Council of England instituted by Alfred the Great.	282 Mar. 7	13-39	1648	4899	5608
897	Alfred the Great, having constructed a powerful navy, and signally defeated the Danes, near the Isle of Wight, succeeds in driving them off from the coast of England, and puts an end to their incursions during his reign.	284 Feb. 14	15-39	1650	4901	5610
901	The tenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st and December 20th. (See Note H.)	288 and 289	4- 40th Cycle.	1654	4905	5614
912	Treaty between Charles the Simple, of France, and Rollo, the Norwegian viking. Rollo embraces Christianity, and receives from Charles the province of Normandy, of which Rollo becomes the first duke.	300 Aug. 23	15-40	1665	4916	5625
933	The eleventh cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 7th and December 27th. (See Note H.)	321 and 322	6- 42d Cycle.	1686	4937	5646
945	First peal of bells in England introduced at Crowland Abbey, by Thurcytel. (Ac. Blair; 960, ac. Haydn.) See 400 and 680.	334 Aug. 18	3- 43rd Cycle.	1698	4949	5658
955	St. Olga, regent of Russia, is baptized, and propagates Christianity in Russia.	344 May 2	13-43	1708	4959	5668
962	Luitprand, Lombard noble, one of the most learned men of his age, and bishop of Cremona, completes his valuable history of Europe, from 858 to 962. (Ac. Haydn.)	351 Feb. 15	5- 44th Cycle.	1715	4966	5675
965	October 11th. Death of Bruno the Great, archbishop of Cologne. (Bruno the Great must not be confused with St. Bruno, of Cologne, the founder of the Carthusian order of monks.) (See 1084.)	354 Jan. 13	8-44	1718	4969	5678
966	The twelfth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's days are January 2d and December 22d. (See Note H.)	355 and 356	9-44	1719	4970	5679

969	Witikind, abbot of Corvey, writes his history of the Saxons. (Ac. Blair.)	359 Nov. 19	12-44	1722	4973	5682
969	Cairo, or Grand Cairo, capital of Egypt, built by the Saracens.					
979	Coronation oaths first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, to Ethelred.	369 Aug. 2	7- 45th Cycle.	1732	4983	5692
982	Greenland discovered by Icelanders, led by Eric the Red, a Scandinavian navigator.	372 July 1	10-45	1735	4986	5695
984	Death of Roswitha, celebrated German poetess. (Date ac. Blair.)	374 June 9	12-45	1737	4988	5697
986 to 992	Miecislas, duke of Poland, is converted to Christianity, and baptized. He is zealous in the promulgation of the Gospel through Poland.	376 May 18	14-45	1739	4990	5699
987	Carlovingian line of French kings ends with the death of Louis V., May 21st. Capetian line begins with Hugh Capet.	377 May 7	15-45	1740	4991	5700
988	Vladimir, sovereign of Russia, having married the Greek Christian princess Anna, is converted, and promulgates Christianity throughout his empire, building churches and schools.	378 April 27	1- 46th Cycle.	1741	4992	5701
988	May 19th. Death of Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards canonized.					
991	Gerbert, archbishop of Rheims (elected pope, Sylvester II., in 999), introduces into Europe the use of the Arabic numerals: Roman numerals having previously been used in Europe.	381 Mar. 25	4-46	1744	4995	5704
993	Canonization, by papal authority, first introduced by Pope John XVI.	383 Mar. 3	6-46	1746	4997	5706
995	Christianity established in Norway by Olaf I.	385 Feb. 10	8-46	1748	4999	5708
996	Suidas, a Greek grammarian, and author, writes his "Lexicon," which is an encyclopaedia of biography, literature, and geography. This work is highly valued as a specimen of literature of the tenth century, and on account of the quotations it contains from ancient writers whose works are lost. (Date ac. Blair.)	386 Jan. 30	9-46	1749	5000	5709
998	The thirteenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 8th and December 28th. (See Note H.)	388 and 389	11-46	1751	5002	5711

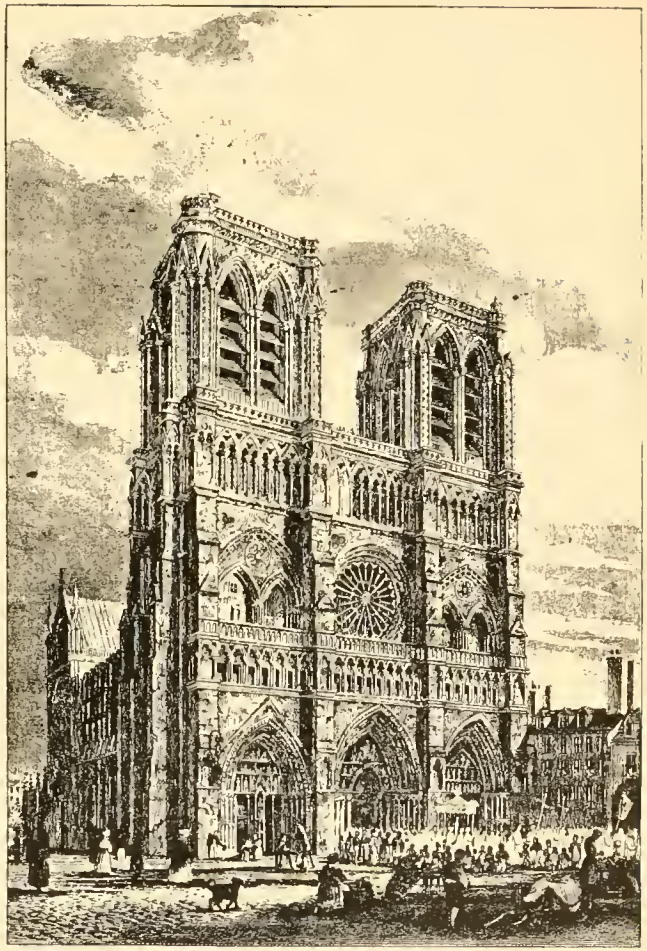
A. D.	1000 TO 1035 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1000	Paper first made of cotton.	391	$13^{\cdot 46}$	1753	5004	5713
1000	Archbishopric of Gnesna, in Poland, founded by Otho III., of Germany.	Jan. 7				
1002	November 13th, St. Brice's Day. General massacre of the Danes in England, by order of Ethelred.	393 Nov. 16	$15^{\cdot 46}$	1755	5006	5715
1008	Death of the monk Aimoin, a miscellaneous writer, and French historian of considerable merit.	399 Sept. 12	6- 47th Cycle.	1761	5012	5721
1013	Sweyn, king of Denmark, takes London, and the greater part of England.	404 July 19	$11^{\cdot 47}$	1766	5017	5726
1014	February 3d. Death of Sweyn. While his son, Canute, is in Denmark, the exiled king, Ethelred II., the "Unready," returns to England, and is restored to his throne.	405 July 8	$12^{\cdot 47}$	1767	5018	5727
1016	April 23d. Death of Ethelred II.; his son, Edmund Ironside, by treaty, divides his kingdom with Canute, the Dane.	407 June 17	$14^{\cdot 47}$	1769	5020	5729
1016	November 30th. Edmund Ironside assassinated. Canute becomes sole king of England.					
1017	Canute issues a law prohibiting the English from selling their children, as they were in the habit of doing, to the Irish for slaves.	408 June 6	$15^{\cdot 47}$	1770	5021	5730
1017	The traitor, Edric, duke of Mercia, is slain, suspected of having murdered Edmund. (Ac. Blair.)					
1020	Death of Abú'l-Kásim-Mansúr, better known by his nom-de-plume, Firdousi, greatest Persian poet; author of the celebrated poem, "Shah-Nameh" (*i. e.* Book of Kings), composed of more than 56,000 distichs or couplets; age 80.	411 May 4	3- 48th Cycle.	1773	5024	5733
1025	Guido Aretinus, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, invents musical characters; the lines, spaces, and first six of the scale of seven notes now used.	416 Mar. 11	$8^{\cdot 48}$	1778	5029	5738
1031	The fourteenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 4th and December 24th. (See Note II.)	422 and 423	$14^{\cdot 48}$	1784	5035	5744
1035	Aragon, in Spain, becomes an independent kingdom, under Ramirez I. Castile is also made a kingdom, the count Ferdinand being its first king. (See 1479.)	427 Nov. 11	3 49th Cycle.	1788	5039	5748

A. D.	1037 TO 1066 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1037	June. Death of Avicenna (Ibn-Sinâ), the most illustrious of Arabian physicians.	429 Oct. 20	5-49	1790	5041	5750
1048	Death of Glaber, French historian and chronicler. (Date ac. Blair.) He wrote a chronicle of events from 900 A. D. to 1046.	440 June 22	1- 50th Cycle.	1801	5052	5761
1053	April 15th. Death of Godwin, the celebrated earl of Kent.	445 April 28	6-50	1806	5057	5766
1054	September 24th. Death of Hermann Contractus, German historian and chronicler.	446 April 18	7-50	1807	5058	5767
1054	The "Great Schism" between the Eastern and Western branches of the Church. The Church of Rome under Pope Leo IX., and the Church of Constantinople under the patriarch Michael Cerularius, mutually excommunicate each other.					
1059	Council of the Roman Church, under Pope Nicholas II., decrees that future popes shall be elected by the cardinals.	451 Feb. 22	12-50	1812	5063	5772
1063	The fifteenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 10th and December 30th. (See Note H.)	455 and 456	1- 51st Cycle.	1816	5067	5776
1065	Adam of Bremen, German historian, chronicler, and missionary, flourishes.	458 Dec. 9	3-51	1818	5069	5778
1065	Completion of the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey, by order of Edward the Confessor.					
1065	Edward the Confessor promulgates his laws for England.					
1066	January 5th. Death of Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxon line of kings in England. He names William, duke of Normandy, as his successor.	459 Nov. 28	4-51	1819	5070	5779
1066	September 28–29th. The Norman army, under William of Normandy, lands at Pevensey, in Sussex.					
1066	October 14th. William, duke of Normandy, gains the great battle of Hastings, where Harold II., son of Earl Godwin, having claimed the throne of England for nine months, is slain in the fight. William is proclaimed king of England by his soldiers.					
1066	December 25th, Christmas Day. William the Conqueror crowned in Westminster Abbey.					

A. D.	1068 TO 1084 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1068	William the Conqueror introduces into England the Curfew Bell (from the French couvre-feu, cover fire). At the ringing of the Curfew, at 8 P. M., all fires and lights were ordered to be extinguished, under a severe penalty.	461 Nov. 6	6^{51}	1821	5072	5781
1073 to 1074	Pope Gregory VII. enjoins on the clergy of the Roman Church a vow of perpetual celibacy. (See 1547.)	466 Sept. 14	11^{51}	'826	5077	5786
1076	Henry IV., emperor of Germany, and Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), disagreeing regarding lay investiture, Henry holds a council at Worms, which deposes the pope.	469 Aug. 12	14^{51}	1829	5080	5789
1076	Gregory excommunicates the emperor Henry IV.					
1076	Justices of the Peace in every county in England first appointed by William the Conqueror.					
1077	January. Henry IV. meets Gregory VII. at Canossa, and after performing penance, is absolved by the pope.	470 Aug. 1	15^{51}	1830	5081	5790
1077	Nestor, Russian historian and chronicler, writes his "Chronicle of Russia." (Ac. Blair.)					
1078	Tower of London is founded by William the Conqueror, and is afterwards completed by his son, William Rufus.	471 July 21	$1^{\cdot}$ 52d Cycle.	1831	5082	5791
1079	The planting of the New Forest is begun, by order of William the Conqueror.	472 July 10	2^{52}	1832	5083	5792
1080	Death of Lambert, of Aschaffenburg, German historian and chronicler.	473 June 29	3^{52}	1833	5084	5793
1080	The compilation of the "Domesday Book" is commenced. N. B.—It was an accurate account of a general survey of all the estates of England. (See 1086.)					
1081	Osmond, bishop of Salisbury, compiles the "Mass Book," known as the "Sarum Use;" Sarum (Wiltshire) being an ancient British town, the origin of Salisbury.	474 June 18	4^{52}	1834	5085	5794
1084	The Carthusian order of Monks, celebrated for its austere rules, founded, at La Chartreuse, by St. Bruno, of Cologne. (St. Bruno must not be confounded with Bruno the Great, archbishop of Cologne, who died 965, October 11th.)	477 May 16	7^{52}	1837	5088	5797



ST. SÉPULCRE, PARIS.



NOTRE DAME, PARIS.

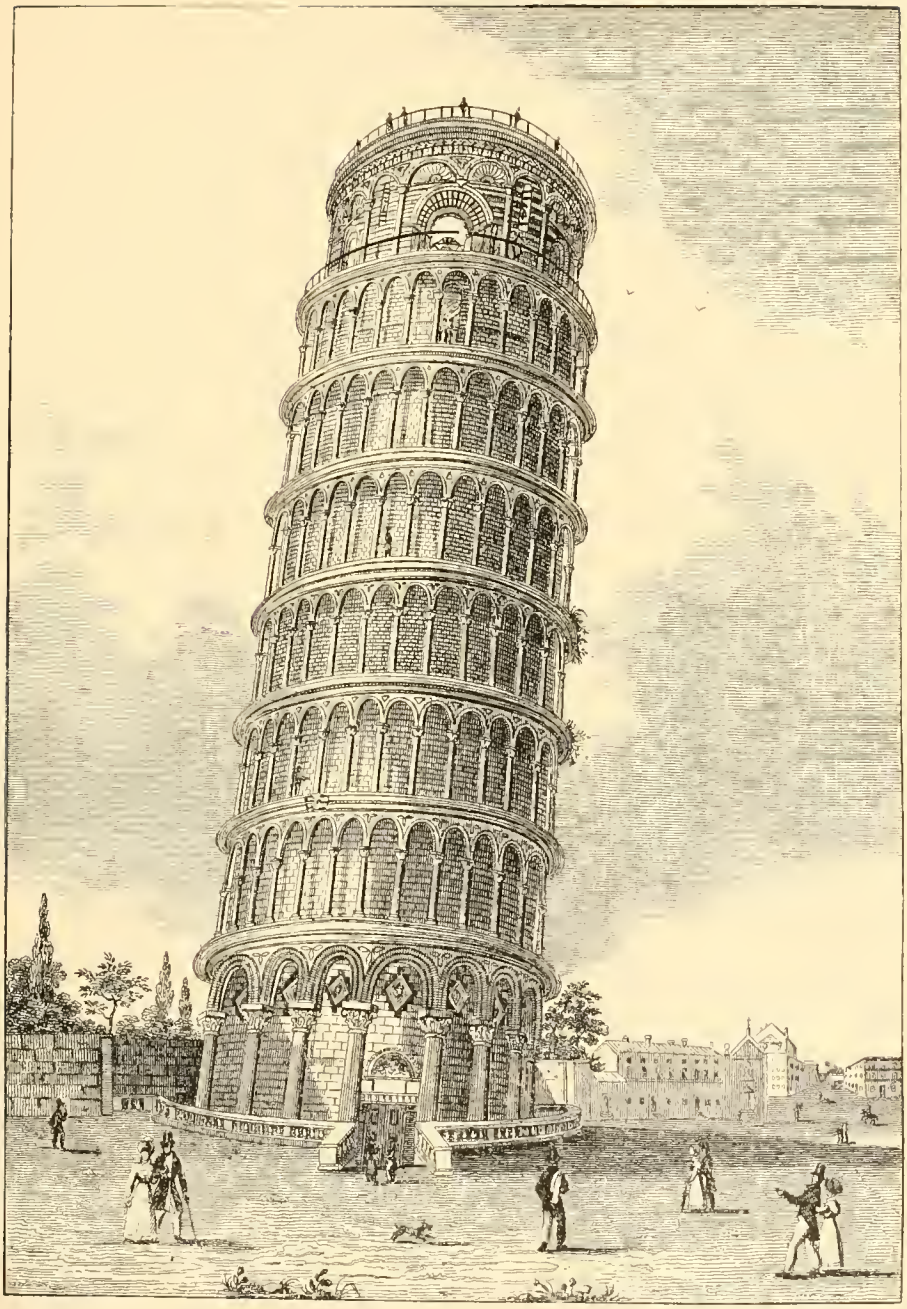
SEE 1163 A. D.

1084	Rome surrenders to Henry IV., of Germany, March 21st.	477 May 16	7^{52}	1837	5088	5797
1084	March 31st. Guibert, taking the name Clement III. (anti-pope), is consecrated, by order of Henry IV., who is recrowned by him.					
1084	Henry IV. besieges Gregory VII. in the castle of St. Angelo.					
1084	The pope is delivered from the castle by Robert Guiscard, a Norman.					
1086	The "Domesday Book" is completed. (See 1080 A. D.)	479 April 25	9^{52}	1839	5090	5799
1086	Death of Marianus Scotus, Scottish chronicler. His chronicle extends from the Creation to 1083 A. D.					
1095	Peter the Hermit, commissioned by Pope Urban II., preaches through Europe a general crusade, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidels.	488 Jan. 17	$3^{\cdot}$ 53rd Cycle.	1848	5099	5808
1095	First crusade. (See Note J.)					
1096	The sixteenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 6th and December 26th. (See Note H.)	489 and 490	4^{53}	1849	5100	5809
1097	The crusaders, under Godfrey de Bouillon, besiege Nicea, May 8th, and take the city, June (24th, ac. Haydn; 20th, ac. Blair.)	491 Dec. 15	5^{53}	1850	5101	5810
1097	October 21st. The crusaders, under Godfrey, besiege Antioch.					
1097	Westminster Hall built by William Rufus, king of England, for a banqueting hall.					
1098	June 3d. Antioch surrenders to the crusaders.	492 Dec. 4	6^{53}	1851	5102	5811
1098	June 28th. The crusaders defeat the Turks, who had besieged them in Antioch.					
1099	June 7th. Jerusalem besieged by the crusaders.	493 Nov. 23	7^{53}	1852	5103	5812
1099	July 15th. Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey de Bouillon. (See 637.) End of first crusade. (See Note J.)					
1099	July 23d. Godfrey is elected king of Jerusalem.					
1099	August 12th. The Saracen army from Egypt defeated by Godfrey, at Ascalon.					

A. D.	1099 TO 1130 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1099	Godfrey frames the code of laws known as the "Assize of Jerusalem," for the government of his kingdom.	493 Nov. 23	7^{53}	1852	5103	5812
1099	December 3d. Death of Osmond, bishop of Salisbury, compiler of the liturgy known as the "Sarum Use." (See 1081.)					
1099	Death of Roderic the Cid, celebrated Castilian hero.					
1099	The military order of the "Knights Hospitallers," or "Knights of St. John," of Jerusalem, founded under Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem. Gerard is their first grand-master.					
1100	July 18th. Death of Godfrey de Bouillon.	494 Nov. 12	8^{53}	1853	5104	5813
1100	(About.) Surnames, introduced into England by the Normans, are adopted by the nobility. (Ac. Haydn.)					
1107	First "King's Speech" delivered from the throne by Henry I., of England.	501 Aug. 27	15^{53}	1860	5111	5820
1115	Death of Peter the Hermit, preacher of the first crusade.	509 June 1	8^{-} 54th Cycle.	1868	5119	5828
1115	House of Commons of England built. (Ac. T. Smith.)					
1118	The order of "Knights Templars," to protect pilgrims, is founded by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem.	512 April 30	11^{54}	1871	5122	5831
1120	Order of friars known as the "Premonstrants," or "White Canons," founded at Premontré, in France, by St. Norbert, afterwards archbishop of Magdeburg.	514 April 8	13^{54}	1873	5124	5833
1123	First Lateran Council of the Roman branch of the Catholic Church, reckoned by it as the Ninth General Council.	517 Mar. 6	1^{-} 55th Cycle.	1876	5127	5836
1127	Church wardens first appointed by the first canon of the Synod of London. Overseers for every parish are also established at the same time.	521 Jan. 23	5^{55}	1880	5131	5840
1129	The seventeenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st and December 21st. (See Note H.)	523 and 524	7^{55}	1882	5133	5842
1130	The festival of St. Bartholomew (August 24) instituted.	525 Dec. 10	8^{55}	1883	5134	5843
1130	Simeon, of Durham, Benedictine monk, and English chronicler, ends his chronicle, entitled "De Gestis Regum Anglorum, ab					

1130	anno 616 usque ad annum 1130," *i. e.* "History of the Kings of England, from 616 to 1130."	525 Dec. 10	8^{55}	1883	5134	5843
1132	The art of weaving first introduced into England at Norwich. (See 1331.)	527 Nov. 18	10^{55}	1885	5136	5845
1138	August 22d. "Battle of the Standard," near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in which the English defeat the Scotch army, under David I.	533 Sept. 14	1^{m} 56th Cycle.	1891	5142	5851
1139	Portuguese monarchy founded by Alfonso, count of Portugal, who gains a great victory over the Moors at Ourique, and is given the title of king (Alfonso I.)	534 Sept. 3	2^{56}	1892	5143	5852
1139	Second Lateran Council, under Innocent II., called by the Roman branch of the Church, the Tenth General Council.					
1140	The study and use of Canon Law first introduced into England by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. (See 1151 and 1234.)	535 Aug. 23	3^{56}	1893	5144	5853
1141	February 2d. Battle of Lincoln fought on Lincoln Plain, without Newport gate. The army of Matilda (daughter of Henry I., of England, and widow of Henry V., of Germany), under command of Earl of Gloucester, defeats the army of Stephen, who is taken prisoner.	536 Aug. 12	4^{56}	1894	5145	5854
1146	St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, preaches the second crusade. (See Note J.)	541 June 19	9^{56}	1899	5150	5859
1147	Conrad III., emperor of Germany, and Louis VII., of France, lead the second crusade.	542 June 8	10^{56}	1900	5151	5860
1148	Damascus is unsuccessfully besieged by the crusaders.	543 May 28	11^{56}	1901	5152	5861
1151	Gratian, a monk of Bologna, completes his work, "Decretum," a compilation of all the Church canons and edicts, known as "The Canon Law." It is successfully introduced into Europe, and approved by the pope; and has since been accepted by Roman Catholic colleges. (See 1140 and 1234.)	546 April 26	14^{56}	1904	5155	5864
1153	Edrisi writes his "Nubian Geography." (Ac. Blair.)	548 April 4	1^{r} 57th Cycle.	1906	5157	5866
1153	Death of St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux.					
1153	Cinnamus, able Byzantine historian, flourishes.					

A. D.	1154 TO 1174 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1154	Nicholas Breakspere, the first and only Englishman ever called to the See of Rome, is elected pope, and takes the name Adrian IV.	549 Mar. 24	2^{57}	1907	5158	5867
1154	Death of Geoffrey of Monmouth, English historian, and bishop of St. Asaph.					
1156	The Carmelite Order, or White Friars of Mt. Carmel, founded by Berthold. This was one of the four orders of mendicant monks. (See 1209, 1215, 1256.)	551 Mar. 3	4^{57}	1909	5160	5869
1156	The city of Moscow, in Russia, founded.					
1157	The Bank of Venice, the first bank legally authorized by government, is established. (See 808.)	552 Feb. 20	5^{57}	1910	5161	5870
1158	Terrible earthquake in Syria: 20,000 people perish.	553 Feb. 9	6^{57}	1911	5162	5871
1158	The order of Knights of Calatrava is founded by Sancho III., the king of Castile, who dies the same year, August 31st.					
1161	The eighteenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 7th and December 28th. (See Note II.)	556 and 557	9^{57}	1914	5165	5874
1163	The city of Berlin founded by Netherlanders, in the reign of Albert the Bear.	559 Dec. 6	11^{57}	1916	5167	5876
1163	The church of Notre Dame, at Paris, founded.					
1164	January 25th. Henry II., of England, calls a council, at which the famous "Constitutions of Clarendon" are framed, restricting ecclesiastical authority in secular affairs, and declaring the supremacy of the crown over the Church.	560 Nov. 25	12^{57}	1917	5168	5877
1170	December 29th. St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, murdered on the steps of the altar in his cathedral by four barons, instigated to commit the deed by an angry exclamation of Henry II. against Becket, he having sided with the Pope, and persistently opposed the "Constitutions of Clarendon."	566 Sept. 21	$3^{\cdot}$ 58th Cycle.	1923	5174	5883
1172	Conquest of Ireland by Henry II., of England.	568 Aug. 30	5^{58}	1925	5176	5885
1174	July 12th. Henry II., of England, performs severe penance at Becket's tomb, and receives absolution on the following day, July 13th.	570 Aug. 8	7^{58}	1927	5178	5887



THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.
SEE 1174 A. D.

A. D.	1174 TO 1192 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1174	July 13th. Battle of Alnwick, in which the English, under Glanville, defeat the Scottish army, and take prisoner their king, William the Lion. N. B.—This victory occurring on the day Henry received absolution, was regarded by the clergy and people as a token that the pardon pronounced on earth, was confirmed in Heaven.	570 Aug. 8	7^{-58}	1927	5178	5887
1174	The erection of the Campanile, or celebrated Leaning Tower of Pisa, a bell tower of the cathedral.					
1176	The administering of justice by circuits first introduced in England.	572 July 17	9^{-58}	1929	5180	5889
1176	The building of the first stone bridge across the Thames, in London, is begun, and completed in 1209.					
1179	Third Lateran Council of the Roman branch of the Church, reckoned by it as the "Eleventh General Council."	575 June 15	12^{-58}	1932	5183	5892
1180	Glass first used for windows in private houses, in England.	576 June 4	13^{-58}	1933	5184	5893
1181	English laws digested by Glanville, chief justiciary. (See 1190.)	577 May 24	14^{-58}	1934	5185	5894
1187	October 2d. Jerusalem taken by Saladin, celebrated sultan of Egypt. End of second crusade. (Note J.)	583 Mar. 20	5^{-} 59th Cycle.	1940	5191	5900
1189	Beginning of the third crusade, led by Frederick I. (Barbarossa), of Germany. (See Note J.)	585 Feb. 27	7^{-59}	1942	5193	5902
1190	Richard I. (Cœur de Lion), of England, and Philip II. (Augustus), of France, join the crusade.	586 Feb. 16	8^{-59}	1943	5194	5903
1190	Ralph de Glanville, English jurist, is killed while besieging Acre. (See 1181.)					
1190	Order of Teutonic Knights instituted.					
1191	July 12. The town of Acre, after the long siege, is compelled to surrender to the crusaders.	587 Feb. 5	9^{-59}	1944	5195	5904
1191	September 3d. Battle of Ascalon, in which Saladin's army is defeated by the crusaders, under Richard I.					
1192	Benedict, abbot of Peterborough, writes his history. (Ac. Blair.)	588 Jan. 25	10^{-59}	1945	5196	5905

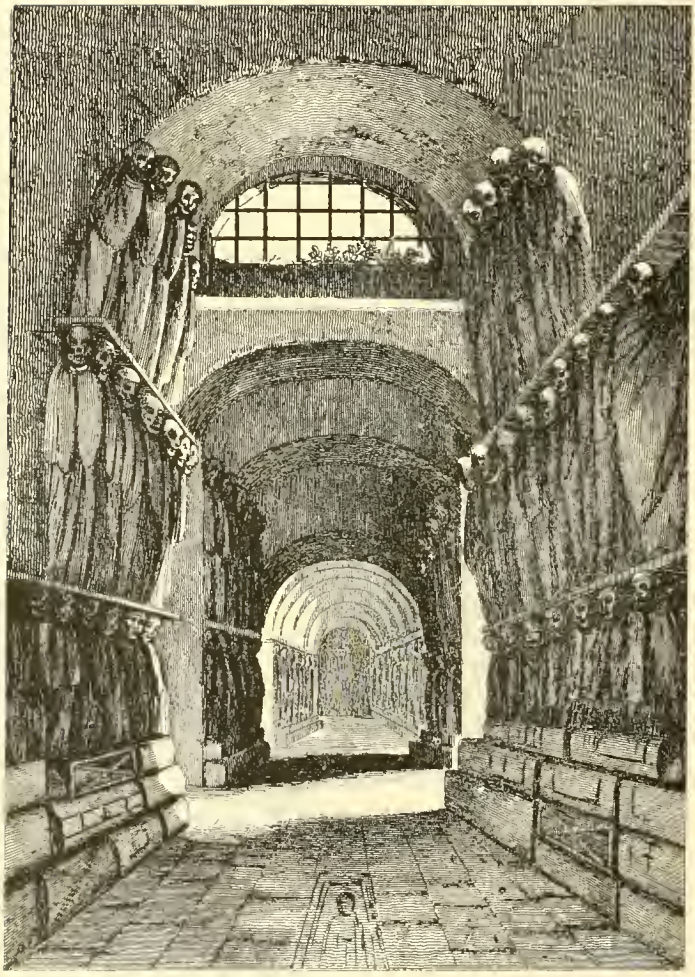
A. D.	1194 TO 1206 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1194	The nineteenth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 3d and December 23d. (See Note H.)	590 and 591	12^{59}	1947	5198	5907
1195	Fourth crusade begins, led by Henry VI., emperor of Germany. (See Note J.)	592 Dec. 13	13^{59}	1948	5199	5908
1198	Battle of Gisors, in which the French, under Philip Augustus, are totally defeated by the English, commanded by Richard I. N. B.—His parole for the day was "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right), which, in commemoration of the victory, was made the motto of the royal arms of England.	595 Nov. 11	$1^{\cdot}$ 60th Cycle.	1951	5202	5911
1198	December 12th. Death of Averroës (Ibn Roshd), celebrated Arabic physician, philosopher, and commentator.					
1200	Saxo Grammaticus, Danish historian, flourishes.	597 Oct. 20	3^{60}	1953	5204	5913
1200	Wolfram von Eschenbach, famous German poet or minnesinger, flourishes.					
1201	Baldwin IX., count of Flanders; Boniface de Montferrat; Simon, earl of Montfort; Leicester, and others, prepare for the fifth crusade.	598 Oct. 9	4^{60}	1954	5205	5914
1202	The fifth crusade begins, led by Baldwin, count of Flanders.	599 Sept. 28	5^{60}	1955	5206	5915
1202	Roger de Hoveden, English historian, ends at this date his history of England, from 732.					
1203	July 18th. Constantinople taken by the crusaders.	600 Sept. 18	6^{60}	1956	5207	5916
1203	The Inquisition first instituted by Pope Innocent III.					
1204	Constantinople revolts, and is again taken, and finally subdued, by the crusaders.	601 Sept. 7	7^{60}	1957	5208	5917
1204	Geoffrey de Villehardouin, French historian, is present at the capture of Constantinople, and afterwards writes an account of the fourth crusade.					
1206	The famous Jengis-Kann, Tartarian prince, having subdued all the other Tartar and Mongol tribes, is proclaimed first emperor, or kann, of the Mongolian Empire, and begins his victorious career.	603 Aug. 16	9^{60}	1959	5210	5919

A. D.	1207 TO 1225 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1207	The honorary degree of Doctor first conferred in England.	604 Aug. 5	$10^{\cdot 60}$	1960	5211	5920
1208	Innocent III. instigates a crusade against the Albigenses and Waldenses, sects in Southern France opposed to the Roman Church. They are persecuted by a cruel inquisition.	605 July 25	$11^{\cdot 60}$	1961	5212	5921
1208	London is incorporated, and obtains a charter from king John for electing its mayor and other magistrates.					
1209	The order of Franciscans, or Grey Friars (one of the four orders of mendicant friars), founded by Francis d' Assisi. (See 1156, 1215, 1256.)	606 July 14	$12^{\cdot 60}$	1962	5213	5922
1213	Death of Geoffrey de Villehardouin, eminent French historian, active in the fifth crusade. (See 1204.)	610 May 31	$1^{\cdot}$ 61st Cycle.	1966	5217	5926
1215	June 15th. King John, of England, signs the famous Magna Charta, at Runnymede.	612 May 9	$3^{\cdot 61}$	1968	5219	5928
1215	Fourth Lateran Council of the Roman branch of the Church, reckoned by it as the Twelfth General Council, decrees transubstantiation to be a doctrine of the Church, and enforces auricular confession.					
1215	Priests of the Byzantine Empire permitted to celebrate Divine Service in the Greek language, if they inculcate the papal supremacy. (Ac. Blair.)					
1215	The order of Dominicans, or "Black Friars" (one of the four orders of mendicant friars), founded by St. Dominic. (See 1156, 1209, 1256.)					
1215	The Court of Common Pleas in England fixed at Westminster.					
1217	Sixth crusade begins, led by Frederick II., emperor of Germany. (Note J.)	614 April 18	$5^{\cdot 61}$	1970	5221	5930
1219	November 5th. Damietta, in Egypt, taken by the crusaders.	616 Mar. 27	$7^{\cdot 61}$	1972	5223	5932
1220	Westminster Abbey rebuilt.	617 Mar. 16	$8^{\cdot 61}$	1973	5224	5933
1220	The building of the cathedral of Salisbury commenced April 28th, and completed 1258.					
1220	Death of Girald de Barre, known as Giraldus Cambrensis, celebrated Welsh historian, and divine; age about 73.					
1225	Teutonic Knights first appear in Prussia, and undertake to subdue and convert the Prussians. (Ac. Haydn; 1230, ac. Blair.)	622 Jan. 21	$13^{\cdot 61}$	1978	5229	5938

A. D.	1226 TO 1245 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1226	The twentieth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 10th and December 29th. (See Note H.)	623 and 624	14-61	1979	5230	5939
1229	Dreadful inquisition established at Toulouse for the suppression of heresy. An interdict issued by the Roman Church prohibiting laymen from reading the Holy Scriptures.	627 Nov. 27	2- 62d Cycle.	1982	5233	5942
1230	Death of Walther von der Vogelweide, celebrated German minnesinger.	628 Nov. 16	3-62	1983	5234	5943
1231	The Almagest of Ptolemy, a large collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, is translated into Latin, by order of the emperor Frederick II., of Germany. (Date ac. Blair.) (See 139.)	629 Nov. 5	4-62	1984	5235	5944
1232	First commercial society, composed of Flemish and German merchants, established in London, known as the Steel Yard Co., or Steel Yard So.	630 Oct. 25	5-62	1985	5236	5945
1234	Coal first discovered near New Castle, England. (Ac. Haydn; 1233, ac. Blair.)	632 Oct. 3	7-62	1987	5238	5947
1234	The "Five Books of Canon Laws," or "Decretals," compiled and published, by Raymond de Pennafert, Spanish canonist, and Dominican. (Date ac. Blair; 1227, ac. Haydn.) (See 1140 and 1151.)					
1235	The "Golden Horde" of Mongolians established on the plain of Kapzak, by Batou, grandson of the celebrated Jengis-Kann.	633 Sept. 23	8-62	1988	5239	5948
1236	Parliament of Merton enacts the statutes known as the "Provisions of Merton."	634 Sept. 12	9-62	1989	5240	5949
1236	Baton invades Russia.					
1237	The salt works of Wilicska, in Poland, formed. (Date ac. Blair.)	635 Sept. 1	10-62	1990	5241	5950
1240	The order of Carmelites introduced into England. (Ac. T. Smith.)	638 July 30	13-62	1993	5244	5953
1240	University of Salamanca founded by Ferdinand III., of Castile.					
1241	September 22d. Snorro Sturleson, eminent Icelandic poet and historian, is murdered by his son-in-law.	639 July 20	14-62	1994	5245	5954
1242	Aldermen (magistrates next in dignity to the mayor) first elected in London.	640 July 9	15-62	1995	5246	5955
1245	Pope Innocent IV. holds a council at Lyons, counted by the Roman branch of the	643 June 6	3- 63rd Cycle.	1998	5249	5958

A. D.	1245 TO 1258 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1245	Church as the Thirteenth General Council. Deputies from England protest against the extortions practiced on them by the papal emissaries, and declare King John's act of submission to have been made without the consent of his subjects, and therefore not valid.	643 June 6	3- 63rd Cycle.	1998	5249	5958
1247	First Concordance to the Bible, made by order of Hugo de St. Caro, by whom five hundred monks are employed to do the work.	645 May 15	5-63	2000	5251	5960
1248	Seventh crusade begins. (See Note J.)	646 May 5	6-63	2001	5252	5961
1248	August 15th. The building of the cathedral of Cologne is begun. (See 1880.)					
1249	University College, at Oxford, founded by William, archdeacon of Durham. (See 886.)	647 April 24	7-63	2002	5253	5962
1252	Convex magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, English Franciscan monk, and philosopher.	650 Mar. 22	10-63	2005	5256	5965
1253	Robert Grosseteste (made bishop of Lincoln in 1235) refuses to admit a canon appointed by the pope, and protests against the power assumed by Innocent IV.	651 Mar. 11	11-63	2006	5257	5966
1253	Death of Bishop Grosseteste; age 78.					
1253	Alphonsine Astronomical Tables composed by Alphonso X., of Castile. He, also, during his reign, promulgates a new code of laws, and has the Holy Scriptures translated into Castilian.					
1255	Death of Thomas Celano, Franciscan friar, author of the celebrated hymn "Dies Iræ," ending with the lines, "Lord all pitying Jesu blest, grant them Thine eternal rest. Amen," used by the Church at mortuary and requiem masses, since the fourteenth century.	653 Feb. 18	13-63	2008	5259	5968
1256	The Augustine Friars, one of the four orders of mendicant monks, established. (See 1156, 1209, and 1215.)	654 Feb. 7	14-63	2009	5260	5969
1258	The "Mad Parliament" held at Oxford by the barons (headed by Simon de Montfort), who enact the "Provisions of Oxford," in October.	656 Jan. 16	1- 64th Cycle.	2011	5262	5971

A. D.	1259 TO 1270 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. F. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1259	The twenty-first cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 5th and December 25th. (See Note H.)	657 and 658	2-64	2012	5263	5972
1260	The first mariner's compass known in Europe, invented at this time by Marco Polo, celebrated Venetian navigator. (See 1302.)	659 Dec. 15	3-64	2013	5264	5973
1260	The first magic lantern, invented by Roger Bacon, the great English philosopher.					
1261	July 25th. Constantinople regained by the Greeks. Flight of Baldwin II., last of the Latin emperors of the East. The Greek Empire is restored, under Michael VIII.	660 Dec. 4	4-64	2014	5265	5974
1263	Balliol College founded at Oxford, by John Balliol, an English baron.	662 Nov. 12	6-64	2016	5267	5976
1264	May 14th. Battle of Lewes, between Henry III., of England, and the rebellious barons, led by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester. Royal army is defeated; and Henry III., his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.), are taken prisoners.	663 Nov. 1	7-64	2017	5268	5977
1265	January 20th. Parliament called by Montfort, in which knights, citizens, and burgesses, are summoned, to represent shires, cities, and boroughs.	664 Oct. 21	8-64	2018	5269	5978
1265	August 4th. Battle of Evesham, between Prince Edward (Edward I.) and Montfort. The earl, his son, and many of his adherents, are slain. Royal authority restored.					
1266	Death of Gonzalez de Berceo, earliest known Spanish poet.	665 Oct. 10	9-64	2019	5270	5979
1266	Naples and Sicily conquered by the French, under Charles of Anjou, who is crowned by the pope, while the rightful heir is beheaded. (See 1282.)					
1268	Destructive earthquake in Cilicia: 60,000 killed.	667 Sept. 19	11-64	2021	5272	5981
1268	Louis IX. issues a "Pragmatic Sanction," resisting the papal claim to nominate bishops in France; and thus the rights of the Gallican Church are asserted.					
1270	Eighth and last crusade, led by Louis IX., of France. (See Note J.)	669 Aug. 28	13-64	2023	5274	5983



THE CATACOMBS, AT PALERMO, SICILY.

SEE 1282 A. D.

1273	The burning of sea coal in or near London prohibited, as being unhealthy.	672 July 26	1- 65th Cycle.	2026	5277	5986
1274	March 7th. Death of St. Thomas Aquinas, the "Angelic Doctor," learned Dominican ecclesiastic, and celebrated writer, on his way to the Council of Lyons. N. B.—When once Innocent IV., pointing to large sums of money before him, said to Aquinas, "You see that the Church is no longer in that age in which she said, 'Silver and gold have I none,'" the saint replied, "True, holy father; and, therefore, it is that she can now no longer say to the sick of the palsy, 'Take up thy bed and walk.'"	673 July 15	2-65	2027	5278	5987
1274	Second Council of Lyons, under Gregory X., counted by the Roman branch of the Catholic Church as the "Fourteenth General Council."					
1274	July 15th. Cardinal (St.) Bonaventura, the "Seraphic Doctor," an eminent writer, and learned theologian, general of the Franciscans, dies during the sitting of the Council of Lyons.					
1279	The Moguls, under Kublai-Kann, grandson of Jengis-Kann, complete the conquest of China.	678 May 22	7-65	2032	5283	5992
1279	Famous "Mortmain Act" passed in England by Parliament.					
1282	March 30th. "Sicilian Vespers." Eight thousand French, men, women, and children, massacred in Sicily by the conquered natives, beginning at Palermo, on Easter Monday. The first Vespers bell being their signal for the awful deeds, gives the name to the massacre. (See 1266.)	681 April 20	10-65	2035	5286	5995
1282	December 10th. Great battle between Llewellyn II., last Welsh prince, and the English. The Welsh are defeated, and Llewellyn slain after the battle.					
1282	Robert of Gloucester writes his English chronicle in rhyme. (Ac. Blair.)					
1283	Edward I., of England, completes the conquest of Wales.	682 April 9	11-65	2036	5287	5996
1283	The Teutonic Knights succeed in finally subduing the last of the resisting Prussians.					

A. D.	1284 TO 1295 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M	J. P.
1284	April 25th. Birth, at Carnarvon Castle, Wales, of Edward, son of Edward I., of England. He is given the title of Prince of Wales.	683 Mar. 29	$12^{\cdot 65}$	2037	5288	5997
1290	Death of Margaret, of Norway, the young queen of Scotland. Dispute between J. Balliol, R. Bruce, and J. Hastings, descendants of David, earl of Huntingdon. John Balliol, grandson of Margaret, and Robert Bruce, son of Isabella, each claims the sole right to the crown, while John Hastings, son of David's third daughter, Adama, demands that the kingdom be divided, and he receive one-third.	689 Jan. 23	$3^{\cdot}$ 66th Cycle.	2043	5294	6003
1290	University of Lisbon founded.					
1291	The competitors for the Scottish crown refer their claims to Edward I. of England.	690 Jan. 12	$4^{\cdot 66}$	2044	5295	6004
1291	Barristers first appointed by Edward I. of England.					
1291	May 18th. The Saracens capture Acre, and other places in Palestine; and thus finally end the Christian kingdom in the Holy Land. (See Note J.)					
1292	The twenty-second cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st and December 20th. (See Note H.)	691 and 692	$5^{\cdot 66}$	2045	5296	6005
1292	Edward I. decides in favor of John Balliol; Edward having asked the general question of the commissioners and all the celebrated lawyers of Europe, whether a person descended from the eldest sister, but further removed by one degree, were preferable in the succession of kingdoms, etc., to one descended from the younger sister, but one degree nearer to the common stock, and having received a unanimous answer in the affirmative.					
1292	Death of Roger Bacon, celebrated English philosopher, and Franciscan monk. Sobriquet, the "Admirable Doctor."					
1293	Regular succession of English parliaments dates from this year.	693 Dec. 9	$6^{\cdot 66}$	2046	5297	6006
1295	Marco Polo returns to Venice, after his travels in the East, having been the first European to enter China.	695 Nov. 17	$8^{\cdot 66}$	2048	5299	6008

A. D.	1296 TO 1307 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1296	April 27th. Battle of Dunbar, in which the Scottish army is defeated by the English. John Balliol, of Scotland, made prisoner, resigns his crown to Edward I., of England.	696 Nov. 6	9-66	2049	5300	6009
1296	The "Society of Merchant Adventurers," instituted by John of Brabant, for the discovery of territories, extension of commerce, and promotion of trade.					
1297	September 10th. The Scotch, under Sir William Wallace, defeat the English at Stirling Bridge, and drive them out of Scotland.	697 Oct. 26	10-66	2050	5301	6010
1298	July 22d. The Scotch, under Sir William Wallace, are signally defeated at Falkirk, by the English, under Edward I., who regains his power in Scotland.	698 Oct. 16	11-66	2051	5302	6011
1299	Spectacles for the eyes invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence.	699 Oct. 5	12-66	2052	5303	6012
1299	Wind-mills first known in France, Germany, and Spain.					
1300	Wax candles are at this time so great a luxury, that splinters of wood dipped in fat are generally used for lights in England, among the lower classes.	700 Sept. 24	13-66	2053	5304	6013
1300	Wine, at this time, is sold in England by apothecaries, as a cordial.					
1302	The mariner's compass is greatly improved by Flavio Gioja, Italian navigator. (See 1260.)	702 Sept. 2	15-66	2055	5306	6015
1304	July 20th. Birth, at Arezzo, in Tuscany, of Petrarch, celebrated Italian poet. (See 1374.)	704 Aug. 11	2- 67th Cycle.	2057	5308	6017
1305	Sir William Wallace, brave Scottish patriot, betrayed to the English, and executed, August 23d.	705 Aug. 1	3-67	2058	5309	6018
1306	Robert Bruce, grandson of the first claimant, is crowned king of Scotland.	706 July 21	4-67	2059	5310	6019
1306	December 25th. Death of Jacopone, Italian poet, and monk, author of "Canti Spirituali," and the hymn "Stabat Mater."					
1307	Matthew of Westminster, Benedictine historian, ends his history at this date.	707 July 10	5-67	2060	5311	6020
1307	November 7th. Establishment of the Swiss Republics.					
1307	November 18th. Gessler, the Austrian governor, is killed by William Tell, the Swiss					

A. D.		HEG.	R. I.	A. C. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1307	patriot; Gessler having compelled Tell to shoot an apple from off the head of his own child.	707 July 10	5^{67}	2060	5311	6020
1309	Clement V., a Frenchman, removes the Papal See from Rome, to Avignon (where it remains for sixty-eight years), to gratify his patron, Philip le Bel, of France. (See 1377.)	709 June 18	7^{67}	2062	5313	6022
1310	The city of Rhodes is taken by the Knights of St. John (Hospitallers).	710 June 7	8^{67}	2063	5314	6023
1311	Council of Vienna, in Dauphiné (reckoned by the Roman branch of the Church as the Fifteenth General Council), suppresses the order of the Knights Templars.	711 May 27	9^{67}	2064	5315	6024
1312	Hertford College, one of the many colleges of Oxford, founded.	712 May 17	10^{67}	2065	5316	6025
1313	Death of Arnaldus Villanovanus, celebrated alchemist and physician; age 78.	713 May 6	11^{67}	2066	5317	6026
1314	June 24th. Battle of Bannockburn. The English, under Edward II., are signally defeated by the Scots, under Robert Bruce, who establish their independence.	714 April 25	12^{67}	2067	5318	6027
1314	Exeter College, Oxford, founded by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter.					
1314	Molay, last grand-master of the Templars, burned alive at Paris.					
1318	Edward Bruce, having invaded Ireland, in 1315, is defeated, and slain, at Dundalk, October 5th, by the English, under Lord Birmingham.	718 Mar. 13	1^{68} 68th Cycle.	2071	5322	6031
1318	November 19th. Death of Trauenlob, celebrated German poet.					
1321	September 14th. Death of Dante, illustrious Italian poet, at Ravenna; age 56.	721 Feb. 9	4^{68}	2074	5325	6034
1322	September 28th. Battle of Mühldorf, between Frederick III., archduke of Austria, and Louis of Bavaria, rival contestants for the imperial throne of Germany. Frederick is defeated, and taken prisoner, by Louis, who ascends the throne of Germany as Louis IV. or V.	722 Jan. 29	5^{68}	2075	5326	6035
1322	Walter Lollard, from whom the Lollards derived their name, burned alive at Cologne, as a heretic.					

DANTE.

SEE 1321.

A. D.	1324 TO 1336 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1324	The twenty-third cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 7th and December 27th. (See Note H.)	724 and 725	7 68	2077	5328	6037
1326	September 24th. Isabella lands in Suffolk with an army, against her husband, Edward II., of England. Edward takes flight into Wales.	727 Dec. 5	9 68	2079	5330	6039
1326	Clare Hall, Cambridge, first founded by Dr. Richard Baden.					
1327	January 7th. English Parliament, instigated by Mortimer and Isabella, depose Edward II. Prince Edward, age 14, is proclaimed king (Edward III.). Isabella and Mortimer rule in his name.	728 Nov. 24	10 68	2080	5331	6040
1327	Goldsmiths' Co. established in London.					
1327	Skinners' Co. established in London.					
1327	September 21st. Edward II. is brutally murdered, in Berkeley Castle, by assassins, instigated by Mortimer.					
1327	Cecco d'Ascoli, learned Italian astrologer, condemned by the inquisition, for heresy, is burned alive.					
1327	Ralph Higden concludes his "Polychronicon." (Ac. Blair.)					
1328	Death of Nicholas Trivet, Dominican monk, and English historian.	729 Nov. 13	11 68	2081	5332	6041
1330	Edward III., age 18 on November 13, takes the government in his own hands. His mother, Isabella, and her lover, Mortimer, are surprised at Nottingham Castle. Isabella is imprisoned for life, and Mortimer hanged at Tyburn, November 29th.	731 Oct. 22	13 68	2083	5334	6043
1331	Flemish weavers, under John Kemp, settle at Norwich, and greatly improve the art of weaving in England. (See 1132.)	732 Oct. 11	14 68	2084	5335	6044
1331	Death of Abulfeda, celebrated Arabian warrior, historian, and geographer.					
1333	July 19th. Battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick. The English defeat the Scots. Archibald Douglas, regent for young David II. (Bruce), of Scotland, is slain. Edward III. places Edward Balliol on the Scottish throne.	734 Sept. 20	1 69th Cycle.	2086	5337	6046
1336	Death of Giotto Angiolotto, or Ambrogiotto di Bondone, eminent Florentine painter. Æt. 60.	737 Aug. 18	4 69	2089	5340	6049

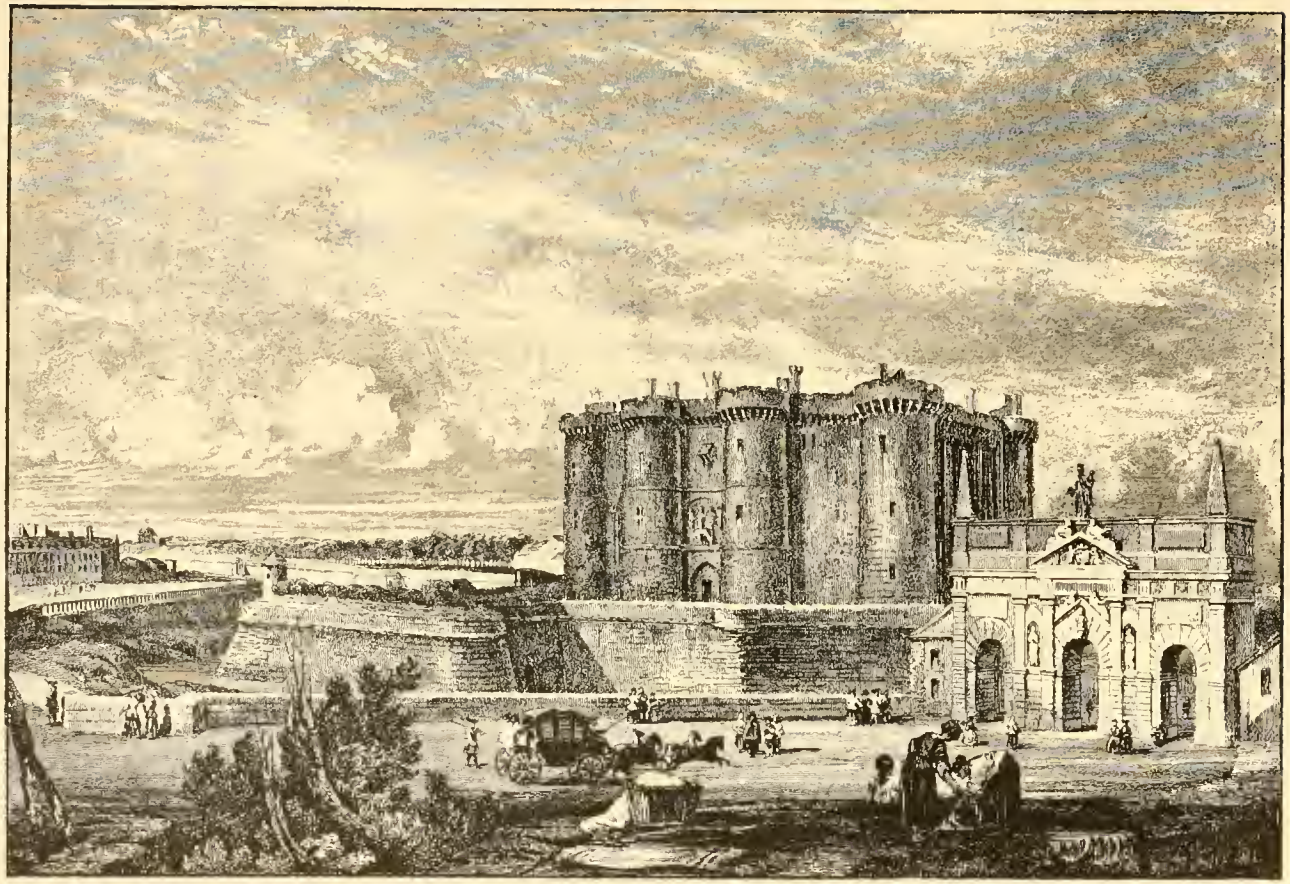
1337	Gold florins first coined in England, under Edward III.	738 Aug. 7	5^{-69}	2090	5341	6050
1337	Remarkable comet seen at England.					
1338	Beginning of the hostilities between France and England.	739 July 27	6^{-69}	2091	5342	6051
1339	Barlaam, Greek monk, and mathematician, revives Greek literature, in Italy.	740 July 17	7^{-69}	2092	5343	6052
1339	Copper first coined in Ireland. (Ac. Haydn.)					
1340	Gunpowder supposed to have been invented by Berthold Schwartz, a German monk.	741 July 6	8^{-69}	2093	5344	6053
1340	Queen's College, Oxford, founded, by Robert de Eglesfield, confessor of Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III.					
1340	Death, at Paris, of Nicholas de Lyra, French monk, and Biblical commentator; age 70.					
1340	Leo Pilatus, professor of Greek at Florence, flourishes. He is supposed to have been the first to translate Homer into Latin or Italian.					
1343	Count Humbert II. cedes Dauphiné to Philip VI., of France, for his eldest son, on condition that the prince be styled Dauphin. Annexation takes place 1349, which see.	744 June 3	11^{-69}	2096	5347	6056
1343	Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded by the countess of Pembroke.					
1344	Clare Hall, Cambridge, having been burned, is rebuilt, and endowed by Elizabeth de Burg. (See 1326.)	745 May 23	12^{-69}	2097	5348	6057
1344	Madeira Islands discovered by an Englishman, named Masham, who reports his discovery first to Pedro, king of Aragon. The Portuguese claim the islands. (See 1420.)					
1344	Gold nobles first coined in England, under Edward III.					
1344	English Parliament, by the "Statute of Provisors," forbids the interference of the pope in bestowing benefices and livings in England. (Ac. Blair.)					
1345	The Grocers' Co. is established in London; but not incorporated until 1429.	746 May 13	13^{-69}	2098	5349	6058
1346	August 26th. Battle of Crécy, in which the English, under Edward the Black Prince, gain a complete victory over the French. John, king of Bohemia, is slain in battle.	747 May 2	14^{-69}	2099	5350	6059
1346	The crest of three ostrich feathers, with the motto "Ich dien" (I serve), is adopted by					

A. D.	1346 TO 1349 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1346	the Black Prince, in memorial of his victory, and has ever since been worn by the heir of the English throne.	747 May 2	14^{69}	2099	5350	6059
1346	Cannon is first used by the English, at the battle of Crécy.					
1346	October 17th. Battle at Neville's Cross, near Durham. The English, under Queen Philippa, take prisoner David Bruce, king of Scotland, and vanquish his army.					
1346	University of Heidelberg founded.					
1347	April 7th. Death of William Occam, English philosopher and eminent logician, surnamed the "Invincible Doctor."	748 April 21	15^{69}	2100	5351	6060
1347	August 4th. Calais surrenders to the English, after a long siege.					
1347	Death of Walter de Hemingford, canon of Guisborough, and author of English history from 1066 to 1308.					
1348	Death of Barlaam, Greek monk and mathematician.	749 April 10	$1^{\cdot}$ 70th Cycle.	2101	5352	6061
1348	Giovanni Villani, Italian historian, dies of the plague, which is ravaging Europe.					
1348	University of Prague founded.					
1348	Gonville College, Cambridge, founded by Edward Gonville.					
1349	April 23d. Order of the Garter instituted by Edward III., of England. Their motto is "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil to him who evil thinks.")	750 Mar. 30	2^{70}	2102	5353	6062
	N.B.—The original twenty-five knights, under Edward III., as sovereign, were: Black Prince (Edward, Prince of Wales); Henry, duke of Lancaster; Thomas, earl of Warwick; John, captal de Buch; Ralph, earl of Stafford; William, earl of Salisbury; Roger, earl of Mortimer; Sir John Lisle; Bartholomew (Lord Burghershe); John (Lord Beauchamp); John (Lord Mohun, of Dunster); Sir Hugh Courtenay; Thomas, earl of Kent; John (Lord Grey, of Rotherfield); Sir Richard Fitz-Simon; Sir Miles Stapleton; Sir Thomas Wale; Sir Hugh Wrottesley; Sir Nele Loryng; Sir John Chandos; Sir James Audley; Sir Otto Holland; Sir Henry Eam; Sir Sanchet d'Abrichecourt; and Sir Walter Paveley.					

A. D.	1349 TO 1362 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1349	Dauphiné annexed to France on condition that the king's eldest son should be called the Dauphin, and wear the arms of Dauphiné. (See 1343.)	750 Mar. 30	2^{70}	2102	5353	6062
1351	The law of high treason defined by special act of English Parliament.	752 Mar. 9	4^{70}	2104	5355	6064
1351	Corpus Christi, or Benet College, Cambridge, founded.					
1351	Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.					
1352	Parliament, by a statute of Præmunire, limits still more the papal power in England.	753 Feb. 26	5^{70}	2105	5356	6065
1354	The prefix "lord" added to the title of mayor, first granted by Edward III. to the chief magistrate of London.	755 Feb. 4.	7^{70}	2107	5358	6067
1356	September 19th. Battle of Poictiers. John, king of France, is taken prisoner by Edward, Prince of Wales (Black Prince).	757 Jan. 13	9^{70}	2109	5360	6069
1356	The emperor Charles IV. issues the "Golden Bull," as the fundamental law of the Germanic constitution.					
1357	The twenty-fourth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 2d and December 22d. (See Note H.)	758 and 759	10^{70}	2110	5361	6070
1357	Court of Admiralty erected by Edward III., of England.					
1358	Insurrection of the peasantry, in France. (War of La Jaquerie.)	760 Dec. 10	11^{70}	2111	5362	6071
1359 or 1360	Death of Gregoras Nicephorus, Byzantine historian and mathematician; age 64 or 65.	761 Nov. 29	12^{70}	2112	5363	6072
1360	Treaty of Bretigny, between England and France. John, of France, receives his liberty for a large ransom.	762 Nov. 18	13^{70}	2113	5364	6073
1361	University of Pavia formally constituted by Charles IV. of Germany. It was originally founded, as a school, by Charlemagne, in the 8th century.	763 Nov. 7	14^{70}	2114	5365	6074
1362	Edward III. celebrated his 50th year by a general amnesty; and grants as a favor to the people, that law pleadings in the courts shall be henceforth conducted in the English language, and not in French, as hitherto.	764 Oct. 27	15^{70}	2115	5366	6075

A. D.	1364 TO 1378 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. P. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1364	Carlsbad, famous watering place, in Bohemia, Austria, founded. (Ac. Blair; 1370, ac. Haydn.)	766 Oct. 5	2- 71st Cycle.	2117	5368	6077
1365	University of Vienna founded.	767 Sept. 24	3-71	2118	5369	6078
1365	University of Geneva founded.					
1368	A striking clock set up at Westminster, England.	770 Aug. 23	6-71	2121	5372	6081
1369	Building of the Bastile of Paris begun by Aubriot, provost of Paris, by order of Charles V., the Wise, of France. (See 1383.)	771 Aug. 12	7-71	2122	5373	6082
1370	The most perfect clock, up to this date, is made in Paris, by Vick.	772 Aug. 1	8-71	2123	5374	6083
1371	Sir Walter Manny builds the Carthusian monastery in London (La Chartreuse). It is afterward the Charter-house.	773 July 21	9-71	2124	5375	6084
1372	Death of Sir John de Mandeville, famous English traveler and writer.	774 July 10	10-71	2125	5376	6085
1374	July 18th. Death, at Arquà, near Padua, of Petrarch, celebrated Italian poet; age 72 years, less two days.	776 June 19	12-71	2127	5378	6087
1375	"New College," Oxford, founded by William de Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England.	777 June 8	13-71	2128	5379	6088
1375	December 21st. Death of Giovanni Boccaccio, celebrated Italian novelist and poet; age 62.					
1376	June 8th. Death of Black Prince (Edward, Prince of Wales), within seven days of his 46th birthday; renowned for his courage and virtues.	778 May 28	14-71	2129	5380	6089
1377	The members of the House of Commons choose, for the first time, a speaker for their house.	779 May 17	15-71	2130	5381	6090
1377	Gregory XI. removes the Papal See back to Rome, from Avignon. (See 1309.)					
1378	Death of Gregory XI. The "Great Schism of the West" begins, and continues for thirty-eight years. The cardinals first choose Urban VI. as Gregory's successor, and then annul their act, and elect Clement VII. Both claim the Papal See, and excommunicate each other, and their own opponents. Urban stays at Rome, and is	780 May 6	1- 72d Cycle.	2131	5382	6091

A. D.	1378 TO 1386 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1378	adhered to by England. Clement resides at Avignon, and is recognized by France. (See 1429, 1439, 1449.)	780 May 6	1- 72d Cycle.	2131	5382	6091
1379	April 25th. Capitation, or poll-tax, first imposed on the people of England by Parliament.	781 April 26	2^{72}	2132	5383	6092
1381	The English people rebel against the poll-tax.	783 April 4	4^{72}	2134	5385	6094
	June 12th. Wat Tyler leads an insurrection of the common people. The rebels take possession of London, and kill Simon de Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, primate and chancellor, June 14th.					
1381	June 15th. While threatening the king, and others of high rank, Wat Tyler is stabbed with a dagger by Walworth, lord mayor of London.					
1381	Richard II., with great presence of mind, faces the mob, infuriated at the death of Tyler, their leader, and leading them out of the city, persuades them to quietly disperse.					
1381	Wycliffe preaches against the doctrine of transubstantiation, and is prohibited from so doing by the chancellor of Oxford.					
1382	Courteney, archbishop of Canterbury, condemns as heretical the doctrines of Wycliffe. He is compelled to retire from Oxford to Lutterworth.	784 Mar. 24	5^{72}	2135	5386	6095
1383	Bastile of Paris completed. (See 1369.) It is afterwards used as a state prison.	785 Mar. 13	6^{72}	2136	5387	6096
1384	December 30th. Death, at Lutterworth, of Wycliffe, English reformer, and author of an English translation of the Bible.	786 Mar. 2	7^{72}	2137	5388	6097
1384	Fishmongers' Co., in London, founded.					
1385	(July 29th, ac. Blair; August 14th, ac. Haydn.) Battle of Aljubarota, in which the Castilians are defeated, by the Portuguese, who establish the independence of Portugal. John I., of Portugal, soon after builds the convent of Batalha, to commemorate the victory.	787 Feb. 20	8^{72}	2138	5389	6098
1386	July 9th. Battle of Sempach. Leopold, of Austria, is totally defeated by the Swiss Cantons, who by this victory, establish	788 Feb. 9	9^{72}	2139	5390	6099



THE BASTILE OF PARIS.

SEE 1369, 1383, AND 1789 A. D.

1386	more firmly the independence of their country. (See 1307.)	788 Feb. 9	9^{72}	2139	5390	6099
1386	(About.) Death of John de Fordun, earliest Scottish historian. (Ac. Haydn.)					
1388	August 10th. Celebrated battle of Otterburn (foundation of the old English ballad of "Chevy Chase"), between the Scotch Douglas family, under James II., earl of Douglas, and the English Percy family, under Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland, and his son Henry, known as Hotspur. The victory undecided. Douglas is slain by Hotspur, who in turn is taken prisoner by the Scots.	790 Jan. 18	11^{72}	2141	5392	6101
1388	Death of Muhammed Shamsuddin, better known by his nom de plume, Hafiz, celebrated Persian poet.					
1389	The twenty-fifth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 8th and December 29th. (See Note II.)	791 and 792	12^{72}	2142	5393	6102
1392	Charles VI., of France, the well-beloved, is attacked with fits of madness; age 24. Playing cards are invented, or introduced into France, for his amusement.	795 Nov. 26	15^{72}	2145	5396	6105
1392	Parliament, by a statute of Præmunire, restrains the papal authority in England, especially in the giving of benefices. (See 1352.)					
1393	The Mercers' Co., one of the 12 chief companies of London, is founded.	796 Nov. 15	1- 73rd Cycle.	2146	5397	6106
1396	A truce of twenty-five years is made between England and France.	799 Oct. 13	4^{73}	2149	5400	6109
1397	(June 17th, ac. Blair; July 21st, ac. Haydn.) Union of Calmar: the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are combined by treaty into one kingdom, under Margaret; appointing her grand-nephew, Eric, as their future head.	800 Oct. 2	5^{73}	2150	5401	6110
1399	Richard II., of England, deserted by his army, surrenders himself to Henry of Bolingbroke, August 19–20th.	802 Sept. 10	7^{73}	2152	5403	6112
1399	September 29th. Richard is deposed by Parliament, and sent a prisoner to Pontefract Castle. Henry Bolingbroke succeeds him as Henry IV., September 30th.					

A. D.	1399 TO 1405 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1399	The Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV., of England.	802 Sept. 10	7^{-73}	2152	5403	6112
1400	Owen Glendower, renowned Welsh chieftain (great-grandson of Llewellyn, last Welsh Prince of Wales), having adhered to Richard II., now successfully revolts against Henry IV., of England.	803 Aug. 31	8^{-73}	2153	5404	6113
1400	Froissart, French historian and poet, ends at this date his "Chronique."					
1400	Monstrelet, French historian, begins his "Chronique" at this date.					
1400	October 25th. Death of Geoffrey Chaucer, great English poet; age 72; the author of "Canterbury Tales," etc., etc.					
1401	Act of Parliament passed, for the punishment of Lollards. The first victim, William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, is burned alive at Smithfield, February 19th, for holding to the doctrines of Wycliffe, and denying the doctrine of transubstantiation.	804 Aug. 20	9^{-73}	2154	5405	6114
1402	Battle of Homildon Hill, between the Scots, under Earl Douglas, and the Percys, who defeat the Scots. Several of the Scotch earls, and others of the nobility, are taken prisoners by the English.	805 Aug. 9	10^{-73}	2155	5406	6115
1402	July 28th. Battle of Angora. Bajazet, Ottoman sultan, celebrated Eastern conqueror, is totally defeated, and taken prisoner by Timur, or Tamerlane, the great conqueror of Asia.					
1402	Death of John Gower, English poet.					
1402	The Canary Islands discovered and conquered, by Bethencourt, French chamberlain.					
1403	July 21st. Battle of Shrewsbury, between Henry IV., of England, and the nobles, led by Percy (Hotspur). Hotspur is killed, after a valiant fight, which gives the victory to the king.	806 July 29	11^{-73}	2156	5407	6116
1405	February 17–18th. Death of Timur, or Tamerlane, the great Tartar chief, and Asiatic conqueror, on his march towards China.	808 July 7	13^{-73}	2158	5409	6118

A. D.	1409 TO 1416 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1409	Council of Pisa. The two popes, Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., refuse to attend, and are deposed. Alexander V. is elected as the true pope. All three claim the papal chair, and mutually excommunicate each other.	812 May 25	2-74th Cycle.	2162	5413	6122
1409	University of Leipsic founded.					
1410	Cordwainers' Co. founded, in London. The cordwainers were workers in Spanish leather, from Cordova.	813 May 14	3-74	2163	5414	6123
1411	The building of the Guildhall, London.	814 May 4	4-74	2164	5415	6124
1411	St. Andrew's University, Scotland, founded.					
1414	The Council of Constance, reckoned by the Roman branch of the Catholic Church as the Sixteenth General Council, is convoked by Pope John XXIII. The other two popes, Benedict XIII., and Gregory XII., refuse to attend the council.	817 April 1	7-74	2167	5418	6127
1415	April 15th. Death of Manuel Chrysoloras, a restorer of Greek literature in Italy.	818 Mar. 21	8-74	2168	5419	6128
1415	The Council of Constance condemns as heretics, John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, Bohemian reformers; and deposes John XXIII., who is imprisoned for life. Gregory XII. abdicates voluntarily, and is allowed to retain the dignity of cardinal, and is made legate to the March of Ancona. Benedict XIII. refuses to resign his papal claim.					
1415	July 6th. John Huss burned alive, by order of Council of Constance.					
1415	September 20th. Death of Owen Glendower, the Welsh warrior.					
1415	Oil painting invented by the brothers John and Hubert Van Eyck, Flemish painters. (Ac. Haydn; between 1410 and 1420, ac. Encyclo. Brit.)					
1415	October 25th. Battle of Agincourt, in which Henry V., of England, gains a great victory over the French. Henry V. is proclaimed heir to the throne of France.					
1416	May 30th. Jerome of Prague is burned alive, by order of the Council of Constance.	819 Mar. 10	9-74	2169	5420	6129

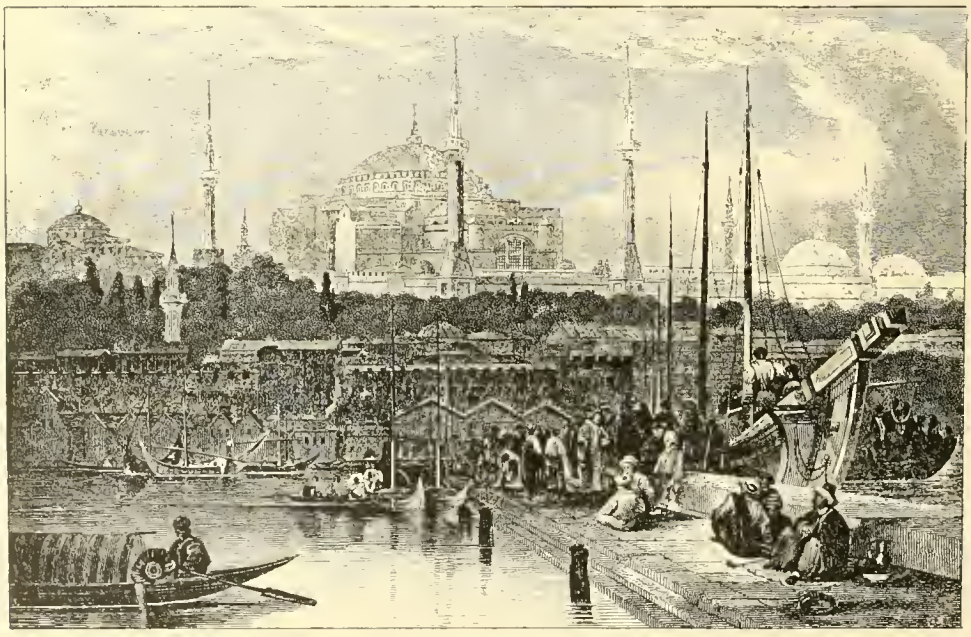
A. D.	1417 TO 1429 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1417	November 11th. Council of Constance elects Cardinal Otho Colonna as Pope Martin V. Benedict XIII. still persists in his claim.	820 Feb. 28	10^{-74}	2170	5421	6130
1417	Gypsies (*i. e.* wandering tribes of Egyptians) first appear in Austria the latter part of this year.					
1418	March 22d. Death of Nicolas Flamel, celebrated French alchemist and philanthropist.	821 Feb. 17	11^{-74}	2171	5422	6131
1420	May 24th. Treaty of Troys, by which Henry V., of England, is made regent of France during the life of the insane king, Charles VI., and heir to the French throne upon the death of Charles. Henry marries the daughter of Charles VI. His son, the dauphin, Charles, is disinherited by the treaty.	823 Jan. 26	13^{-74}	2173	5424	6133
1420	The Portuguese first visit and colonize the Madeira Islands. (See 1344.)					
1422	The twenty-sixth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 4th and December 24th. (See Note II.)	825 and 826	15^{-74}	2175	5426	6135
1422	August 31st. Death of Henry V., of England. His son, Henry VI., is proclaimed king of England and France.					
1422	October 21–22d. Death of Charles VI., of France. His son, the dauphin, is crowned by the French, as Charles VII.					
1424	October 3d. Death of Benedict XIII., anti-pope. The schism is continued by the election of another anti-pope, entitled Clement VIII.	828 Dec. 2	2^{-} 75th Cycle.	2177	5428	6137
1425	Court of Sessions established in Scotland, by James I.	829 Nov. 21	3^{-75}	2178	5429	6138
1427	Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by Richard Fleming.	831 Oct. 30	5^{-75}	2180	5431	6140
1428	Death of Giovanni de Medici, founder of the celebrated Medici family, at Florence.	832 Oct. 19	6^{-75}	2181	5432	6141
1429	May 8th. The English are forced to raise the siege of Orleans, by Joan d'Arc, Maid of Orleans.	833 Oct. 8	7^{-75}	2182	5433	6142
1429	June 18th. Battle of Patay, in which the English are defeated by the French, led by Joan d'Arc.					

1429	Clement VIII. resigns, leaving Martin V. sole pope, which ends the Western Schism. (See 1378, 1439, and 1449.)	833 Oct. 8	7^{75}	2182	5433	6142
1430	May 24th. Joan d'Arc taken prisoner by the Burgundians.	834 Sept. 27	8^{75}	2183	5434	6143
1431	May 30th. Joan d'Arc is burnt at the stake, at Rouen, on the false charge of witchcraft.	835 Sept. 16	9^{75}	2184	5435	6144
1431	Council of Basel, reckoned by the Roman branch of the Church as the Seventeenth General Council, opens, July 23d, and has its first session in December. Cardinal Julius Cesarino presides over this council, which commences its proceedings by declaring itself in all spiritual matters superior to the pope.					
1432	The pope, Eugenius IV., commands the council to assemble at Bologna. They disobey his orders, and continue to hold their sittings at Basel.	836 Sept. 5	10^{75}	2185	5436	6145
1434	Papal authority defined and limited by the Council of Basel.	838 Aug. 15	12^{75}	2187	5438	6147
1435	Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy, concluded September 22d.	839 Aug. 4	13^{75}	2188	5439	6148
1436	Paris recovered from the English by the French.	840 July 24	14^{75}	2189	5440	6149
1437	All Souls' College, Oxford, founded by Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury.	841 July 13	15^{75}	2190	5441	6150
1437	Vintners' Co. founded at London.					
1438	Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges declares the pope subordinate to a General Council, and annuls his fiscal rights in France, establishing the liberty of the Gallican Church.	842 July 2	1- 76th Cycle.	2191	5442	6151
1438	Laurent Koster, of Haerlem, first invents printing, by cutting letters on blocks of wood, with which he prints his book, entitled "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis." (See 1442, 1452.)					
1438	Council of Ferrara, called by Pope Eugenius, in opposition to the Council of Basel.					
1439	Drapers' Co. founded at London.	843 June 21	2^{76}	2192	5443	6152
1439	Pope Eugenius removes his council from Ferrara to Florence, where a reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches is attempted.					

1439	The Council of Basel deposes Eugenius, and elects Amadeus, of Savoy, as Pope Felix V., and thus renews the schism of the Western Church. (See 1378, 1429, and 1449.)	843 June 21	2-76	2192	5443	6152
1439	April 30th. Death, at Rouen, of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, regent of France.					
1441	King's College, Cambridge, and Eton College, Buckinghamshire, founded by Henry VI., of England.	845 May 31	4-76	2194	5445	6154
1442	Johann Faust improves Laurent Koster's invention, and establishes a printing office at Mentz, where he prints the "Tractatus Petri Hispani." (See 1438, and 1452.)	846 May 20	5-76	2195	5446	6155
1442	Christ College, Cambridge, founded.					
1444	March 9th. Death of Leonardo Bruni, surnamed Aretino, eminent Italian scholar, and author of Florentine history, and other works.	848 April 28	7-76	2197	5448	6157
1444	Johann Gutenberg invents *cut* metal types, and commences with them to print the first edition of the Bible. *N. B.*—Gutenberg's surname was Gänsfleisch (*i. e.* Geese-flesh), but he assumed his mother's family name, Gutenberg.					
1444	Death of Brunelleschi, celebrated Italian architect and sculptor.					
1446	Great inundation of the sea at Dort, in Holland; 100,000 lives lost, and 72 villages destroyed.	850 April 6	9-76	2199	5450	6159
1447	First grammar schools founded in London. (Ac. Blair.)	851 Mar. 27	10-76	2200	5451	6160
1447	Haberdashers' Co. founded in London.					
1448	The Vatican library founded at Rome, by Pope Nicholas V.	852 Mar. 16	11-76	2201	5452	6161
1448	Queen's College, Cambridge, founded by Margaret, of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., of England.					
1449	Ulag-Beg, Tartar prince, and celebrated astronomer and historian, grandson of Tamerlane, is killed by his son.	853 Mar. 5	12-76	2202	5453	6162
1449	Felix V. abdicates, leaving Nicholas V. sole pope, and ending the second Western Schism. (See 1378, 1429, 1439.)					

CONSTANTINOPLE.

SEE 1453.



CONSTANTINOPLE.

SEE 1453.

A. D.	1450 TO 1460 A. D.	HEG.	R. Ç.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1450	Jack Cade, an Irishman, raises an insurrection in Kent, and leads the insurgents to London.	854 Feb. 22	13-76	2203	5454	6163
1452	Peter Schöffer, son-in-law and partner of Johann Faust, introduces the metal type, cast in matrices; known as the first *cast* metal type. (See 1438, and 1442.)	856 Jan. 31	15-76	2205	5456	6165
1453	May 29th. Constantinople taken by Mohammed II., sultan of Turkey. Final fall of the Eastern Roman Empire, and death of the emperor Constantine XIV.	857 Jan. 21	1- 77th Cycle.	2206	5457	6166
1454	The twenty-seventh cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 10th and December 30th. (See Note II.)	858 and 859	2-77	2207	5458	6167
1454	University of Glasgow founded.					
1455	The Wars of the Roses, between the houses of York, under the duke of York, and Lancaster, under King Henry VI., contending for the English throne, begin with the battle at St. Albans, May 22d, in which the former are temporarily victorious. The Yorkists take the white rose for the emblem of their party, and the Lancastrians, the red rose.	860 Dec. 20	3-77	2208	5459	6168
1456	Magdalen College, Oxford, founded by William de Waynflete, bishop of Winchester.	861 Dec. 9	4-77	2209	5460	6169
1456	Forty thousand people destroyed by a great earthquake in Naples.					
1457	The Book of Psalms printed at Mentz, by Johann Faust and Peter Schöffer.	862 Nov. 28	5-77	2210	5461	6170
1458	The University of Basel, in Switzerland, is founded.	863 Nov. 17	6-77	2211	5462	6171
1459	September 23d. The Lancastrians again defeated by the Yorkists, at the battle of Bloreheath.	864 Nov. 6	7-77	2212	5463	6172
1459	October 15th. Death of Sir John Falstalf, celebrated English warrior.					
1459	October 26th. Death of Giannozzo Manetti, eminent for his proficiency in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.					
1459	October 30th. Death of Poggio Bracciolini, eminent Italian scholar, antiquarian, and satirist.					
1460	The art of taking, on paper, engravings from copper plates, invented by Tommaso, surnamed Finiguerra, a Tuscan goldsmith.	865 Oct. 26	8-77	2213	5464	6173

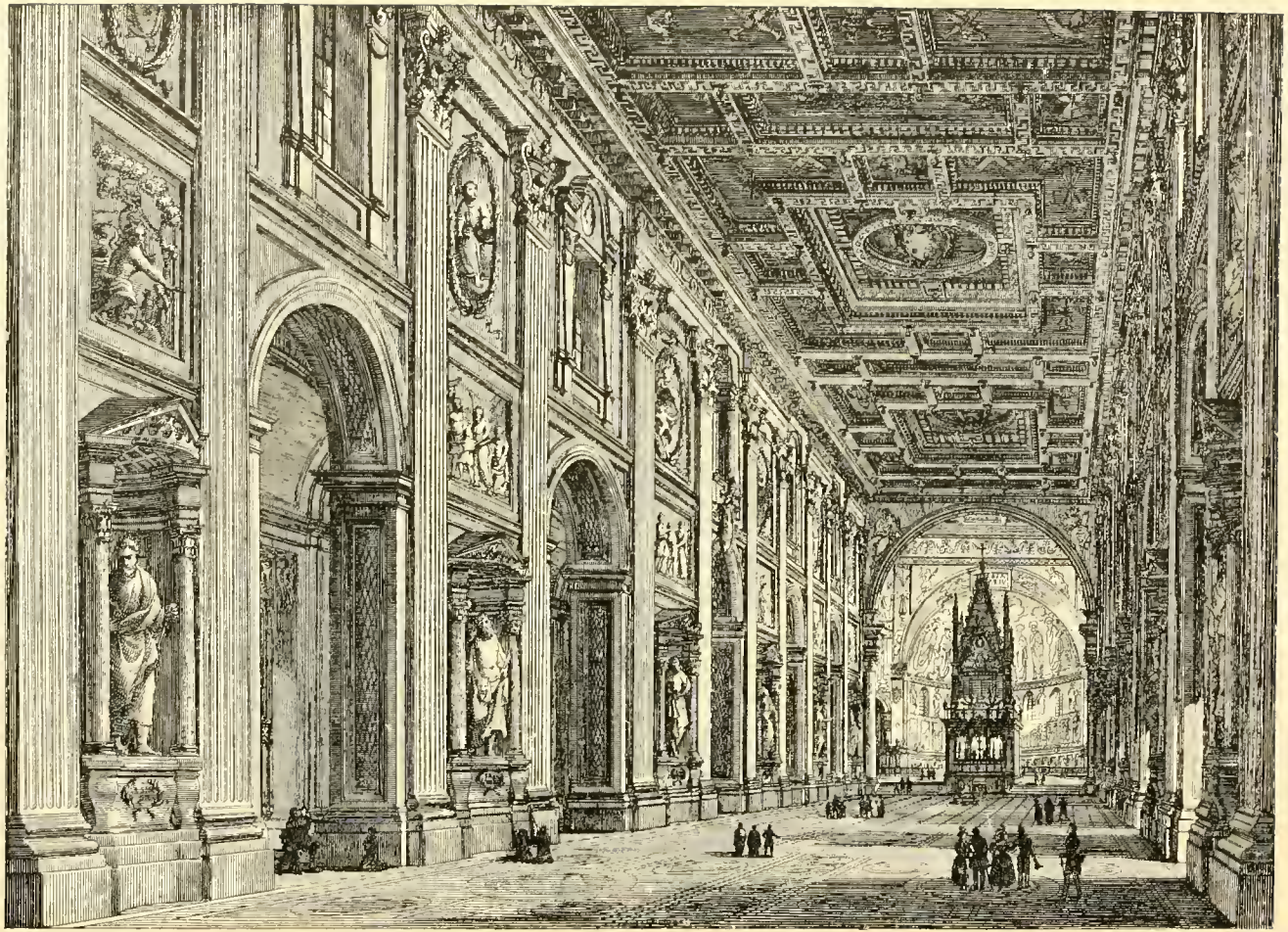
1460	December 31st. Battle of Wakefield; the Yorkists defeated, and duke of York slain by Queen Margaret's army.	865 Oct. 26	8-77	2213	5464	6173
1460	Gutenberg completes the first printed Bible, begun by him in 1444.					
1461	February 2d. Battle of Mortimer's Cross. The Lancastrians are defeated by the Yorkists, under their new duke, Edward.	866 Oct. 15	9-77	2214	5465	6174
1461	February 17th. Second battle at St. Albans. The Yorkists are defeated by the Lancastrians.					
1461	The Royalists retreat before Edward, duke of York.					
1461	March 4th. Henry VI. dethroned, and Edward of York proclaimed king, as Edward IV.					
1461	March 29th. Battle of Towton, in Yorkshire. The Lancastrians totally defeated.					
1461	June 29th. Coronation of Edward IV.					
1464	May 15th. The Yorkists again defeat the Lancastrian army, raised by Queen Margaret, who flies to Flanders.	869 Sept. 13	12-77	2217	5468	6177
1464	Ironmongers' Co. founded at London.					
1466	Merchant Tailors' Co. incorporated in London.	871 Aug. 22	14-77	2219	5470	6179
1470	October 5th. French army, under duke of Clarence, and earl of Warwick, land in England. Edward IV. takes flight; Warwick releases Henry VI. from the tower, and restores him to the throne of England.	875 July 10	3- 78th Cycle.	2223	5474	6183
1471	Edward IV. lands in England, with an army, and again confines Henry VI. in the tower.	876 June 29	4-78	2224	5475	6184
1471	April 14th, Easter Day. Battle of Barnet; duke of Clarence deserts Warwick, who is defeated and slain.					
1471	May 4th. Battle of Tewkesbury; the Lancastrians finally defeated. Queen Margaret, and her son, taken prisoners. The young prince is murdered on the same day, by duke of Gloucester, and others; and Margaret is confined in the tower.					
1471	May 21st. Henry VI. murdered in the tower.					
1471	The first printing press in England is set up in Westminster Abbey, by William Caxton, a mercer of London.					

1471	(July 26th, ac. Haydn; August 8th, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of Thomas à Kempis, celebrated German ascetic writer; author or editor of "De Imitatione Christi."	876 June 29	4 78	2224	5475	6184
1472	First printed Almanac is published at Buda, in Hungary, or ac. Encyclo. Brit., at Nuremberg, Ger.	877 June 18	5-78	2225	5476	6185
1473	The printing of musical notes is introduced by Hans Froschauer, of Augsburg.	878 June 7	6-78	2226	5477	6186
1474	The first book printed in England, "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," translated from the French, and printed by William Caxton, at Westminster Abbey, is finished March 31st.	879 May 27	7-78	2227	5478	6187
1475	St. Catherine's Hall, or College, at Cambridge, is founded.	880 May 17	8-78	2228	5479	6188
1476	Aldus Manutius casts the Greek alphabet, with which a Greek book is printed, and he also introduces italics.	881 May 6	9-78	2229	5480	6189
1476	July 6th. Death of Johann Müller, surnamed Rejiomontanus, celebrated German astronomer.					
1476	University of Upsal, Sweden, founded.					
1477	Watches invented at Nuremberg. (See 1597.)	882 April 25	10-78	2230	5481	6190
1477	Phranzes, last Byzantine historian, ends his chronicle at this date.					
1478	Death of Theodore Gaza, Byzantine scholar, translator, and a reviver of Greek literature in Italy.	883 April 14	11-78	2231	5482	6191
1479	The kingdoms of Aragon and Castile united, under Ferdinand and Isabella.	884 April 3	12-78	2232	5483	6192
1479	University of Copenhagen founded by Christian I., of Denmark.					
1479	Lincoln College, founded 1427 by Richard Flemming, is completed by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln.					
1480	The Inquisition, or "Holy Office," again introduced into Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella.	885 Mar. 23	13-78	2233	5484	6193
1481	Death of Francesco Philelphus, celebrated Italian philologist, poet, and satirist.	886 Mar. 12	14-78	2234	5485	6194
1481	Death of Bartolommeo Platina, Italian historian, and librarian of the Vatican.					
1481	Caxton completes the printing, in English, of "The Boke of Tulle of Olde Age," August 12th.					

A. D.	1482 TO 1488 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. V. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1482	Caxton prints the "Polychronycon," in eight books, completing his work July 2d.	887 Mar. 2	15^{-78}	2235	5486	6195
1482	The "Pentateuch" printed in Hebrew.					
1482	The Clothworkers' Co. founded at London.					
1483	Richard, duke of Gloucester, deposes his nephew, Edward V., and ascends the throne of England, as Richard III., June 26th.	888 Feb. 19	1^{-} 79th Cycle.	2236	5487	6196
1483	July–August. The princes Edward V., and his younger brother, duke of York, murdered in the tower, by order of Richard III.					
1483	William Caxton translates, and prints in English, the Lord's Prayer. (See Note K.)					
1485	August 22d. Battle of Bosworth, last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. Richard III. is defeated and slain. Earl of Richmond is crowned as Henry VII. Beginning of the Tudor line. End of the Wars of the Roses, after continuing for thirty years, from 1455.	890 Jan. 28	3^{-79}	2238	5489	6198
1485	Very fatal plague, sweating-sickness, at London.					
1485	Death of Rudolph Agricola, Dutch scholar.					
1486	Union of the houses of York and Lancaster; Henry VII. marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., of York.	891 Jan. 17	4^{-79}	2239	5490	6199
1486	Bartholomeu Dias discovers the southern extremity of Africa, which he names Cape Tormentoso (Cape Stormy), afterwards called Cape of Good Hope.					
1486	Death of George of Trebizond, translator of the "Greek Fathers" into Latin.					
1487	The twenty-eighth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 6th and December 26th. (See Note H.)	892 and 893	5^{-79}	2240	5491	6200
1487	Lambert Simnel, an impostor, aspires to the English throne, and gains adherents in Ireland. He is defeated at the battle of Stoke, June 6th, taken prisoner, and employed for life as turnspit in the royal kitchen.					
1488	First edition of Homer, beautifully printed, at Florence, edited by Demetrius Chalcondyles, Greek professor.	894 Dec. 15	6^{-79}	2241	5492	6201

A. D.	1489 TO 1498 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1489	October 4th. Death of John Wessel, Dutch theologian, surnamed "Master of Contradiction," from his skill in dialectics.	895 Dec. 4	7^{79}	2242	5493	6202
1491	Brittany is annexed to the French crown, by the marriage of Charles VIII., of France, to Anne, of Brittany.	897 Nov. 12	9^{79}	2244	5495	6204
1492	January 2d. Ferdinand conquers Granada, and finally expels the Moors from Spain.	898 Nov. 1	10^{79}	2245	5496	6205
1492	The Jews are expelled from Spain.					
1492	October 12th, Friday. Christopher Columbus discovers America, landing at Guanahani, one of the Bahama Isles, which he names San Salvador.					
1492	October 28th. Columbus discovers Cuba, and Hispaniola (Hayti or St. Domingo), December 6th.					
1493	"Court of Requests," or "Court of Conscience," instituted in London.	899 Oct. 21	11^{79}	2246	5497	6206
1493	Dominica, one of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus.					
1494	University of Aberdeen founded by William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen.	900 Oct. 10	12^{79}	2247	5498	6207
1494	March. Death of Giorgio Merula, Italian author, and reviver of literature.					
1494	September 24th. Death of Politian, celebrated Italian classical scholar and poet.					
1494	November 17th. Death of Pico della Mirandola, Italian theologian and philosopher.					
1495	May 3d. Jamaica discovered by Columbus.	901 Sept. 29	13^{79}	2248	5499	6208
1495	Bombs invented at Venlo. (Ac. Haydn; ac. other authorities, 1588.)					
1496	Jesus College, Cambridge, founded by John Alcock, bishop of Ely.	902 Sept. 18	14^{79}	2249	5500	6209
1496	The first Game Act passed in England.					
1497	June 22d. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish rebels are defeated by the English army.	903 Sept. 7	15^{79}	2250	5501	6210
1497	Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and sails to the East Indies.					
1497	June 24th. Sebastian Cabot discovers the eastern coast of North America, landing first at Newfoundland, which he names Prima Vista.					
1498	Trinidad discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage.	904 Aug. 27	$1^{\cdot}$ 80th Cycle.	2251	5502	6211

A. D.	1498 TO 1509 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1498	May 23d. Savonarola, Dominican monk, burnt at Florence, by desire of the pope, for preaching against the corruptions of the Roman clergy.	904 Aug. 27	1- 80th Cycle.	2251	5502	6211
1499	The eastern coast of South America discovered by Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vespucius), from whom the whole Western Continent receives its name.	905 Aug. 17	2-80	2252	5503	6212
1499	October 1st. Death of Marsilio Ficino, translator of Plato, and restorer of Greek philosophy in Italy.					
1500	Brazil discovered by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who lands on Good Friday, April 22d. He named it the "Land of the Holy Cross;" but it was afterwards called Brazil, on account of its red wood. N. B.—Brazil was really first discovered by Vicente Yañez Pinzon, a companion of Columbus; but he made no settlement, and gave it no name.	906 Aug. 6	3-80	2253	5504	6213
1501	Maximilian I. establishes the Aulic Council, a sovereign court, in Germany.	907 July 26	4-80	2254	5505	6214
1502	May 21st. The island of St. Helena discovered by Juan de Nova Castella, a Portuguese.	908 July 15	5-80	2255	5506	6215
1502	University of Wittenberg founded.					
1505	The island of Ceylon discovered by Almeida, a Portuguese.	911 June 13	8-80	2258	5509	6218
1506	Sugar-cane brought from the Canary Isles to Hayti. (Ac. Blair.)	912 June 2	9-80	2259	5510	6219
1506	The island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.					
1506	May 20th. Death, at Valladolid, of Christopher Columbus, Genoese navigator.					
1506	University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder founded.					
1507	April 2d. Death of St. Francis de Paula, founder of the order of Minimi monks; age 90.	913 June 22	10-80	2260	5511	6220
1508	League of Cambray, formed by Maximilian I., of Germany; Pope Julius II.; Louis XII., of France; and Ferdinand, of Spain, against Venice, December 10th.	914 May 11	11-80	2261	5512	6221
1509	The building of St. Paul's School, London, begun by Dean Colet. (See 1512.)	915 April 30	12-80	2262	5513	6222
1509	June 3d–7th. Henry VIII., of England, marries his first wife, Catherine, of Aragon.					



INTERIOR OF THE LATERAN, WHERE SOME OF THE ROMAN COUNCILS WERE HELD.
SEE 1512 A. D. AND PAGE 237.

1509	Brazennose College, Oxford, founded by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton.	915 April 30	12 ^{80}	2262	5513	6222
1512	St. Paul's School, London, completed and endowed by Rev. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. (See 1509.)	918 Mar. 29	15 ^{80}	2265	5516	6225
1512	Fifth Lateran Council of the Roman branch of the Church, reckoned by it as the Eighteenth General Council.					
1512	March 27th, Easter Day. Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard.					
1512	April 11th. The combined Spanish and papal armies are defeated, at Ravenna, by the French, under their general, Gaston de Foix, who falls in battle in the hour of victory; age 23.					
1512	Michael Angelo, celebrated Italian painter, completes the fresco painting of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican, at Rome. It is first exhibited November 1st. (See 1564.)					
1513	August 16th. The English, under Henry VIII., gain the victory over the French, at Guinegate, known as the "Battle of Spurs."	919 Mar. 18	1 $^{-}$ 81st Cycle.	2266	5517	6226
1513	September 9th. The Scotch, under James IV., invade England, and are defeated by the earl of Surrey, on Flodden Field, described by Scott in his "Marmion."					
1513	September 25–29th. The Pacific Ocean discovered by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, Spanish navigator.					
1515	The river Rio de la Plata discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator. He is killed and eaten by the Indians soon after landing.	921 Feb. 24	3 ^{81}	2268	5519	6228
1516	Erasmus publishes a Greek edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation.	922 Feb. 14	4 ^{81}	2269	5520	6229
1516	Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.					
1517	Yucatan, Mexico, discovered by Francesco Fernandez de Cordova.	923 Feb. 3	5 ^{81}	2270	5521	6230
1517	Close of the Fifth Lateran Council of the Roman branch of the Church; Pope Leo X. issues, and authorizes the sale of, indulgences.					

A. D.	1517 TO 1520 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. C. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1517	Martin Luther, German monk, resists the sale of indulgences in Wittenberg by Tatzel, a Dominican friar, and publishes his "Theses," denouncing the practice, October 31st, which begins the Reformation in Germany.	923 Feb. 3	5^{81}	2270	5521	6230
1517	The printing of the first polyglot Bible (*i. e.* a Bible printed in many languages), completed at the University of Complutum, known as the "Complutensian Polyglot Bible." The first edition is printed at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, its editor, under whose auspices the translations were begun in 1502. The cardinal dies soon after, in his 81st year. (See 1657.)					
1517	"Evil Mid-day" riot of the Londoners, against foreigners, especially the French.					
1517	The fatal sweating-sickness rages in London.					
1518	Royal College of Physicians established in London by Dr. Linacre.	924 Feb. 23	6^{81}	2271	5522	6231
1518	Zwingli, Swiss reformer, preaches against the sale of indulgences, and other abuses of the Roman clergy.					
1519	Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham.	925 Jan. 12	7^{81}	2272	5523	6232
1519	May 2d. Death of Leonardo da Vinci, celebrated Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, anatomist, musician, etc.; age 76.					
1520	The twenty-ninth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st and December 21st. (See Note H.)	926 and 927	8^{81}	2273	5524	6233
1520	April 6th. Death of Raphael d'Urbino, illustrious Italian painter; age 37.					
1520	June 3–4th. Interview between Henry VIII., of England, and Francis I., of France, known as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," begins near Calais.					
1520	Chocolate first introduced into Europe from Mexico, by the Spaniards.					
1520	Magellan, Portuguese navigator, discovers the strait south of South America, separating the islands of Terra del Fuego from the mainland; since known by his name. He first christens it the Strait of the Eleven					

1520	Thousand Virgins, in honor of St. Ursula's Feast, as the strait is first sighted October 21st, but not passed until November 27th.	926 and 927	8^{81}	2273	5524	6233
1521	The Spaniards, under Fernandez Cortes, explore and conquer Mexico.	928 Dec. 10	9^{81}	2274	5525	6234
1521	March 6th. Magellan discovers the Ladrone and the Philippine Islands, in Pacific Ocean, and is soon after killed in a battle between two tribes of natives. He names the former the Ladrones or Thieves, because of the great propensity of the natives to steal. (See 1520, and 1898.)					
1522	One of the ships, named Victory, of Magellan's squadron, under command of Cano, Spanish navigator, returns to Spain: the first ship having made the complete circumnavigation of the world, in three years, twenty-nine days (1,124 days).	929 Nov. 29	10^{81}	2275	5526	6235
1522	Luther publishes his German translation of the New Testament.					
1522	June 30th. Death of Reuchlin, eminent German writer.					
1524	Peru discovered by Pizarro, Spanish navigator. He and Almagro explore and conquer Peru, between this date and 1533.	931 Nov. 7	12^{81}	2277	5528	6237
1524	Martin Luther abjures his monastic vows, lays aside the Augustine habit, and in the following year, marries Catherine von Bora, who also breaks her three-fold vow as a nun.					
1524	Hops first introduced into England, from the Netherlands. (Ac. Haydn.)					
1525	February 24th. Battle of Pavia, between Francis, of France, and the army of Charles V., king of Spain, and the emperor of Germany. The French are defeated, and Francis taken prisoner.	932 Oct. 27	13^{81}	2278	5529	6238
1525	Order of Capuchin Friars first started by Matthew Baschi, Italian Franciscan monk, who adopts the large square hood of St. Francis. (See 1528.)					
1525	Christ Church College, Oxford, endowed, or founded, by Cardinal Wolsey.					
1526	William Tindale completes the publication of his English translation of the New Testament. (See 1535.)	933 Oct. 16	14^{81}	2279	5530	6239

A. D.	1526 TO 1530 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1526	Hans Holbein, celebrated German or Swiss painter, is patronized by Henry VIII. in England.	933 Oct. 16	14 81	2279	5530	6239
1527	May 6th. Rome stormed and pillaged by the Imperialists, under Charles V. The pope, Clement VII., is taken prisoner.	934 Oct. 5	15 81	2280	5531	6240
1527	The Medici family expelled from Florence.					
1527	Death of Niccolo Machiavelli, age 58, famous Italian statesman, diplomatist, and writer, from whose name the noun Machiavelism, and the adjective Machiavelian, synonyms of perfidious policy, are derived.					
1528	The order of Capuchins, so-called from the large hood worn by the monks or friars, is established as a separate order, by papal bull of Clement VII. (See 1525.)	935 Sept. 24	1 82d Cycle.	2281	5532	6241
1528	Death of Acqua Viva, Italian patron of letters.					
1528	April 6th. Death of Albrecht Dürer, celebrated German painter and engraver; native of Nuremberg; age 56 years, 11 months, 6 days.					
1529	April 19th. The German reformers protest against a decree of the Diet of Spires, called by Charles V., to condemn them. From this, and from their protestations against the assumptions of the pope, and abuses of the Roman clergy, the reformers are first called Protestants.	936 Sept. 13	2 82	2282	5533	6242
1529	August 5th. Peace of Cambray, between Francis I., of France, and Charles V., emperor of Germany.					
1529	Charles V., of Germany, and Pope Clement VII. agree to restore the Medici at Florence.					
1529	(October 28, ac. Blair; October 17, ac Encyclo. Brit.) Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey. The great seal is taken from him by Henry VIII.					
1530	St. James' palace built by Henry VIII.	937 Sept. 2	3 82	2283	5534	6243
1530	April 27th. Death of Sannazaro, eminent Neapolitan poet; age 71.					
1530	The Augsburg Confession of Faith is compiled by Luther and Melancthon, and presented by them to Charles V., at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25th.					

EXTERIOR OF ST. JOHN LATERAN (BASILICA DI SAN GIOVANNI IN LATERANO), STYLED BY THE ROMAN CHURCH, "THE MOTHER OF ALL CHURCHES." SEE PAGE 232.

1530	Destructive flood in Holland, caused by the failure of the dikes; 400,000 drowned.	937 Sept. 2.	3^{82}	2283	5534	6243
1531	Earthquake at Lisbon, by which 1,500 houses are destroyed, and 30,000 people killed.	938 Aug. 22	4^{82}	2284	5535	6244
1531	October 11th. Death of Zwingli, Swiss reformer, at the battle of Cappel; age 46.					
1532	November 14th. Henry VIII., having separated from Catherine, takes Anne Boleyn as his consort.	939 Aug. 12	5^{82}	2285	5536	6245
1533	February 4th. Act of Parliament prohibits appeals to Rome, which abolishes papal authority in England.	940 Aug. 1	6^{82}	2286	5537	6246
1533	May 23d. Archbishop Cranmer declares Henry's marriage with Catherine unlawful and null.					
1533	May 28th. Cranmer ratifies Henry's union with Anne Boleyn as lawful marriage.					
1533	June 6th. Death of Lodovico Ariosto, eminent Italian poet; age 58 years, 8 months, 28 days. He published "Orlando Furioso" in 1516.					
1534	April 21st. Elizabeth Barton, called the "Holy Maid of Kent," having uttered imagined revelations against Henry VIII., is executed in England.	941 July 21	7^{82}	2287	5538	6247
1534	St. Ignatius de Loyola, together with Francis Xavier, Apostle of India, and Jago Lainez, founds the religious order "Society of Jesus," from which name the monks of the order are called Jesuits. They devote their energies to the education of youth, the renovation of the Catholic Church, and the conversion of infidels.					
1534	Luther publishes his German translation of the Bible complete. (See 1522.)					
1534	Jacques Cartier, French navigator, discovers St. Lawrence river, and explores Canada.					
1534	March 5th. Death of Correggio, celebrated Italian painter; age 39.					
1534	English Reformation. Parliament, November 3d, confers on the king the title of the "Only Supreme Head on Earth of the English Church," which finally completes the breach with Rome.					
1534	Psalter first printed in English. (Ac. several authorities.)					

1535	Rev. William Barlow consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. (Ac. Haydn.) (See 1559, and Note L.)	942 July 10	8^{-82}	2288	5539	6248
1535	California discovered by Cortez.					
1535	January 18th. Lima, in Peru, founded by Pizarro, who names it Ciudad de los Reges (City of the Kings).					
1535	June 22d. Cardinal Fisher beheaded, in England, for denying King Henry's supremacy.					
1535	July 6th. Sir Thomas More, celebrated English writer, philospher, and statesman, beheaded; age 54.					
1535	Chili discovered by Almagro.					
1535	Don Pedro de Mendoza founds the city of Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentine Republic.					
1535	John Calvin publishes his "Institutes," setting forth the belief of his protestant religion, Presbyterianism.					
1535	Pierre Robert Olivetan, French Protestant, publishes his French translation of the Bible.					
1535	Miles Coverdale (afterwards bishop of Exeter) completes and publishes his English translation of the whole Bible. The printing is completed October 4th. (See 1526.)					
1536	January 6th. Death of Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII.; divorced 1533, May 23; age 49.	943 June 29	9^{-82}	2289	5540	6249
1536	Dissolution of the lesser monasteries in England, numbering several hundred.					
1536	Wales united to England.					
1536	May 19th. Anne Boleyn is executed, by order of Henry VIII.					
1536	Henry VIII. marries his third wife, Jane Seymour, May 20th.					
1536	Lutheranism established in Denmark.					
1536	July 12th. Death of Erasmus, celebrated Dutch scholar, philosopher, etc.					
1537	October 24th. Death of Jane Seymour, Henry's third wife.	944 June 18	10^{-82}	2290	5541	6250
1538	Suppression of the greater monasteries in England.	945 June 8	11^{-82}	2291	5542	6251

A. D.	1539 TO 1543 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. C. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1539	The Parliament passes the law of the Six Articles, for the regulation of the English Church.	946 May 28	12^{-82}	2292	5543	6252
1539	Cannon begins to be used in ships.					
1539	Cranmer's revision of the English Bible published and freely circulated. The first authorized edition of the English Bible.					
1540	Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves, his fourth wife, January 6th.	947 May 17	13^{-82}	2293	5544	6253
1540	July 10th. Henry VIII. is divorced from Anne of Cleves.					
1540	August 8th. Henry VIII. takes Catherine Howard for his fifth queen.					
1540	Brass pins first brought from France to England, and used by Queen Catherine Howard. (See 1543.)					
1540	Orellana, Spanish explorer, discovers the Amazon river, in South America.					
1540	Order of Jesuits, founded by Loyola in 1534, is sanctioned by the papal bull of Paul III., September 27th, Loyola having added to the three-fold vow, a fourth one, that of implicit submission to the Holy See. (See 1534, 1604, 1606, 1764, 1767, 1773, 1814.)					
1540	Cherry trees brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, England, with successful results.					
1541	The bishoprics of Westminster, Peterborough, Chester, Gloucester, and Oxford, erected by Henry VIII., out of the spoils of the suppressed monasteries.	948 May 6	14^{-82}	2294	5545	6254
1541	Death of Theophrastus Paracelsus, celebrated Swiss alchemist, and charlatanical physician.					
1541	Hernando De Soto, Spanish navigator, discovers the Mississippi river, and dies while exploring it, 1542. (June 25th, ac. Haydn; May 28th, ac. Spencer.)					
1542	Catherine Howard, Henry's fifth queen, is beheaded for criminality, February 12–13th.	949 April 25	15^{-82}	2295	5546	6255
1542	Bishopric of Bristol erected by Henry VIII.					
1543	May 24th. Death of Nicolaus Copernicus, celebrated German astronomer; age 70 years, 3 months, 5 days. He dies on the day of the completion of the printing of	950 April 15	1- 83rd Cycle.	2296	5547	6256

1543	his great work, "Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium Libri VI.," explaining the revolutions of the solar system. He was writing this work 1507 to 1530, but delayed its publication for fear of ridicule and persecution. (See 1633.)	950 April 15	1- 83rd Cycle.	2296	5547	6256
1543	July 12th. Henry VIII. takes Catherine Parr as his sixth and last consort.					
1543	Death of Hans Holbein, Swiss painter and wood engraver. (Date ac. Haydn; 1554, ac. Blair; this date is a disputed point.)					
1543	Pins first made in England. (See 1540.)					
1543	The Litany first read in the Church of England in the vulgar tongue. (Ac. Haydn; 1544, ac. Blair.)					
1544	University of Königsberg, Prussia, founded by Duke Albert.	951 April 4	2-83	2297	5548	6257
1545	The Council of Trent, reckoned by the Roman branch of the Church as the Nineteenth General Council, opens December 13th, and continues with intervals for eighteen years. (See 1563.)	952 Mar. 24	3-83	2298	5549	6258
1545	The silver mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, South America, discovered by the Spaniards.					
1546	Trinity College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII.	953 Mar. 13	4-83	2299	5550	6259
1546	Interest on money first fixed by law, in England, at 10 per cent.					
1547	January 18th. Death of Cardinal Bembo, Italian poet and reviver of literature.	954 Mar. 2	5-83	2300	5551	6260
1547	January 28th. At the death of Henry VIII., Edward VI., his son by Jane Seymour, ascends the throne; age 9.					
1547	Cranmer publishes his first "Book of Homilies."					
1547	St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, founded.					
1547	October 18th. Death of Cardinal Sadoleto, eminent Italian scholar and writer.					
1547	Silk stockings are said to have been first worn by Henry II., of France.					
1547	English clergy first allowed to marry. (Ac. Haydn; 1549, ac. Blair.)					
1547 to 1548	Orange trees first brought to Europe from China, by the Portugnese.					

1548	Thomas Sternhold completes his translation of fifty-one Psalms into English metre. He dies 1549. (See 1562.)	955 Feb. 20	$6^{\cdot 83}$	2301	5552	6261
1548	Images removed from the churches in England.					
1548	The Communion Service, or Mass, arranged for the Church of England in the vulgar tongue.					
1548	University of Jena, in Germany, founded.					
1549	The "Gloria Patri" directed to be sung after all Psalms. (Ac. several authorities.)	956 Feb. 9	$7^{\cdot 83}$	2302	5553	6262
1549	Lord-lieutenants of counties instituted in England.					

CORREGGIO.

SEE 1534 A. D.

PERIOD V.

1550—1776 A. D.

A. D.	1550 TO 1553 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1550	Horse-guards first instituted in England, by Edward VI.	957 Jan. 29	8^{-83}	2303	5554	6263
1552	The thirtieth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 8th and December 28th. (See Note H.)	959 and 960	10^{-83}	2305	5556	6265
1552	"Forty-two Articles of Religion" published in England, without the consent of Parliament. (See 1563.)					
1552	The Book of Common Prayer is established, by act of Parliament, as the liturgy of the Church of England. All other forms forbidden. (See 1549.)					
1552	December 11th. Death of Paolo Giovio (written also Paulus Yovius), celebrated Italian historian.					
1553	July 6th. Edward VI. dies. By his will, Mary and Elizabeth are set aside, and Lady Jane Grey, Edward's first cousin once removed, is proclaimed queen.	961 Dec. 17	11^{-83}	2306	5557	6266
1553	July 16th. After a reign of ten days, Lady Jane Grey, deserted by the people, retires to private life. Mary is proclaimed queen. Lady Jane Grey is soon after confined in the tower.					
1553	Death of Rabelais, celebrated humorous French satirist.					
1553	The English explorers pass the North Cape, and discover the passage of Archangel, which opens navigation between England and Russia.					
1553	Circulation of the blood through the lungs, first made public by the heretic, Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, who, the same year, is burnt at Geneva, October 27th, for heresy, blasphemy, and infidelity, published in his work, "Christianism Restitutio." (See 1619, and 1628.)					

A. D.	1554 TO 1559 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1554	Sir Thomas Wyatt raises a rebellion in Kent, to replace Lady Jane Grey on the throne; he fails in his attempt, and is captured, February 6th, and executed April 11th.	962 Dec. 6	$12^{\cdot 83}$	2307	5558	6267
1554	February 12th. Lady Jane Grey, and her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, are executed, by order of Mary.					
1554	Mary commits her half-sister, Elizabeth, to the tower.					
1554	Trinity College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope.					
1555	The English Church supplanted in England by the Roman Church, under Mary.	963 Nov. 25	$13^{\cdot 83}$	2308	5559	6268
1555	Cardinal de la Pole recommends leniency towards the reformers; but Bishop Gardiner urges severe persecution.					
1555	October 16th. Bishop Hugh Latimer, and Bishop Nicholas Ridley, celebrated English reformers, are burnt at the stake at Oxford, by the Romanists.					
1556	March 21st. Archbishop Thomas Cranmer is burnt, at Oxford, by the Romanists.	964 Nov. 14	$14^{\cdot 83}$	2309	5560	6269
1557	St. John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White.	965 Nov. 3	$15^{\cdot 83}$	2310	5561	6270
1557	Doctor John Caius enlarges and endows Gonville College, Cambridge, founded by Gonville, 1348; whence it is called the Caius and Gonville College.					
1558	October 21st. Death of Giulio Cesare Scaliger, celebrated Italian philologist.	966 Oct. 23	1· 84th Cycle.	2311	5562	6271
1558	November 17th. Death of Bloody Mary, and succession of Elizabeth, puts an end to Bishop Bonner's persecution of the Anglican Church. Elizabeth orders the services to be again read in the English tongue, as in the reign of Edward VI.					
1558	Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter, and translator of the English Bible, published in 1532, returns to England, after the death of Mary.					
1558	Salters' Co., in London, founded.					
1559	Edmund Grindal is consecrated bishop of London.	967 Oct. 12	$2^{\cdot 84}$	2312	5563	6272
1559	Rev. Matthew Parker, dean of Lincoln, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, at					

1559	Lambeth, December 17th, by Bishops William Barlow, bishop of St. Asaph, and bishop-elect of Chichester, and Hodgkins, suffragan bishop of Bedford (both having been consecrated with the old pontifical), and two others,—Scory, bishop of Chichester, then elect of Hereford, and Miles Coverdale, sometime bishop of Exeter, both having been consecrated with English ordinal. All four bishops pronounce the words of consecration over Parker. (See Note L, and 1535.)	967 Oct. 12.	2^{84}	2312	5563	6272
1559	William Barlow (consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, 1535) is translated to the See of Chichester. (See 1535, and Note L.)					
1559	John Knox, Scotch reformer, returns from the continent to Scotland, and preaches Presbyterianism.					
1560	Westminster School founded by Queen Elizabeth.	968 Oct. 1	3^{84}	2313	5564	6273
1560	Presbyterianism established as the religion of Scotland.					
1560	The French Protestants are nicknamed Huguenots by the Roman Catholics of France.					
1561	Merchant Tailors' School, in London, founded. (See 1466.)	969 Sept. 20	4^{84}	2314	5565	6274
1562	The Psalms, rendered into English metre by Thomas Sternhold, and John Hopkins, are published, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, under the title "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English metre by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others." Fifty-one were arranged by Sternhold, in 1548, and nearly all others by Hopkins. (See 1548.)	970 Sept. 9	5^{84}	2315	5566	6275
1562	Massacre of the Huguenots, at Vassy, March 1st.					
1563	The "Forty-two Articles of Religion," published 1552, are reduced to the present "Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England." They were drawn up by Archbishop Parker, 1562, approved by the Convocation, and published this year by royal authority.	971 Aug. 29	6^{84}	2316	5567	6276

1563	Twenty-fifth and last session of the Council of Trent, which finally closes December 4th. (See 1545.)	971 Aug. 29	6 84	2316	5567	6276
1563	Knives first manufactured in England.					
1564	Certain reformers, objecting to the ceremonies of the Church of England, and to the vestments of the clergy, form a body of dissenters, whose members are called Puritans.	972 Aug. 18	7-84	2317	5568	6277
1564	Royal edict in France decrees that, in all time to come, the year shall commence on January 1st.					
1564	February 17–18th. Death of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, within seventeen days of his 90th birthday. (See 1512.)					
1564	May 17th. Death of John Calvin, French reformer; age 54 years, 10 months, 17 days.					
1564	The building of the Tuileries, at Paris, is begun by Catherine de Medici.					
1565	St. Augustine, Florida, settled by the Spaniards, under Pedro Melendez, and so named because they first came in sight of the land on St. Augustine's Day, August 28th. This is the oldest town in the United States.	973 Aug. 7	8-84	2318	5569	6278
1565	December 13th. Death of Conrad Gesner, celebrated Swiss naturalist; age 49.					
1566	March 9th. David Rizzio, Italian musician, favorite of Mary, queen of Scotland, dragged from her presence, and murdered, by Lord Darnley, Mary's husband, and others.	974 July 27	9-84	2319	5570	6279
1566	The foundation of the original Royal Exchange, London, laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7th.					
1566	September 27th. Death of Marco Girolamo Vida, celebrated Italian poet and critic.					
1567	February 10th. Lord Darnley blown up with gunpowder, while an invalid in a house called "The Kirk of the Field."	975 July 16	10-84	2320	5571	6280
1567	Earl of Bothwell accused, and acquitted, of the murder of Lord Darnley, April 12th, the jury fearing the displeasure of Mary, who is charged by many with conniving at her husband's murder.					

HOUSE OF MICHAEL ANGELO.

SEE 1564 A. D.

A. D.	1567 TO 1572 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. P. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1567	April 24th. Bothwell seizes Mary, and carries her off to Dunbar by pretended force. May 15th. Mary and Bothwell are married.	975 July 16	10 84	2320	5571	6280
1567	Bothwell put to flight. Mary, made prisoner at Carberry Hill, June 15th, is forced to resign the crown to her son, June 24th. Earl of Murray is regent.					
1567	Rugby School, England, founded.					
1567	Death of Bishop Coverdale; age over 80 years.					
1568	December 23–30th. Death of Roger Ascham, eminent English classical scholar and writer; age 53.	976 July 5	11 84	2321	5572	6281
1576	George Buchanan, Scottish historian, publishes his Latin version of the Psalms. (Ac. Haydn.)	978 June 14	13 84	2323	5574	6283
1570	Death of Benvenuto Cellini, celebrated Italian sculptor, engraver, etc.; age 69.					
1571	The "Thirty-nine Articles," published 1563, are adopted by royal authority, and Parliament, as the rule of the Church of England.	979 June 3	14 84	2324	5575	6284
1571	Jesus College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Hugh Price, and endowed by Queen Elizabeth.					
1572	February. Death of Gilles Tschudi, celebrated Swiss chronicler, known as the "Father of Swiss History." Æt. 67. (Born 1505.)	980 May 23	15 84	2325	5576	6285
1572	"Os Lusiadas," a heroic poem, the most celebrated work of Luis de Camoens, the great Portuguese poet, is first printed. (See 1579.)					
1572	August 24th. The massacre of the Huguenots, by secret order of Charles IX., of France, instigated by the queen dowager, Catherine de Medici, his mother, begins at Paris, on the night of the Feast of St. Bartholomew, and extends throughout the kingdom. It is known as the massacre of St. Bartholomew.					
1572	November 24th. Death of John Knox, founder of Presbyterianism in Scotland; on his 67th birthday.					
1572	Death of Juan Ginez de Sepulveda, celebrated Spanish historian. (Ac. Blair; 1573, ac. Haydn; 1574, ac. J. Thomas, and Cassell.)					

1573	March 13. Death of Michel de L'Hôpital, French chancellor; celebrated legislator and statesman.	981 May 12	1- 85th Cycle.	2326	5577	6286
1575	Death of Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury. He is succeeded in the archiepiscopate by Edmund Grindal.	983 May 20	3^{-85}	2328	5579	6288
1575	University of Leyden, in Holland, founded.					
1576	August 27th. Tiziano Vecellio, known as Titian, the celebrated Venetian painter, age 99, dies of the plague, in Italy.	984 April 9	4^{-85}	2329	5580	6289
1577	Palladio, the architect, begins the building of the Church of the Redeemer, at Venice. (See 1580.)	985 Mar. 29	5^{-85}	2330	5581	6290
1577	Raphael Holinshed, English annalist, publishes his chronicle of England, Ireland, and Scotland.					
1578	The building of the Pont Neuf, in Paris, begun.	986 Mar. 18	6^{-85}	2331	5582	6291
1579	The Turkey or Levant Co., London, instituted, by charter of Elizabeth.	987 Mar. 7	7^{-85}	2332	5583	6292
1579	The Dutch Republic founded by the union of Utrecht, or the Seven United Provinces; *i. e.*, deputies from the seven northern provinces of the Netherlands (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland) meet at Utrecht, January 23d, and sign a treaty for their mutual defense, throwing off the Spanish yoke. They appoint the Prince of Orange as their stadtholder.					
1580	August 19th. Death of Andrea Palladio, celebrated Italian architect. (See 1577.)	988 Feb. 25	8^{-85}	2333	5584	6293
1580	Francis Drake, English navigator, returns to England, after having circumnavigated the world, and enters Plymouth, November 3d, having left Plymouth November 13th, 1577.					
1580	Michel Eyquem de Montaigne, French moralist, publishes his celebrated "Essais."					
1581	April 4th. Francis Drake knighted by Queen Elizabeth, at Deptford, on board his ship, the "Golden Hind."	989 Feb. 14	9^{-85}	2334	5585	6294
1581	Tasso publishes a complete edition of his celebrated work, "Jerusalem Delivered." (See 1593, and 1595.)					

OBELISK IN THE SQUARE OF ST. PETER'S, ROME.
SEE 1586, SEPTEMBER 10TH, A. D.

1582	University of Edinburgh, Scotland, founded by royal charter of James II. The founding of a college was begun on the same site 1581, by the town council, with the funds given by Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney.	990 Feb. 3	10-85	2335	5586	6295
1582	Galileo, illustrious Italian mathematician and astronomer, discovers the law of the vibrations of the pendulum, by observing the oscillation of a lamp suspended in a church.					
1582	September 28th. Death of George Buchanan, Scottish historian and Latin poet; age 76.					
1582	October 4th. Death of St. Theresa, Spanish nun; age 67. (Born March 28th, 1515.)					
1582	Pope Gregory reforms the calendar, and introduces into Italy the "New Style," or "Gregorian Calendar." To correct former errors, ten days are taken from this year, calling October 5th, October 15th. (See 1751, 1752, and Note M.)					
1584	Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay.	992 Jan. 12	12-85	2337	5588	6297
1584	Death of Pedro de Ponce, inventor of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb.					
1585	The thirty-first cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st and December 22d. (See Note H.)	993 and 994	13-85	2338	5589	6298
1585	Coaches first used in England. (Ac. Blair; 1589, ac. T. Smith and others.)					
1586	Potatoes first brought from America to England, by Sir Francis Drake. N. B.—Potatoes were first cultivated in Ireland on Sir Walter Raleigh's estate, near Cork.	995 Dec. 11	14-85	2339	5590	6299
1586	September 10th. The great Egyptian obelisk is erected at Rome, in front of St. Peter's Church, under the supervision of Domenico Fontana, Italian architect.					
1586	September 22d, O. S. Battle of Zutphen, in which the Dutch and English defeat the Spaniards. Sir Philip Sidney is mortally wounded.					
1586	Tobacco and Indian pipe first brought to England from America, and given to Sir					

A. D.	1586 TO 1592 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1586	Walter Raleigh, by Sir Francis Drake and Ralph Lane, first governor of Virginia.	995 Dec. 11.	14 ^{85}	2339	5590	6299
1586	October 7th, O. S. Death of Sir Philip Sidney; age 31.					
1587	February 8th. Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, at Fotheringay; age 43.	996 Nov. 30	15$^{\cdot 85}$	2340	5591	6300
1587	April 18th. Death of John Fox, author of "Acts and Monuments of the Church," or "Book of Martyrs." He was expelled from Magdalen College, Oxford, 1545, accused of heresy.					
1588	July 19th, O. S. The Invincible Armada of the Spaniards, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, arrives in the English Channel, and is defeated, July 20–29th, O. S. (July 30th–August 8th, N. S.), by the English, under Admiral Howard, and Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Hawkins. The Armada consisted of about 130 vessels, 20,000 soldiers, 8,500 mariners, 2,088 galley slaves, 2,630 cannon, or great guns, 1,355 volunteers, and 150 monks.	997 Nov. 19	1· 86th Cycle.	2341	5592	6301
1588	The "English Mercury," the first English newspaper, established.					
1588	Publication of the Bible, translated by (or partly by) William Morgan, bishop of St. Asaph.					
1589	The stocking-frame, or art of weaving stockings in a frame, invented in England, by Rev. William Lee, of Cambridge.	998 Nov. 8	2$^{\cdot 86}$	2342	5593	6302
1590	First paper-mills in England erected at Dartford, in Kent, by Sir John Spelman.	999 Oct. 28	3$^{\cdot 86}$	2343	5594	6303
1590	Microscopes said to have been invented in Holland.					
1591	Trinity College, Dublin, founded.	1000 Oct. 18	4$^{\cdot 86}$	2344	5595	6304
1591	Telescopes improved, and brought into general notice, by Zacharias Jansen, of Middleburg. (Ac. Blair.)					
1592	University of Paderborn, in Prussia, founded.	100 Oct. 7	5$^{\cdot 86}$	2345	5596	6305
1592	September 13th. Death of Michel de Montaigne, French moralist; age 59.					
1592	Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, first discovered by John Davis. In 1594 Sir Richard Hawkins visited them, and is, therefore, by some considered to have discovered the islands.					

TASSO.

SEE 1581 AND 1593 A. D.

1593	June 1st. Death of Christopher Marlowe, English dramatist.	1002 Sept. 26	6-86	2346	5597	6306
1593	Tasso publishes his poem, "Jerusalem Conquered." (See 1581 and 1595.)					
1593	The Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded by F. Sidney, countess of Sussex.					
1593	Marischal College founded at Aberdeen by George Keith, earl of Marischal, of Scotland.					
1593	Whalebones first used in England. (Ac. Blair.)					
1594	February 2d. Death of Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, celebrated Italian composer of Church music; age 69.	1003 Sept. 15	7-86	2347	5598	6307
1594	May 31st. Death of Jacopo Robusti, known as Tintoretto, famous Venetian painter; æt. 81.					
1595	Dutch East India Co. formed by Cornelius Houtman. (Ac. Blair; 1602, ac. Haydn.)	1004 Sept. 4	8-86	2348	5599	6308
1595	April 25th. Death of Torquato Tasso, celebrated Italian epic poet, at the Pope's Palace, where he was to have been crowned with laurel by the pope. (See 1581 and 1593.)					
1595	Orange trees first brought to England, and planted.					
1597	Watches first brought into England from Germany. (Ac. T. Smith and others; 1577, ac. Hume.) (See 1477.)	1006 Aug. 14	10-86	2350	5601	6310
1597	Galileo invents, and gives to the world the first rough idea of an air thermometer. (See 1609.)					
1598	Benjamin Jonson, celebrated English poet and dramatist, produces his first drama, "Every Man in His Humour."	1007 Aug. 3	11-86	2351	5602	6311
1598	April 13th. Edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Huguenots, issued by Henry IV., of France.					
1598	The Bodleian Library, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.					
1599	January 15th. Death of Edmund Spenser, celebrated English poet; age 46.	1008 July 23	12-86	2352	5603	6312
1600	The English East India Co. established.	1009 July 12	13-86	2353	5604	6313
1600	November 2d. Death of Rev. Richard Hooker, illustrious English orthodox theologian and author.					

1600	Dr. Gilbert, English scientist and physician, discovers electricity in various substances, and publishes his great work, "De Magnete."	1009 July 12	13-86	2353	5604	6313
1600	Death, at Milan, of Pellegrino Pellegrini, eminent Milanese painter and architect.					
1601	October 24th. Death of Tycho Brahe, celebrated Danish astronomer; age 54 years, 10 months, 10 days.	1010 July 1	14-86	2354	5605	6314
1602	Death of Agostino Caracci, celebrated Italian painter and engraver; age 45.	1011 June 21	15-86	2355	5606	6315
1602	St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, founded.					
1602	The use of decimal arithmetic introduced by Simon Stevinus of Bruges.					
1603	Union of the crowns of Scotland and England. At the death of Elizabeth, March 24th, James VI., of Scotland, ascends the throne of England as James I. (The first to take the title of "King of Great Britain.")	1012 June 12	1- 87th Cycle.	2356	5607	6316
1604	March 3–4th. Death of Faustus Socinus, Italian heretic, founder of the sect of Socinians; age 64.	1013 May 30	2-87	2357	5608	6317
1604	The Book of Common Prayer revised, by order of James I.					
1604	The order of Jesuits banished from England. (See 1606, 1764, 1767, 1773, and 1814; also, 1534 and 1540.)					
1605	April 5–6th. Death of John Stow, English chronicler and antiquarian; æt. 80.	1014 May 19	3-87	2358	5609	6318
1605	October 13th. Death of Theodore Beza, French reformer, and versifier of the Psalms in French; age 86. (Born July 24th, 1519.)					
1605	October 13th. Death of Akbar, surnamed Jelâl-ed-Deen (Glory of the Faith), the greatest and best of all the Mogul emperors. He died within one day of his 63d birthday. (Born October 14th, 1542.) He is said to have possessed 5,000 elephants, 12,000 horses, 1,000 hunting leopards, and 5,000 wives.					
1605	November 5th. The Gunpowder Plot detected.					
1606	Oaths of allegiance first framed, and administered in England.	1015 May 8	4-87	2359	5610	6319

A. D.	1606 TO 1609 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1606	The order of Jesuits banished from Venice. (See 1534, 1540, 1604, 1764, 1767, 1773, 1814.)	1015 May 8	4^{87}	2359	5610	6319
1606	Executed for conspiracy in the Gunpowder Plot:—Sir Everard Digby and others, January 30th; Guy Fawkes and others, January 31st; and Henry Garnet, superior of English Jesuits, May 3d.					
1606	The London and Plymouth Companies receive charters from James I., of England, to plant colonies in Virginia.					
1607	The London Co. founds the first colony of Virginia at Jamestown. Capt. John Smith is one of the founders.	1016 April 28	5^{87}	2360	5611	6320
1608	Quebec founded by the French, under Samuel Champlain, July 3d.	1017 April 17	6^{87}	2361	5612	6321
1608	December. Death of John Dee, celebrated English alchemist, mathematician, and astronomer; age 81.					
1608	Forks first used in England.					
1608	The first three telescopes invented by Lippershey, an optician of Middleton, and offered by him to the states of Holland, about October 21st, and patented about December 8th. (See 1609.)					
1609	The first copper coin issued in England. Issued much earlier in Ireland, Scotland, and France.	1018 April 6	7^{87}	2362	5613	6322
1609	Galileo, illustrious Italian mathematician, philosopher, and astronomer, constructs his great telescope. (See 1608.)					
1609	January 21st. Death of Joseph Justus Scaliger, celebrated French philologist and author; age 68.					
1609	Death of Annibale Caracci, celebrated Italian painter. His brothers, Agostino and Francesco Caracci; his nephew, Antonio Caracci; and his uncle, Ludovico Caracci, were also eminent Italian painters.					
1609	Kepler, the celebrated German astronomer, publishes his great work, "Astronomia Nova," etc., in which he announces the first and second of his three great laws: I.—"The path of each planet is an ellipse, having the sun in one focus."					

A. D.	1609 TO 1614 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A.U.C.	A. M.	J. P.
1609	II.—"The velocity of each planet is such that its radius vector sweeps over equal spaces in equal times." (See 1619.)	1018 April 6	7^{-87}	2362	5613	6322
1609	August–September. The Hudson Bay discovered by Henry Hudson, English navigator.					
1609 to 1610	Invention of an air thermometer, a great improvement on Galileo's, is ascribed by different authorities to Drebbel of Alcmaer, Paolo Sarpi, and to Sanctorio. (See 1597.)					
1610	Ancient marbles, consisting of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, containing chronology from 1582 to 355 B. C., are found on the island of Paros. (Arundelian Marbles.) (See 1627, 1667 A. D., and 1582 B. C., and Note 10.)	1019 Mar. 26	8^{-87}	2363	5614	6323
1610	Galileo, with his telescope, discovers the satellites of Jupiter.					
1610	The period known as the "Starving-time" in Virginia, a few months after Captain Smith's departure from the colony.					
1611	Baronets first created in England.	1020 Mar. 15	9^{-87}	2364	5615	6324
1611	The present authorized English version of the Bible, dedicated to James I., is completed, and circulated.					
1613	Wadham College, Oxford, founded by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife.	1022 Feb. 22	11^{-87}	2366	5617	6326
1614	Logarithms (*i. e.* indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another) invented by Sir John Napier, baron of Merchiston, Scotland.	1023 Feb. 11	12^{-87}	2367	5618	6327
1614	University of Groningen, in Friesland (province of Dutch Republic), founded.					
1614	July 1st. Death of Isaac Casaubon, eminent Genevese critic and scholar; age 55.					
1614	July 15th. Death of Brantôme, known also as Pierre de Bourdeilles, popular French historian; age 74.					
1614	The state of New York settled by the Dutch, who claim the territory because first explored by Sir Henry Hudson, English navigator in the service of the Dutch East India Company.					
1614	Water from the New River conveyed through pipes from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to supply London, planned and effected by Sir Hugh Middleton.					

1614	Hair powder first generally used as an article of toilet.	1023 Feb. 11	$12^{\cdot 87}$	2367	5618	6327
1616	March 6th. Death of Francis Beaumont, English dramatist; age 29.	1025 Jan. 20	$14^{\cdot 87}$	2369	5620	6329
1616	Baffin Bay, between Greenland and British America, discovered by William Baffin, English navigator					
1616	April 23d. Death of William Shakespeare, the great English dramatist, at his birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, on his 52d birthday.					
1616	April 23d. Death of Miguel Cervantes, celebrated Spanish writer, author of "Don Quixote"; age 68.					
1616	St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, founded.					
1617	The thirty-second cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 9th and December 30th. (See Note H.)	1026 and 1027	$15^{\cdot 87}$	2370	5621	6330
1617	May 7th. Death of Jacques Auguste de Thou, eminent French historian and statesman.					
1617	Great flood at Catalonia; 50,000 perish.					
1618	May 24th. Publication of the "Book of Sports," by James I., of England, allowing certain sports for Sunday afternoons. Book condemned by Parliament. (See 1623.)	1028 Dec. 19	1- 88th Cycle.	2371	5622	6331
1618	The Thirty Years' War begins, principally between the German Catholics and Protestants.					
1618	October 29th. Sir Walter Raleigh, famous English navigator, is beheaded; age 66; by order of James I., to satisfy the Spaniards.					
1619	Kepler publishes his work, entitled "Harmonice Mundi," in which he announces his third great law of planetary motion: "The squares of the times are as the cubes of the mean distance from the sun." (See 1609.)	1029 Dec. 8	$2^{\cdot 88}$	2372	5623	6332
1619	The first manufactory of tapestry in England is established at Mortlake, by Sir Francis Crane.					
1619	Edward Alleyn, celebrated English actor, builds and endows a college on Dulwich manor, for the benefit of the poor. He					

1619	names it God's Gift College; but it is also called Dulwich College.	1029 Dec. 8	2^{88}	2372	5623	6332
1619	Death of Ludovico Caracci, founder of the Bolognese school of painting; age 64. He was a cousin of Annibale Caracci, celebrated painter. (See 1609.)					
1619	The circulation of the blood more fully discovered and confirmed, by William Harvey, celebrated English anatomist. (See 1553 and 1628.)					
1619	Negro slavery introduced into Virginia.					
1620	November 9th. Battle of Prague, in which the Protestant Bohemians are defeated by the Catholic Imperialists.	1030 Nov. 27	3^{88}	2373	5624	6333
1620	Perukes, or periwigs, first introduced, and used in France.					
1620	The manufacture of broad silk, woven from raw silk, first introduced in England.					
1620	Madras, in British India, colonized by the English, who build Fort George.					
1620	December 21st. Some English Puritans, known as the Pilgrim Fathers, in the ship Mayflower, reach Plymouth, Mass., and establish a colony there.					
1622	Death of John Bull, eminent English musical composer, supposed author of the hymn "God Save the King"; age 59.	1032 Nov. 5	5^{88}	2375	5626	6335
1622	December 28th. Death of St. Francis de Sales, celebrated ecclesiastical author; age 55.					
1623	February 6th. Death of Juan Mariana, Spanish historian; age 86.	1033 Oct. 25	6^{88}	2376	5627	6336
1623	July. Death of William Birde, eminent English composer of Church music; age about 84.					
1623	November 9th. Death of William Camden, eminent English antiquary; age 72.					
1623	New Hampshire, North America, first settled at Little Harbor, near Portsmouth, and at Dover, by the Englishmen, John Mason and Ferdinando Gorges.					
1623	Albany, New York, settled by the Dutch, and called then Fort Orange.					
1623	New York City founded by Dutch emigrants, and called by them New Amsterdam.					

INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ROME.
SEE 1626, NOVEMBER 18TH.

A. D.	1624 TO 1628 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M	J. P.
1624	Pembroke College, Oxford, founded by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick.	1034 Oct. 14	7-88	2377	5628	6337
1625	The island of Barbadoes settled by the English. The first English settlement in the West Indies.	1035 Oct. 3	8-88	2378	5629	6338
1625	March 29th. Death of Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas, eminent Spanish historian.					
1625	June 5th. Death of Orlando Gibbons, eminent English musical composer; age 42.					
1625	August 28th. Death of John Fletcher, English dramatist; joint composer of dramas with Beaumont; age 49.					
1626	April 9th. Death of Lord Francis Bacon, illustrious English statesman and philosopher; age 65.	1036 Sept. 22	9-88	2379	5630	6339
1626	July 30th. Earthquake at Naples, by which thirty towns are destroyed, and 70,000 lives lost.					
1626	October 30–31st. Death of Willebrod Snell, Dutch mathematician, discoverer of the law of refraction of light; age 35.					
1626	November 18th. The consecration of the new St. Peter's Church, of the Vatican, Rome.					
1626	December 7–8th. Death of Sir John Davies, eminent English poet and statesman.					
1627	The Arundelian Marbles, purchased by Mr. Petty, for Lord Arundel, in 1624, reach London this year. (See 1610, 1667 A. D., 1582 B. C., and Note 10.)	1037 Sept. 11	10-88	2380	5631	6340
1627	The Swedes form a company, to settle Delaware, America.					
1627	September 20th. Death of Jan Gruter, Belgian philologist; age 66.					
1628	August 23d. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, age 36, is assassinated at Portsmouth, by John Felton.	1038 Sept. 1	11-88	2381	5632	6341
1628	Sir Edward Coke publishes his work entitled "Coke on Littleton," or "First Institute," being the first part of the laws of England.					
1628	Sir William Harvey, M. D., publishes his fuller discovery of the circulation of the blood. (See 1553 and 1619.)					
1628	Wallenstein, the subject of Schiller's great tragedy, "Wallenstein," is invested with the duchy of Mecklenburg, by Ferdinand, emperor of Germany.					

A. D.	1628 TO 1632 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1628	September 30th. Fulk Greville (Lord Brooke), age 74, English poet and miscellaneous writer, is killed by his old servant, Ralph Heywood, in a passion.	1038 Sept. 1	11 88	2381	5632	6341
1628	October 16th. Death of François de Malherbe, French lyric poet; age 73.					
1629	New Hampshire, America, receives its name, and is colonized under Gorges and Mason.	1039 Aug. 21	12-88	2382	5633	6342
1629	July 28th. Death of John Speed, English historian; age 77.					
1630	September 25th. Death of Ambrosia Spinola, celebrated Italian general; age 60.	1040 Aug. 10	13-88	2383	5634	6343
1630	November 15th. Death of Johann Kepler, celebrated German astronomer; age 58 (See 1609 and 1619.)					
1630	A large number of Puritans, under Winthrop, arrive at Massachusetts, and found the city of Boston.					
1631	May 6th. Death of Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, age 60, collector of the Cottonian collection of manuscripts, now in British Museum.	1041 July 30	14-88	2384	5635	6344
1631	Death of Michael Drayton, English historian and poet; author of "Polyolbion;" age 68.					
1631	Death of Sir Hugh Middleton, constructor of "New River," supplying London with water; age about 65.					
1631	Death of Enrico Caterino Davila, celebrated Italian historian.					
1631	September 7th. Gustavus II., Adolphus, "Lion of the North," king of Sweden, defeats the Imperialists, under Tilly, at Leipsic and Breitenfeld.					
1631	The first newspaper in France, "Gazette de France," published by Théophraste Renaudot.					
1631	December 16–17th. Violent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius destroys the town of Torro del Greco, and 4,000 inhabitants.					
1631	Calico first brought to England by the East India Co.					
1632	June 20th. Charles I., of England, grants a charter to Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore), son of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, to colonize the territory afterwards known as Maryland, U. S. A.	1042 July 19	15-88	2385	5636	6345

1632	Death of Edward Fairfax, English poet; translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."	1042 July 19	15 88	2385	5636	6345
1633	Galileo's astronomical doctrine (the Copernican system) is ignorantly condemned by the inquisition at Rome, as heretical, and dangerous. (See 1543.)	1043 July 8	1- 89th Cycle.	2386	5637	6346
1633	Connecticut, in America, settled, at Windsor, by the English.					
1633	Wind saw-mills invented by a Dutchman. (Ac. Haydn.)					
1633	October 18th. Charles I., of England, unwisely publishes his father's "Book of Sports," licensing Sunday afternoon sports and games. (See 1618.)					
1634	February 25th, N. S. Wallenstein, duke of Mecklenburg, assassinated, at Eger.	1044 June 28	2-89	2387	5638	6347
1634	September 3d. Death of Sir Edward Coke, celebrated English jurist.					
1634	Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert) sends a body of emigrants, under his brother, Leonard Calvert, to the territory in America, granted to him, and called Maryland in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. Calvert lands March 25th, and commences a settlement March 27th, calling it St. Mary's, the first town, and afterwards the capital, of Maryland.					
1635	Regular posts established between London and Edinburgh, by order of Charles I.	1045 June 17	3-89	2388	5639	6348
1635	Death of Lope de Vega Carpio, celebrated Spanish poet and dramatist, and monk; age 72.					
1635	Death of the centenarian, Thomas Parr, cultivator of the soil; age 151. He is said to have married at 120, and to have been able to work at 130.					
1636	University of Utrecht, Holland, founded.	1046 June 6	4-89	2389	5640	6349
1636	Rhode Island first settled by Roger Williams, and his place of settlement called by him Providence, to commemorate "God's merciful providence to him in his distress," he having been banished from Massachusetts because of certain of his views and opinions, religious and civil.					

A. D.	1637 TO 1641 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1637	August 6th, O. S., 16th, N. S. (Note M.) Death of Ben Jonson, celebrated English dramatist; age 63.	1047 May 26	5^{-89}	2390	5641	6350
1638	May 6th. Death of Cornelius Jansen, Belgian theologian, bishop of Ypres; celebrated as the founder of Jansenism, and author of a work entitled "Augustinus," setting forth his heretical doctrines (founded on those of St. Augustine), condemned by bulls of Popes Urban VIII., Innocent X., and Clement XI. (See 1640, 1653, 1713, and Note N.)	1048 May 15	6^{-89}	2391	5642	6351
1638	The "Solemn League and Covenant" formed in Scotland, the members binding themselves to oppose Episcopacy and regal power, and to promote Presbyterianism.					
1639	First printing-press established in the American colonies, at Cambridge, Mass.	1049 May 4	7^{-89}	2392	5643	6352
1639	Jeremiah Horrox, or Horrocks, distinguished English astronomer, first observes the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, November 24th, which he had successfully foretold in 1633.					
1639	December. Death of Sir Henry Wotton, English diplomatist and writer; age 71.					
1640	University of Abo, Finland, founded.	1050 April 24	8^{-89}	2393	5644	6353
1640	Jansen's executors publish his work, "Augustinus." (See Note N, and 1638.)					
1640	March 17th. Death of Philip Massinger, eminent English dramatist.					
1640	May 30th. Death of Peter Paul Rubens, celebrated Flemish painter; age 62.					
1640	November 3d. The Long Parliament first assembles.					
1641	April 15th. Death of Domenico Zampieri, known as Domenichino, celebrated Italian painter; age 59.	1051 April 13	9^{-89}	2394	5645	6354
1641	May 12th. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, general and statesman, lord lieutenant of Ireland, having been impeached, November, 1640, for high treason, by the Long Parliament, is beheaded.					
1641	October 24th. Death of Sir Henry Spelman, eminent English antiquary; age 79.					
1641	December 9th. Death of Sir Anthony Vandyke, celebrated Flemish painter.					

RUBENS.
SEE 1640, MAY 30TH.

VANDYKE.
SEE 1641, DECEMBER 9TH, A. D.

A. D.	1641 TO 1645 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1641	December 22d. Death of Maximilien de Bethune, duc de Sully, celebrated French statesman; age 81.	1051 April 13	9 89	2394	5645	6354
1641	The micrometer invented by William Gascoigne about this year. Gascoigne died July 2d, 1644, at the battle of Marston Moor.					
1642	January 8th. Death of Galileo, the great Italian mathematician and astronomer; age 77 years, 10 months, 20 days.	1052 April 2	10-89	2395	5646	6355
1642	New Zealand discovered by Tasman.					
1642	Van Diemen's Land discovered by Tasman, Dutch navigator, and so named, after his patron, Van Diemen, governor-general of Batavia. The island is afterwards called Tasmania, in honor of its discoverer.					
1642	August 18th. Death of Guido Reni, eminent Italian painter.					
1642	The Civil War in England begins.					
1642	October 23d. "Battle of Edgehill," or "Edgehill Fight," between the English Royalists and the Parliament army. No decisive victory on either side.					
1642	December 4th. Death of Cardinal Richelieu, prime minister of France; age 57.					
1643	The Commons of England, to secure the aid of the Scots, against the Royalists, subscribe to the "Solemn League and Covenant." (See 1638.)	1053 Mar. 22	11-89	2396	5647	6356
1643	September 20th. The first battle of Newbury, between Royalists and Parliament. Victory uncertain.					
1643	The first barometer invented by Torricelli, eminent Florentine philosopher.					
1643	Excise first levied by Parliament on liquor, to support the army against Charles I.					
1643	December 8th. Death of John Pym, eminent republican English statesman; age 59.					
1644	October 10th. Second battle of Newbury, between Royalists and Parliament. No decisive result.	1054 Mar. 11	12-89	2397	5648	6357
1645	January 10th. Execution of William Land, archbishop of Canterbury.	1055 Feb. 28	13-89	2398	5649	6358
1645	February 18th. Death of Sir Richard Baker, English chronicler and poet; age 76.					

1645	June 14th. Battle of Naseby, between Charles I. and the Parliament army, under Fairfax and Cromwell. Charles is totally defeated.	1055 Feb. 28	13-89	2398	5649	6358
1645	August 28th. Death of Hugo Grotius, eminent Dutch jurist and theologian; age 62.					
1646	May 5th. Charles I. delivers himself up to the Scots.	1056 Feb. 18	14-89	2399	5650	6359
1647	January 30th. Charles I. delivered over to the Parliament by the Scots.	1057 Feb. 7	15-89	2400	5651	6360
1648	George Fox founds the Society of Friends. (See 1650.)	1058 Jan. 27	1- 90th Cycle.	2401	5652	6361
1648	August 27th. Civil War of the Fronde, in France, begins.					
1648	October 24th. Treaty of Münster, or Peace of Westphalia. End of the Thirty Years' War. (See 1618.)					
1649	January 30th. Execution, at Whitehall, of Charles I., of England.	1059 Jan. 16	2-90	2402	5653	6362
1649	England declared a commonwealth.					
1649	Oliver Cromwell made lord-lieutenant of Ireland.					
1650	The thirty-third cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 5th and December 25th. (See Note H.)	1060 and 1061	3-90	2403	5654	6363
1650	The name "Quakers" given to the "Society of Friends," by Justice Bennet, of Derby, because Fox, their founder, bids him and those present, "tremble at the word of the Lord." (See 1648.)					
1650	The Marquis of Montrose lands in Scotland with an army, in support of Charles II., in April. He is defeated at Corbiesdale, April 27th, taken prisoner, and hanged May 21st.					
1650	Charles II. is invited to Scotland, by the Covenanters, and, having signed the Covenant, lands in Scotland, June 23d.					
1650	The air-pump invented by Otto von Guericke, celebrated German savant and experimental philosopher.					
1650	North Carolina settled on the Chowan River by emigrants from Virginia					
1651	January 1st. Charles II. crowned at Scone.	1062 Dec. 14	4-90	2404	5655	6364

1651	September 3d. Battle of Worcester, in which Cromwell totally defeats Charles II., who escapes to France.	1062 Dec. 14	4^{90}	2404	5655	6364
1651	November 26th. Henry Ireton, eminent English republican deputy in Ireland, dies of the plague.					
1651	December 1st. Navigation Act passed.					
1652	July 5–21st. Death of Inigo Jones, distinguished English architect and scholar, in his 80th year.	1063 Dec. 4	5^{90}	2405	5656	6365
1652	December 11th. Death of Denis Petau, or Petavius, distinguished French Jesuit theologian.					
1653	April 20th. Cromwell forcibly dissolves the Long Parliament. He assembles the Barebones Parliament July 4th.	1064 Nov. 23	6^{90}	2406	5657	6366
1653	August 24th. Act for the solemnization of marriages by Justices of the Peace is passed by the Barebones Parliament.					
1653	December 16th. Cromwell is appointed lord-protector of England.					
1653	Innocent X. issues a bull, to condemn Jansenism. (See 1638, 1713, Note N.)					
1654	November 30th. Death of John Selden, celebrated English lawyer and statesman; age 69 years, 11 months, 14 days.	1065 Nov. 12	7^{90}	2407	5658	6367
1655	May 3d. The English admiral, Sir William Penn, takes Jamaica from the Spaniards.	1066 Nov. 1	8^{90}	2408	5659	6368
1655	October 24th. Death of Pierre Gassendi, eminent French philosopher and astronomer; age 63 years, 9 months, 22 days.					
1656	The air-gun invented by Guter, of Nuremberg.	1067 Oct. 21	9^{90}	2409	5660	6369
1656	Sir John Ford invents a machine for raising water from the Thames, to supply the water in high streets in London.					
1656	Pendulums invented, and applied to clocks, by Christian Huygens, Dutch astronomer and geometer.					
1656	September 8th. Death of Bishop Joseph Hall, English writer. (Born 1574, July 1st.)					
1657	Brian Walton, afterwards bishop of Chester, publishes in London, his "Biblia Polyglotta," in six volumes, being the fourth	1068 Oct. 10	10^{90}	2410	5661	6370

1657	polyglot Bible. The first was printed at Complutum (see 1517); the second, 1559–1569, printed at Antwerp by Montanus, in eight volumes; and the third, 1628–1645, printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in ten volumes.	1068 Oct. 10	10-90	2410	5661	6370
1657	June 3d. Death of Sir William Harvey, M. D., one of the discoverers of the circulation of the blood; age 79. (See 1553, 1619, 1628.)					
1658	September 3d. Death of Oliver Cromwell; age 59. His son, Richard, is declared protector in his stead.	1069 Sept. 29	11-90	2411	5662	6371
1659	May 25th. Resignation of Richard Cromwell.	1070 Sept. 18	12-90	2412	5663	6372
1659	November 7th. Peace of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain.					
1659	November 18th. First public performance by Molière's troupe, of his drama, "Les Précieuses Ridicules." (See 1673.)					
1660	English, from New England States, settle in Carolina, America. (See 1663, 1670, 1680.)	1071 Sept. 7	13 90	2413	5664	6373
1660	General Monk, commander of the English army, effects the restoration of Charles II., who is proclaimed king, in London, May 8th. He enters London May 29th.					
1660	August 6–7th. Death of Diego de Silva Velasquez, celebrated Spanish portrait painter; age 61.					
1660	October 14th. Death of Paul Scarron, French comic poet and satirist.					
1660	The Royal Society of London founded by Sir William Petty, and Hon. Robert Boyle. (See 1662.)					
1660	Episcopacy re-established in England. William Juxon is chosen archbishop of Canterbury, October 25th.					
1661	March 9th. Death of Giulio Mazarin, Italian cardinal and statesman; prime minister of France; age 60.	1072 Aug. 27	14-90	2414	5665	6374
1661	August 15–16th. Death of Thomas Fuller, eminent English divine and author; age 53.					
1662	July 15th. The Royal Society of London, founded 1660, is formally constituted, and incorporated with the royal seal of Charles II. (See 1660.)	1073 Aug. 16	15 90	2415	5666	6375

1662	August 19th. Death of Blaise Pascal, celebrated French philosopher, mathematician, and writer; age 39. N. B.—He entered the cloister 1654, and published, in 1656, his celebrated Provincial Letters against the Jesuits.	1073 Aug. 16	15^{90}	2415	5666	6375
1662	Passage of the "Act of Uniformity," under Charles II., which obliges all clergy to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, and to use the same form of worship and same Book of Common Prayer.					
1663	French Academy of Inscriptions founded.	1074 Aug. 6	1- 91st Cycle.	2416	5667	6376
1663	The first steam or water engine invented by Edward Somerset, marquis of Worcester, which he describes in his "Century of Inventions." (See 1681, 1713, 1736, and 1765.)					
1663	Carolina, in America, is granted by Charles II., of England, to Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lords Berkeley, Craven, and Ashley; Sirs George Carteret, J. Colleton, and William Berkeley, governor of Virginia. (See 1660, 1670, and 1680.)					
1663	The first real newspaper published in England is the "Public Intelligencer," edited by Sir Roger l'Estrange. (See 1631 and 1665.)					
1664	The English, under Colonel Nicolls, take possession, in the name of James, duke of York, of the province of New Netherlands, including the city of New Amsterdam, and give to both the name of New York.	1075 July 26	2^{91}	2417	5668	6377
1664	New Jersey receives its name, and is settled at Elizabethtown, afterwards Elizabeth.					
1664	Conventicle Act passed by Parliament, prohibiting conventicles; *i. e.* religious services of dissenters.					
1665	Second Dutch War with England begins.	1076 July 15	3^{91}	2418	5669	6378
1665	The great plague of London. More than 100,000 perish.					
1665	University of Kiel, Holstein, founded.					
1665	November 7th. The first number of London Gazette is published at Oxford, the court being there, on account of the plague.					
1665	Union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies, in America.					

1665	November 19th. Death of Nicolas Poussin, the great French historical painter; called the Raphael of France; age 71.	1076 July 15	3^{91}	2418	5669	6378
1665	Duc Francois de la Rochefoucauld, prince de Marsillac, celebrated French moralist and courtier, publishes his "Maxims."					
1666	September 2d. The great fire of London begins, and continues three days and three nights.	1077 July 4	4^{91}	2419	5670	6379
1666	November 27–28th. The Scotch Covenanters rebel against Episcopacy, and are defeated on Pentland Hills.					
1666	The Academy of Science founded in Paris.					
1666	Tea first introduced into England from Holland, by Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, and Thomas Butler, earl of Ossory.					
1666	De Witt, the Dutch admiral, invents chain-shot, to destroy the rigging of his enemy's ships.					
1666	December 22d. Death of Guercino da Cento, celebrated Italian painter; age 76.					
1667	Louis XIV., of France, takes possession of the Spanish Netherlands.	1078 June 23	5^{91}	2420	5671	6380
1667	First fire-insurance company, for insuring houses and goods in London, the first year after the great fire.					
1667	Arundelian Marbles presented by Lord Arundel's grandson, Henry Howard (afterwards duke of Norfolk), to the University of Oxford: hence they are also known as the Oxford Marbles. (See 1610, 1627 A. D., 1582 B. C., and Note 10.)					
1667	Milton, the famous English poet, publishes his "Paradise Lost."					
1667	May 16th. Death of Samuel Bochart, eminent French theologian and scholar; age 67 years, 11 months, 16 days.					
1667	June 5th. Death of Johann Heinrich Hottinger, eminent Swiss orientalist; age 47.					
1667	July 28th. Death of Abraham Cowley, celebrated English lyric poet; age 49.					
1667	August 13th. Death of Jeremy Taylor, eminent English bishop and author; age 54.					
1667	Brandt, a German alchemist, in attempting to find the philosopher's stone, discovers phosphorus.					

POUSSIN.

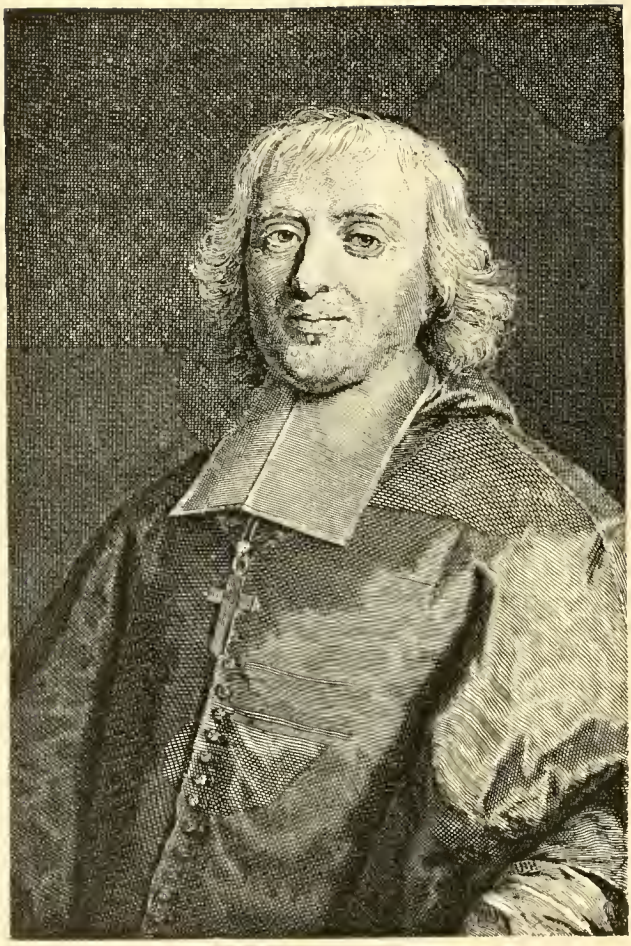
SEE 1665 A. D.

REMBRANDT.

SEE 1669 A. D.

A. D.	1668 TO 1675 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1668	Charles II. employs Lenôtre to re-arrange St. James Park.	1079 June 13	6-91	2421	5672	6381
1668	St. Mary's Town, Maryland, America, incorporated, and created into a city.					
1669	October 8th. Death of Van Ryn Rembrandt, celebrated Dutch historian and portrait-painter; age 62 years, 3 months, 23 days.	1080 June 2	7-91	2422	5673	6382
1670	Hudson Bay Co. incorporated.	1081 May 22	8-91	2423	5674	6383
1670	The English first introduce bees into the American colonies, at Boston, Mass.					
1670	South Carolina settled on the Ashley River. (See 1660, 1663, 1680.)					
1670	Charles II. is directed in his government of England by the "Cabal Ministry," so called from the initials of those who composed it, viz.: Sir Thomas Clifford, Lord Ashley, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and Earl of Lauderdale (John Maitland).					
1671	Sir Samuel Morland publishes the invention of the "Tuba Stentorphonica," or speaking trumpet.	1082 May 11	9-91	2424	5675	6384
1671	December 28th. Death of Johann Friedrich Gronovius, celebrated German scholar and philologist; age 60 years, 3 months. (Born September, 1611.) (See 1716, Oct. 21st.)					
1672	Lully, celebrated Italian composer, by permission of Louis XIV., superintends the erection of the Royal Academy of Music, at Paris.	1083 April 30	10-91	2425	5676	6385
1673	Virginia ceded by Charles II. to Lord Culpepper, and Lord Arlington.	1084 April 20	11-91	2426	5677	6386
1673	February 17th. Death of Molière, celebrated French dramatist and poet; age 51. (See 1659.)					
1673	March 15th. Death of Salvator Rosa, famous Neapolitan painter; age 57.					
1673	March 29th. Test Act is passed by Parliament, excluding from public offices all persons not belonging to the Church of England.					
1674	November 8th. Death of John Milton, illustrious English poet; age 65 years, 10 months, 29 days.	1085 April 9	12-91	2427	5678	6387
1675	Miguel Molinos, a Spanish priest, publishes his work, "Spiritual Guide," the foundation of the Quietist heresy. (See 1687, and Note O.)	1086 Mar. 29	13-91	2428	5679	6388

A. D.	1675 TO 1679 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1675	The rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, commenced by Sir Christopher Wren, celebrated architect. First stone laid June 21st. (See 1710 and 1723.)	1086 Mar. 29	13-91	2428	5679	6388
1675	Greenwich Observatory begun, August 10th, by Sir Christopher Wren.					
1675	October. Death of James Gregory, celebrated Scotch mathematician; inventor of the Gregorian telescope, and other useful instruments; age 36.					
1676	First state house of Maryland is erected at St. Mary's City, its capital. (See 1634, 1668, 1695.)	1087 Mar. 18	14-91	2429	5680	6389
1676	Dr. Halley proves, and establishes the fact, of the sun's motion around its own axis.					
1677	Leuwenhoek, celebrated Dutch naturalist, discovers the animalcules in the fluid of animals, through telescopes of his own construction. (See 1723.)	1088 Mar. 7	15-91	2430	5681	6390
1677	February 21–23d. Death of Spinoza, celebrated pantheistical philosopher; age 44.					
1678	August 10th, N. S. Treaty of Nimeguen, between the United Provinces and France.	1089 Feb. 25	1- 92nd Cycle.	2431	5682	6391
1678	August 12th. Titus Oates invents, and informs the government, of the pretended conspiracy known as the Popish Plot. (See 1685.) N. B.—Oates alleged that the pope and other Roman Catholics had formed a plot to kill the king, Charles II., to subvert the government, and extirpate all anti-Romanists. Many Roman Catholics suffered on account of this alleged plot.					
1679	The names of the two parties, Cavaliers and Round-heads, changed respectively, to Tories and Whigs.	1090 Feb. 14	2-92	2432	5683	6392
1679	The famous Habeas Corpus Act is framed by Lord Ashley Cooper (first earl of Shaftesbury), and passed by Parliament, May 27th.					
1679	The forged conspiracy, known as the Meal-tub Plot, is invented by Dangerfield, who informs the government, October 23d. (See Note P.)					
1679	November 3d. A remarkable comet appears, and remains visible until March 9th, 1680.					



BISHOP BOSSUET.

SEE NEXT PAGE, 1682 A. D.

A. D.	1679 TO 1682 A. D.	REG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1679	December 4th. Death of Thomas Hobbes, celebrated English philosopher; age 91.	1090 Feb. 14	$2^{\cdot 92}$	2432	5683	6392
1680	March 17th. Death of La Rochefoucauld, celebrated French moralist; author of "Reflexions ou Sentences et Maximes Morales;" age 66 years, 6 months, 2 days.	1091 Feb. 3	$3^{\cdot 92}$	2433	5684	6393
1680	September 25th. Death of Samuel Butler, celebrated English wit and poet; author of "Hudibras"; age 68 years, 7 months.					
1680	Death of Gerard Dow, celebrated Dutch painter; age 67.					
1680	October 16th. Death of Raimondo Montecuccoli, great Italian general; age 72.					
1680	November 28th. Death of Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, eminent Italian painter, sculptor, and architect; called the "Modern Michael Angelo;" age 81 years, 11 months.					
1680	November 28th. Death of Athanasius Kircher, learned German Jesuit; age 78 years, 6 months, 26 days.					
1681	A penny-post first established, in London, by Mr. Murray.	1092 Jan. 23	$4^{\cdot 92}$	2434	5685	6394
1681	Bomb-vessels invented in France.					
1681	Papin, French philosopher, invents an apparatus, known as "Papin's Digester." He is ranked as one of the inventors of the steam engine, having conceived the first idea of a steam engine with a piston. (See 1663, 1713, 1736, and 1765.)					
1681	September 30th. Louis XIV., of France, takes Strasburg from the Germans.					
1681	William Penn receives a grant of a large tract of land in America, west of the Delaware River, from Charles II., in lieu of a claim against the government of £16,000 inherited by Penn from his father. The tract receives the name Pennsylvania.					
1682	Pennsylvania colonized by William Penn, who founds a settlement at Philadelphia.	1093 Jan. 12	$5^{\cdot 92}$	2435	5686	6395
1682	La Salle travels down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV., of France. (See 1718.)					
1682	Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, draws up his Four Articles, setting forth the liberties of the Gallican Church, and limiting the papal					

A. D.	1682 TO 1684 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1682	authority. They are adopted by the council of French clergy.	1093 Jan. 12	$5^{\cdot 92}$	2435	5686	6395
1682	Algiers bombarded by the French, under Admiral Duquesne.					
1682	April 3d. Death of Bartolomé Estéban Murillo, celebrated Spanish painter; age 64.					
1682	November 21st. Death of Claude Gelée, generally known as Claude of Lorrain, celebrated French landscape painter; age 82.					
1683	The thirty-fourth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 1st and December 21st. (See Note H.)	1094 and 1095	$6^{\cdot 92}$	2436	5687	6396
1683	June 12–14th. Discovery of the Rye-house Plot, against Charles II., and James, duke of York, to secure the succession of Duke of Monmouth. It is so called from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house, in Hertfordshire.					
1683	July 21st. Lord William Russell suffers death, on charge of being an accomplice in the Rye-house Plot.					
1683	September 6th. Death of Jean Baptiste Colbert, eminent French statesman and financier.					
1683	December 7th. Algernon Sidney, celebrated English republican patriot, is beheaded, on a false charge of conspiracy in the Rye-house Plot.					
1683	December 15th. Death of Izaak Walton, celebrated English writer; author of "Complete Angler;" age 90.					
1683	The stock of the East India Co. sold this year at 400% above par; *i. e.*, a share of £100 sold for £500.					
1684	Pierre Bayle, celebrated French philosopher and critic, begins to issue his monthly journal, entitled "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres."	1096 Dec. 10	$7^{\cdot 92}$	2437	5688	6397
1684	Dr. Robert Hooke, of England, suggests the first idea of the modern telegraph.					
1684	September 30th–October 1st. Death of Pierre Corneille, celebrated French dramatist; age 78 years, 3 months, 24 days.					

CORNEILLE.

SEE 1684 A. D.

NEWTON.

SEE 1687 A. D.

A. D.	1685 TO 1687 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A.U.C.	A.M.	J. P.
1685	February 6th. James II. succeeds his brother, Charles II., and tries soon after to establish the Roman Church in England.	1097 Nov. 29	8 92	2438	5689	6398
1685	Death of Edmund Castell, English orientalist; author of "Lexicon Heptaglotticon"; age 79.					
1685	April 14th. Death of Thomas Otway, celebrated English dramatist; age 34 years, 1 month, 11 days.					
1685	May 6th. Titus Oates, informer, tried for perjury; fined, put in pillory, and whipped, his ears cut off, and he imprisoned for four years. (See 1678.)					
1685	May 25th. Death of Sir John Marsham, English chronicler; age 82.					
1685	Dangerfield, informer, tried for perjury; fined, put in pillory, and whipped several times, during which punishment, June 1st, he is mortally wounded. (See 1679, and Note P.)					
1685	Archibald Campbell, ninth earl of Argyle, having raised a rebellion against James II., is taken prisoner, and executed, June 30th.					
1685	James Scott, duke of Monmouth, having raised an army, against James II., is defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor, July 6th; beheaded July 15th.					
1685	October 22d. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV. The Protestants take refuge in England, Germany, and Holland. (See 1598.)					
1686	Madame de Maintenon founds the Royal School, at St. Cyr, for poor ladies.	1098 Nov. 18	9 92	2439	5690	6399
1686	January 17th. Death of Carlo Dolce, eminent Italian painter; age 69.					
1686	February 2–10th. Death of Sir William Dugdale, eminent English historian, antiquary, etc.; age 80.					
1687	The Quietist heresy condemned by the Inquisition, and Miguel Molinos sentenced to life imprisonment. (See 1675, and Note O.)	1099 Nov. 7	10 92	2440	5691	6400
1687	Publication of Newton's work, "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," in					

1687	which he expounds his theory of gravitation, and refraction of light, etc.	1099 Nov. 7	10^{92}	2440	5691	6400
1687	Callao, in Peru, destroyed by a prodigious rise of the sea after an earthquake. (Ac. Haydn.) (See 1746.)					
1687	The palace of Versailles built by Louis XIV., of France.					
1687	March 22d. Death of Jean Baptiste Lully, celebrated Italian composer; father of French opera music; age 53.					
1687	April 4th. James II. publishes a declaration of liberty of conscience, or religious toleration.					
1687	October 21st. Death of Edmund Waller, eminent English poet; age 82.					
1687	December 16th. Death of Sir William Petty, eminent English political economist; age 64 years, 6 months, 20 days.					
1687	The silk manufactories at Spitalfields, London, established by the French refugees. (Ac. Blair; 1688, ac. Haydn.)					
1688	(March 25, ac. Blair; 1687, ac. Haydn.) Charity schools founded in England, to prevent the children of the poor from being sent to the Roman Catholic seminaries.	1100 Oct. 27	11^{92}	2441	5692	6401
1688	April 27th. James II. issues a second declaration of liberty of conscience, which he orders to be read by the clergy in all churches, immediately after Divine Service, May 4th.					
1688	May 18th. Seven prelates,—William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph; Thomas Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells; Francis Turner, bishop of Ely; John Lake, bishop of Chichester; Thomas Whyte, bishop of Peterborough; and Sir Jonathan Trelawley, bishop of Bristol, petition against this order.					
1688	June 8th. The seven prelates are committed to the tower, for opposing the royal order.					
1688	June 26th. Death of Ralph Cadworth, eminent English philosopher; author of "True Intellectual System of the Universe"; age 71 years.					

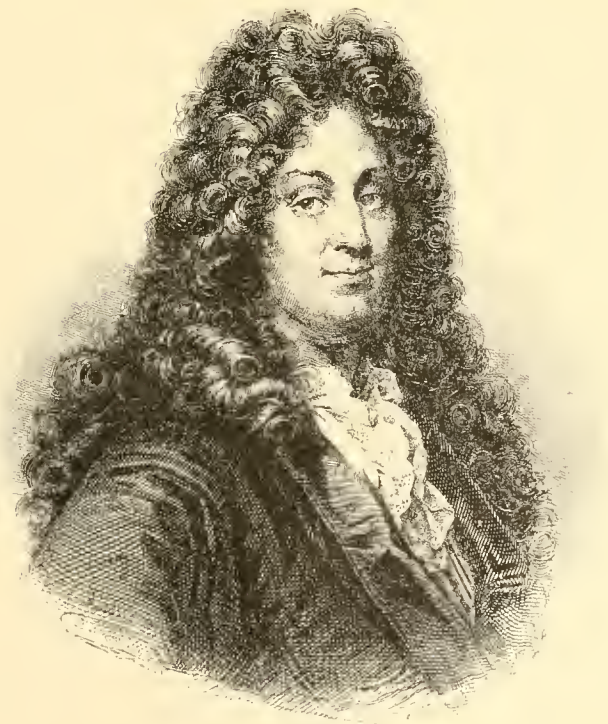
A. D.	1688 TO 1689 A. D.	REG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1688	June 29th and 30th. The seven bishops are tried, and acquitted.	1100 Oct. 27	11^{-92}	2441	5692	6401
1688	James II., too late, tries to retrace his hasty steps, and reconcile his subjects.					
1688	Louis XIV. of France makes war on Germany, with success.					
1688	August 31st. Death of John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress"; age 60.					
1688	William, prince of Orange, son-in-law of James II., is invited to England, by the malcontents.					
1688	November 5th. William of Orange lands, with an army, at Torbay.					
1688	November 26th. Death of Philippe Quinault, French dramatic poet; author of many of the operas of which Lully was the musical composer; age 53 years, 5 months, 23 days.					
1688	December 11th. Deserted by the majority of his army, and the nobles, James II. embarks, at Whitehall, for France, and throws the great seal in the Thames.					
1689	February 13th. William, prince of Orange, and his wife, Mary, daughter of James II., accept proffered crown, and are proclaimed king and queen of England.	1101 Oct. 16	12^{-92}	2442	5693	6402
1689	April 11th. William III. and Mary crowned.					
1689	April 18th. George Jeffreys, infamous and atrocious lord-chancellor of England, minion of James II., dies in the tower, from effect of his intemperance and misfortunes.					
1689	April 19th. Death of Christina, eccentric retired queen of Sweden, having resigned the crown in 1654, to follow her literary pursuits, being herself an authoress.					
1689	The inhabitants of Boston rise in insurrection, against Andros, governor of New England States, America (appointed by James II.), and imprison him, in April.					
1689	King William's War, in America, begins. (See Note Q.)					
1689	Jacob Leisler leads a mob, which seizes the fort and public funds of New York. He declares himself for the prince of Orange, strengthens the fort, and is proclaimed by his followers commander-in-chief of the province.					

A. D.	1689 TO 1692 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1689	Toleration Act passed, by William III., June 19th, for the benefit of dissenters.	1101 Oct. 16	12 92	2442	5693	6402
1690	(February 22d, N. S., February 12th, O. S.; see Note M.) Death of Charles Le Brun, celebrated French painter; age 70 years, 11 months, 28 days.	1102 Oct. 6	13-92	2443	5694	6403
1690	July 1st. Battle of Boyne, in which William III. totally defeats James II., who again escapes to France.					
1690	October 3d. Death of Robert Barclay, eminent English writer, and apologist for the Society of Friends; age 41.					
1690	John Locke, celebrated English philosopher and philanthropist, publishes his "Essay on the Human Understanding." He dies October 28th, 1704; age 72.					
1691	(July 16th, N. S., 6th, O. S.; see Note M.) Death of Francois Michel Le Tellier, marquis de Louvois, remarkably able, but cruel and unscrupulous, French general and statesman, principal instigator of the revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685; age 50 years, 5 months, 28 days.	1103 Sept. 25	14-92	2444	5695	6404
1691	(July 22d, N. S., 12th O. S.; see Note M.) Godart de Ginkell, Dutch general of William III., signally defeats the Irish and French, at Aghrim.					
1691	August 18–19th. Battle of Salankemen, on the Danube, in which Louis of Baden totally defeats the Turks.					
1691	October 3d. The Irish surrender Limerick, by treaty, to General Ginkell.					
1691	December 8th. Death of Richard Baxter, eminent English non-conformist divine; author of "Saints' Everlasting Rest"; age 76 years, 26 days.					
1691	December 30th. Death of Robert Boyle, celebrated English experimental philosopher; one of the founders of the Royal Society of London; age 64 years, 11 months, 5 days.					
1691	Jacob Leisler, the revolutionist, arrested and executed. (See 1689.)					
1692	February 13th. Massacre of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, by Earl of Argyle's regiment, for not surrendering in time to King William's proclamation.	1104 Sept. 14	15-92	2445	5696	6405

A. D	1692 TO 1694 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1692	May 18th. Death of Elias Ashmole, eminent English antiquary, alchemist, and herald; founder of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford; age 76.	1104 Sept. 14	15^{92}	2445	5696	6405
1692	Destructive earthquake at Port Royal, in Jamaica; 300 persons perish.					
1692	May 19th. Battle of La Hogue, in which the English and Dutch combined fleets, under Admirals Rooke and Russell, gain a signal victory over the French, commanded by Admiral Tourville.					
1692	July 24th. William III. of England is defeated, at Steenkerk, by the French, under Marshal Luxembourg.					
1692	The "Witchcraft Delusion," at Salem, Mass., America. Giles Cory, and nineteen others, suffer death. Cory is the only one who ever perished in United States by the "*peine forte et dure*," the name of a torture, literally "strong and severe punishment." (See Note R.)					
1693	May 18th. An English fleet, under Admiral Rooke, is defeated by the French admiral, Tourville, off Cape St. Vincent.	1105 Sept. 3	1- 93rd Cycle.	2446	5697	6406
1693	July 19th. William III of England is defeated, at Neerwinden, by the French marshal, Luxembourg.					
1693	Terrible earthquake in Sicily; 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages overturned; Catania, with 18,000 inhabitants, entirely destroyed. More than 100,000 lives lost in all.					
1693	Public lotteries first established in England.					
1694	March 5th. The capital of the colony of Maryland, America, is removed from St. Mary's to Anne Arundel Town (afterwards called Annapolis.)	1106 Aug. 23	2^{93}	2447	5698	6407
1694	March 5th. General Assembly of Maryland passes the Act for the founding of King William's School. First free school in America; made a part of St. John's College in 1789.					
1694	April 25th. The Bank of England incorporated, by William III.					
1694	June 23d–28th. Stamp-duty first instituted in England.					

1694	University of Halle, Saxony, founded.	1106 Aug. 23	$2^{.93}$	2447	5698	6407
1694	November 29th. Death of Marcello Malpighi, celebrated Italian anatomist and physiologist, and founder of microscopic anatomy; age 66.					
1694	December 22d. Triennial Act, for parliaments of three years' duration. (See 1716.)					
1695	April 13th. Death of Jean de La Fontaine, celebrated French fabulist and poet; age 73 years, 9 months, 5 days.	1107 Aug. 12	$3^{.93}$	2448	5699	6408
1695	June 8th. Death of Christian Huygens, celebrated Dutch astronomer and mathematician; age 66 years, 1 month, 24 days.					
1696	William Winstanley, architect, begins to erect Eddystone light-house, which he completes in 1699.	1108 Aug. 2	$4^{.93}$	2449	5700	6409
1696	April 18th. Death of Mme. de Sévigné, celebrated French epistolizer; age 70 years, 2 months, 12 days.					
1697	The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," in foreign ports (especially America), founded by Rev. Thomas Bray, English divine, and missionary to America. (See 1701.)	1109 July 22	$5^{.93}$	2450	5701	6410
1697	September 11th, N. S. (See Note M.) Prince Eugene of Savoy signally defeats the Turks, at Zenta.					
1697	Peace of Ryswick, between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed September 21st (*i. e.* after midnight of September 20th, N. S.; September 11th, O. S.). Signed by German Empire October 30th, N. S. End of King William's American War. (See Notes Q and M.)					
1697	First publication of Bayle's "Dictionnaire Historique."					
1699	January 27th. Death of Sir William Temple, celebrated English statesman, diplomatist, and writer; age 70.	1111 June 30	$7^{.93}$	2452	5703	6412
1699	March 27–28th. Death of Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester; eminent English controversialist; age 63 years, 11 months, 10 or 11 days.					
1699	April 21–26th. Death of Jean Racine, celebrated French dramatic poet; age 60.					

LA FONTAINE.
SEE 1695 A. D.



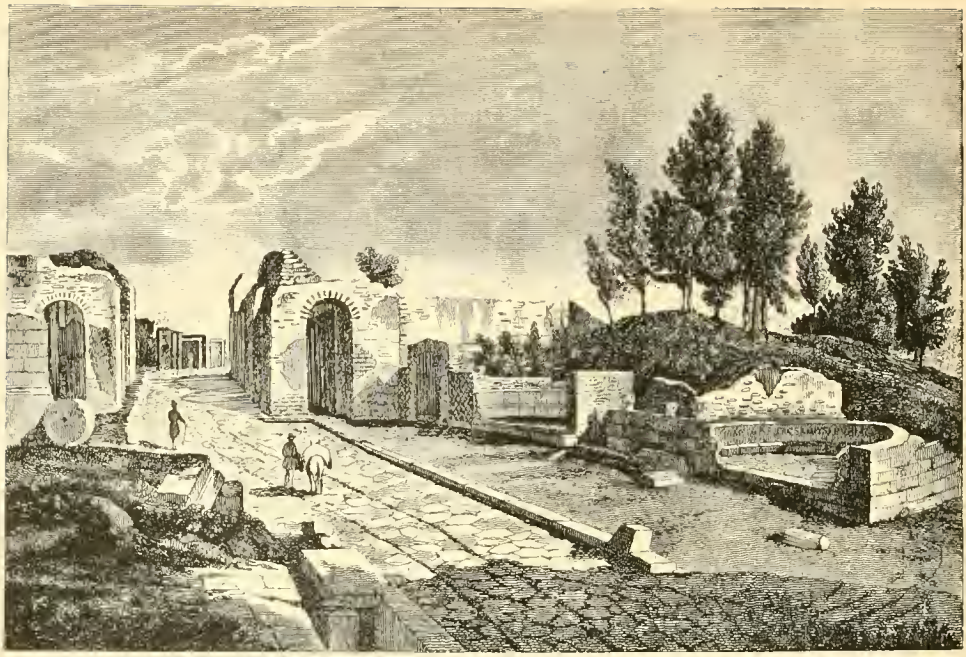
RACINE.
SEE 1699 A. D.

1700	May 1st. Death of John Dryden, celebrated English poet; age 68 years, 8 months, 22 days.	1112 June 19	8-93	2453	5704	6413
1700	June 11th. Academy of Science, of Berlin, founded by Frederick I., of Prussia. Leibnitz is appointed president of the academy.					
1700	November 30th. Battle of Narva, in which Charles XII., of Sweden, vanquishes the Russian army, under Peter the Great.					
1700	Yale College, Connecticut, America, founded.					
1701	January 18th. Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, crowns himself king of Prussia, as Frederick I.	1113 June 9	9-93	2454	5705	6414
1701	"Society for Propagation of the Gospel," in foreign ports, incorporated. (See 1697.)					
1701	War of the Spanish Succession begins. (See 1702, 1713, and Note Q.)					
1701	The order of the Black Eagle instituted, by Frederick I., of Prussia.					
1701	June 12th. Act of Settlement, excluding Roman Catholics from succession to the British throne, passed by William III.					
1702	Queen Anne's War, in America, begins. (See 1701, 1713, and Note Q.)	1114 May 29	10-93	2455	5706	6415
1703	Earthquake at Jeddo, Japan; 200,000 lives lost.	1115 May 18	11-93	2456	5707	6416
1703	January 11th. Death of Johann Georg Grævius, eminent German scholar and critic; age 70 years, 11 months, 12 days.					
1703	March 3d. Death of Robert Hooke, English mathematician, mechanician, etc.; inventor of an improved barometer (see 1643), and several other useful instruments; age 67 years, 7 months, 17 days.					
1703	The czar, Peter the Great, lays the foundation of St. Petersburg, Russia, May 27th, to be the future capital of his empire.					
1704	April 12th. Death of Jacques Bénigne Bossuet, celebrated French divine, and preeminent pulpit orator; age 76 years, 6 months, 14 days.	1116 May 7	12-93	2457	5708	6417
1704	First newspaper published in America is at Boston, entitled "Boston News Letter"; dated April 24th.					
1704	July 22d. Gibraltar surrenders to Sir George Rooke, English admiral.					

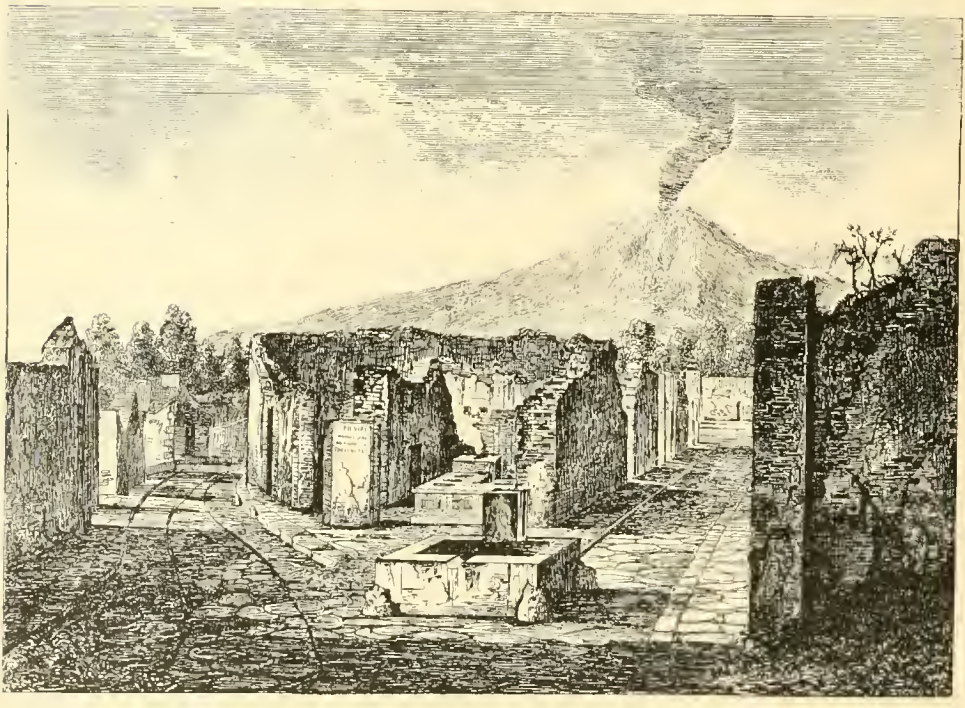
A. D.		HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1704	(August 13th, N. S., August 2d, O. S.; see Note M.) Battle of Blenheim, in which the English, under Duke of Marlborough, signally defeat the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria, the former of whom is taken prisoner by the English.	1116 May 7	12^{93}	2457	5708	6417
1704	October 28th. Death of John Locke, celebrated English moral philosopher; age 72.					
1704	Antoine Galland, distinguished French orientalist and antiquary, begins his translation into French of "The Thousand and One Nights" (Arabian Nights), which he completes in 1717.					
1704	Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor, having quarreled with his captain, is left on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, where he remains several years. His adventures suggested to De Foe the celebrated romance of "Robinson Crusoe." Selkirk died in 1723, having attained the rank of lieutenant in the army. (See 1719.)					
1704	Publication of the first volume of Rymer's Fœdera, a valuable collection of the documents relating to transactions between England and foreign powers, in seventeen volumes.					
1705	October 4th. Surrender of Barcelona, Spain, to the English, under the Earl of Peterborough, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel.	1117 April 26	13^{93}	2458	5709	6418
1706	February 27th. Death of John Evelyn, eminent English author and gentleman; age 85 years. (Born October 31st, 1620.)	1118 April 15	14^{93}	2459	5710	6419
1706	(May 12th, O. S.; 23d, N. S.; see Note M.) John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, gains a signal victory, at Ramillies, over the French, under Villeroi, and the Bavarians.					
1706	(July 22d, O. S., August 2d, N. S.; see Note M.) Treaty of Union, between England and Scotland, signed.					
1706	September 7–10th. Prince Eugene, celebrated Austrian general, native of France, gains a signal victory, at Turin, over the French, driving them out of Italy. (See 1709, 1736.)					

1706	December 28th. Death of Pierre Bayle, celebrated French philosopher and historian; age 59 years, 1 month, 10 days.	1118 April 15	14 93	2459	5710	6419
1707	March 30th. Death of Sébastian le Prestre Vauban, famous French marshal; age 73 years, 10 months, 15 days.	1119 April 4	15-93	2460	5711	6420
1707	April 6th. Death of Willem Vandervelde, the Younger; celebrated Dutch marine painter; in his 74th year.					
1707	(April 14th, O. S., 25th, N. S.; see Note M.) Battle of Almanza, in which the French and Spaniards, under the duke of Berwick, defeat the English and Dutch forces, under Earl of Galway.					
1707	(May 1st, O. S., May 12, N. S.; see Note M.) Legislative union, between England and Scotland, takes effect. (See 1706, July 22d.)					
1707	October 23–24th. Meeting of the first United Parliament of Great Britain.					
1707	Execution of Patkul, Livonian patriot, by order of Charles XII., of Sweden. The king of Poland had been obliged, by treaty, to deliver up Patkul to Charles the previous year.					
1708	(July 11th, N. S.; see Note M.) Battle of Oudenarde, in which the English and allies, under Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, totally defeat the French, under Vendôme.	1120 Mar. 24	1- 94th Cycle.	2461	5712	6421
1709	March 3d. Death of Sir John Holt, able and highly moral lord-chief justice of England; age 66 years. (Date ac. Haydn, J. Thomas, and Webster; 1710, ac. Blair and Encyclo. Brit.)	1121 Mar. 13	2-94	2462	5713	6422
1709	July 8th. Charles XII., of Sweden, totally defeated, at Poltava, by the Russians, under Peter the Great. Charles escapes into Turkey.					
1709	September 11th. The French, under Villars, are defeated, at Malplaquet, by Marlborough, English general, and Prince Eugene. (See 1706 and 1736.)					
1709	September 22d. Death of Ivan Mazeppa, hetman of the Cossacks (subject of one of Byron's poems), having allied himself with					

A. D.	1709 TO 1712 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1709	Charles XII., of Sweden, against his former friend, Peter the Great. Peter being victorious, Mazeppa took poison.	1121 Mar. 13	$2^{.94}$	2462	5713	6422
1709	Copyright Act passed in England, for the protection of authors.					
1709	The "Daily Courant," first daily newspaper published in England. (Ac. Blair; 1703, Encyclo. Brit.)					
1709 to 1710	The pianoforte invented by Bartolommeo Cristofori, an Italian. His invention is described, in 1711, by Maffei, in the "Giornale dei letterati d'Italia." (See 1717.)					
1710	April 28th. Death of Thomas Betterton, eminent and popular English actor; age 74.	1122 Mar. 2	$3^{.94}$	2463	5714	6423
1710	May 6th. South Sea Co., known as the South Sea Bubble, originated. (See 1720.)					
1710	Rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by Sir Christopher Wren, is completed. (See 1675 and 1723.)					
1711	Peter the Great, of Russia, crosses the river Pruth, to wage war with the Turks, they having taken up arms for Charles XII., of Sweden. Peter is hemmed in by his enemies, and only saved by negotiations of his wife with the Grand Vizier. Peace is made by restoring Azov, and other places, to Turkey.	1123 Feb. 20	$4^{.94}$	2464	5715	6424
1711	Clarendon printing office, at Oxford, founded. (Ac. T. Smith; completed 1713, ac. Blair.)					
1711	March 13th. Death of Nicolas Boileau, eminent French poet and satirist; age 74 years, 4 months, 12 days.					
1711	Newcomen invents an atmospheric engine. (See 1663, 1681, 1736, and 1765.)					
1712	Memorable duel, with small swords, in Hyde Park, between Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, in which both duelists are killed.	1124 Feb. 9	$5^{.94}$	2465	5716	6425
1712	June 15th. Death of Louis Joseph, duc de Vendôme, able French general; age 57 years, 11 months, 14 days.					
1712	July 19th. First stamp-duty imposed on newspapers, in England.					
1712	September 14th. Death of Giovanni Domenico Cassini, celebrated Italian astrono-					



THE GATE OF THE CITY OF HERCULANEUM.
SEE NEXT PAGE. 1713 A. D.



THE CROSS-STREET OF FORTUNATA, IN POMPEII.
SEE 1713 AND 1748 A. D.

1712	mer; discoverer of the diurnal rotations of Jupiter, Mars, and Venus, etc.; age 87 years, 3 months, 3 or 6 days.	1124 Feb. 9	5 94	2465	5716	6425
1712	September 15th. Death of Sidney Godolphin, earl of Godolphin; eminent English statesman. He was lord-high treasurer for some years.					
1713	(February 4th, O. S., 15th, N. S.; see Note M.) Death of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury; eminent English author and moral philosopher; age 41 years, 11 months, 8 days.	1125 Jan. 29	6 94	2466	5717	6426
1713	(April 11th, N. S.; see Note M.) Treaty of Utrecht, signed by the ministers of France, England, allies, etc., which ends Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession), and greatly enlarges the British possessions in America, and secures Protestant succession in England. (See 1701, 1702, and Note Q.)					
1713	April 19th. Pragmatic Sanction, securing his empire to the female line in default of male issues, is published by Charles VI., of Germany.					
1713	September 8–10th. Pope Clement XI. issues the famous bull "Unigenitus," condemning a work of Pasquier Quesnel, entitled Réflexions Morales sur le Nouveau Testament," containing the doctrines of Jansenism. (See 1638 and 1653, and Note N.)					
1713	The remains of the ancient city of Herculaneum, in Campania, buried, with Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, August 23d, 79 A. D., are discovered, and excavation begun. (Ac. Blair, Lempriere, Standard Cyclo., etc.; ac. Haydn and others, the ruins were discovered in 1711, and excavations begun in 1713.) (See 79 and 1748 A. D.)					
1713	December 15th. Death of Carlo Maratta, eminent Italian painter; age 88 years.					
1714	Worcester College, Oxford, founded.	1126 Jan. 18	7 94	2467	5718	6427
1714	Treaty of Rastadt, March 6th, by which Naples is given to Austria. (See 1734.)					

1715	The thirty-fifth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 7th and December 27th. (See Note H.)	1127 and 1128	$8^{\cdot 94}$	2468	5719	6428
1715	Le Sage publishes "Gil Blas de Santillane." (See 1747.)					
1715	January 1st. Death of Fénelon, illustrious French prelate and author; archbishop of Cambray; age 63 years, 5 months, 1 day.					
1715	March 17th. Death of Gilbert Burnet, eminent English prelate and historian; bishop of Salisbury; age 71 years, 5 months, 29 days.					
1715	The Walpole ministry begins. (See 1742.)					
1715	(April 22d, O. S., May 3d, N. S.; see Note M.) Total eclipse of the sun, visible in England. The darkness is so great that the stars shine, and the birds go to roost at noon.					
1715	October 13th. Death of Nicolas de Malebranche, eminent French priest and philosopher; age 77 years, 2 months, 7 days.					
1715	James Francis Edward Stuart, known as the Pretender, or Chevalier de St. George, son of James II., attempts a rebellion in Scotland and England.					
1715	November 13th. The Scotch rebels, under Earl of Mar, supporting the cause of the Pretender, are defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir or Dunblane, by John Campbell, duke of Argyle. Other rebel forces are defeated the same day at Preston.					
1715	November 15–16th, N. S. Barrier Treaty, between Holland, England, and Austria.					
1716	March. Memorable appearance of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, extending from west of Ireland to the confines of Russia.	1129 Dec. 16	$9^{\cdot 94}$	2469	5720	6429
1716	Triennial Act repealed, and the Septennial Act, for parliaments of seven years' duration, passed, May 1–7th. (See 1694.)					
1716	August 5th. The Turks defeated at Peterwardein, by Prince Eugene. (See 1706.)					
1716	John Law, a Scotchman who had fled to France, after killing a man in a duel, hav-					

A. D.	1716 TO 1718 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1716	ing obtained the favor of Orleans, the regent of France, establishes at Paris his fatal bank, and East India and Mississippi Co., under the name of "Law & Co.," known as "Law's Bubble." (See 1720.)	1129 Dec. 16	9 94	2469	5720	6429
1716	October 21st. Death of Jacob Gronovius, learned German philologist, son of Johann Friedrich Gronovius (see 1671); age 71 years, 1 day.					
1716	November 14th. Death of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz, celebrated German mathematician, philosopher, and historian; a great genius; age 70 years, 4 months, 8 or 12 days.					
1717	August 16th. The Turks defeated at Belgrade, by Prince Eugene. (See 1706.)	1130 Dec. 5	10 94	2470	5721	6430
1717	C. G. Schröter, a German, presents to the court of Saxony a model of his pianoforte, and claims the priority of the invention. (See 1709.)					
1717	Triple Alliance, between Great Britain, France, and Holland.					
1717	August 30th. Death of William Lloyd, successively bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield, and Worcester; one of the seven bishops sent to the tower (see 1688); age 90 years, 12 days.					
1718	(May 30th, ac. Encyclo. Brit.; July 30th, ac. Haydn.) Death of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania; age 73 years, 9 months, 16 days.	1131 Nov. 24	11 94	2471	5722	6431
1718	July 21st. Peace of Passarowitz, between Turkey, Austria, and Venice, concluded.					
1718	July 21st. The Spaniards, under Castagnedo, attack Sicily, and are defeated, off the eastern coast, and the greater part of their fleet destroyed, by the English admiral, Byng.					
1718	(August 2d, N. S., July 22, O. S.; see Note M.) Quadruple Alliance, between Great Britain, France, Austria, and Holland.					
1718	New Orleans, in Louisiana, founded and settled, by the French, and so named in honor of duke of Orleans, regent of France. (See 1682.)					

1719 April 15th. Death of Mme. de Maintenon, celebrated French lady (secretly married to Louis XIV., of France, 1684 or 1685); age 83 years, 4 months, 18 days. (See 1686.) — HEG. 1132 Nov. 13 — R. I. 12.94 — A. U. C. 2472 — A. M. 5723 — J. P. 6432

1719 June 17th. Death of Joseph Addison, pre-eminent English essayist, humorist, and moralist; age 47 years, 1 month, and 16 days.

N. B.—He was joint author and editor with Sir Richard Steele, of the tri-weekly magazine, "The Tatler," 1709–1711; the daily magazine, "The Spectator," 1711–12; and "The Guardian." (See 1729.)

1719 (November 9th, O. S., November 20th, N. S.; see Note M.) Treaty of Stockholm, between George I., of Great Britain, and Ulrica Eleonora, queen of Sweden, by which the duchies of Bremen and Verden are ceded to Hanover.

1719 Daniel De Foe publishes his "Robinson Crusoe," founded on adventures of Alexander Selkirk. (See 1704 and 1731.)

1719 Sir Thomas Lombe erects, at Derby, Ireland, a silk-throwing machine containing 26,586 wheels, put in motion by one water-wheel, and working in twenty-four hours 318,504, 960 yards of organzine silk thread.

1720 February. "Law's Bubble" bursts, ruining tens of thousands of French families, and nearly ruining the French government. (See 1716.) — HEG. 1133 Nov. 2 — R. I. 13.94 — A. U. C. 2473 — A. M. 5724 — J. P. 6433

1720 August 24th. Shares of "South Sea Bubble," originally £100 each, rise as high as £1,000 each.

1720 September 30th. "South Sea Bubble" bursts, ruining thousands of wealthy English families. (See 1710.)

1720 Fearful plague at Marseilles, France.

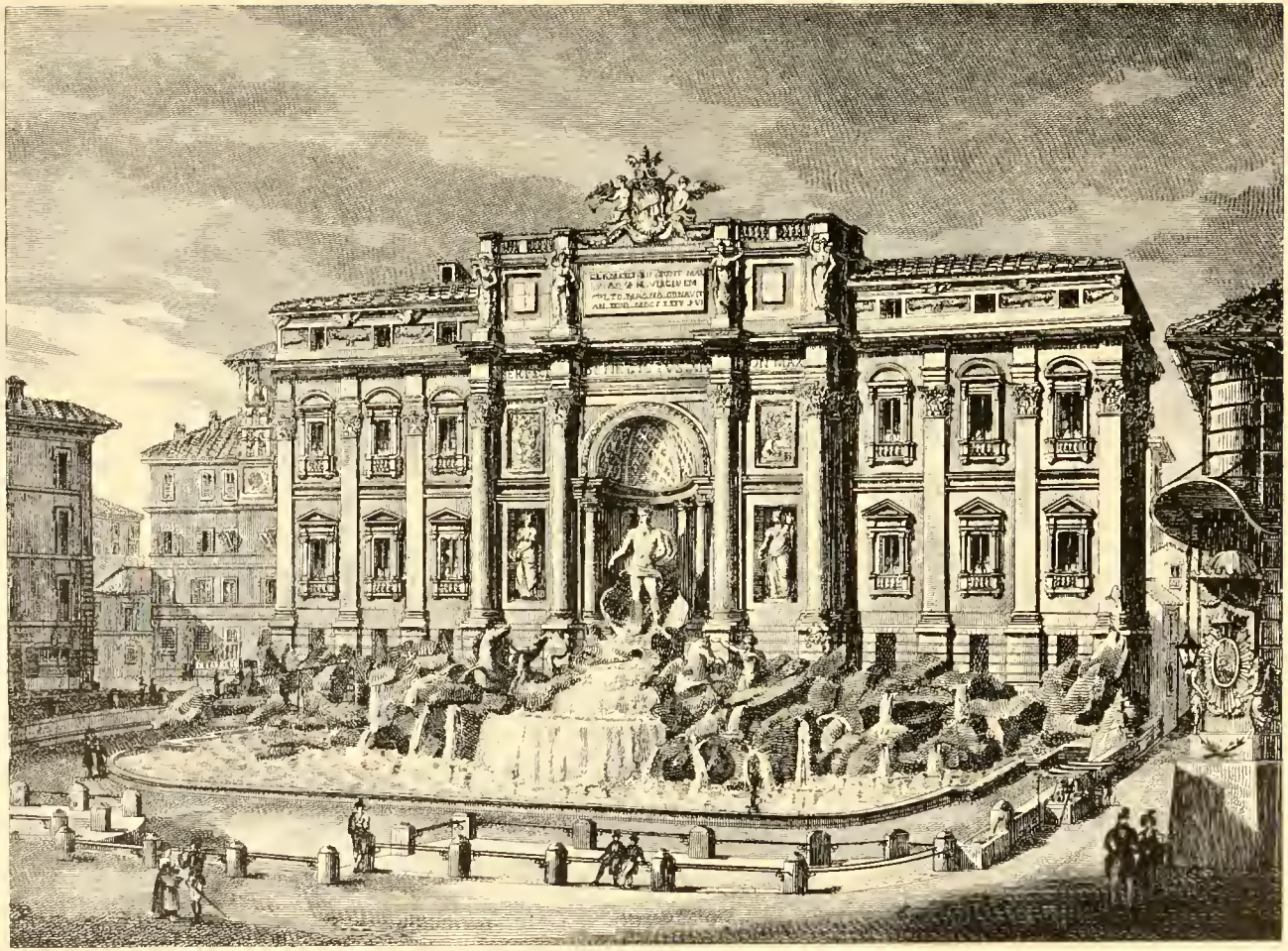
1720 Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, having obtained Sicily from Spain, by treaty, 1713, now cedes it to Austria, in exchange for the island of Sardinia, with the title of King of Sardinia.

1721	Thomas Guy, wealthy English bookseller, founds the celebrated hospital, Guy's Hospital, in Southwark, London, at a cost of £18,793. (Date ac. Haydn.) (See 1724.)	1134 Oct. 22	14.94	2474	5725	6434
1721	October 22d. Peter I., the Great, czar of Muscovy, assumes the title of Emperor of Russia.					
1721	Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduces into England the Turkish custom of inoculation, being allowed to have it tried on seven condemned criminals, having previously, in Turkey, had her own son inoculated with success. (See 1762 and 1796.)					
1722	Some members of a Moravian sect, driven by persecution from Moravia, take refuge on the estates of Count Zinzendorf, in Austria, who establishes there a settlement of Moravians, or United Brethren, and names it "Herrnhut," the "Lord's Guard"; whence he sends out missionaries to the colonies, and elsewhere. The Moravian Brethren, or Herrnhuters, conform to the doctrines of the Lutherans. (See 1760.)	1135 Oct. 11	15.94	2475	5726	6435
1723	Dr. Bernard de Mandeville, satirist, native of Holland, and resident of London, publishes his celebrated work, "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Made Public Benefits," which is denounced as immoral, by the grand jury of Middlesex.	1136 Sept. 30	1- 95th Cycle.	2476	5727	6436
1723	February 25th. Death of Sir Christopher Wren, celebrated English architect; age 90 years, 4 months, 5 days. (See 1675 and 1710.)					
1723	August 26th. Death of Leuwenhoek, celebrated Dutch naturalist; age 90 years, 10 months, 2 days. (See 1677.)					
1723	October 27th. Death of Sir Godfrey Kneller, celebrated German portrait painter; resident of England; age 75.					
1724	Massacre of Protestants, at Thorn, Prussia, instigated by the Jesuits.	1137 Sept. 19	2.95	2477	5728	6437
1724	December 17th. Death of Thomas Guy, who leaves a bequest of £219,499, to endow his hospital, at Southwark, London; age 80 years. (See 1721.)					

A. D.	1725 TO 1729 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1725	The order of knights, known as Order of the Bath, revived by George I., of England.	1138 Sept. 8	3^{-95}	2478	5729	6438
1725	June 27th. Death of Christian Heinrich Heinecken, known as the Boy of Lübeck, infant prodigy; said to have been well versed in sacred history, Latin, French, geography, etc.; age 4 years, 4 months, 21 days.					
1725	September 3d. Treaty of Hanover, between England, Prussia, and France.					
1726	January 25th. Death of Guillaume Delisle, celebrated French geographer; age 50 years, 10 months, 27 days.	1139 Aug. 29	4^{-95}	2479	5730	6439
1726	March 26th. Death of Sir John Vanbrugh, celebrated English architect, and licentious dramatist; in his 60th year.					
1726	August 31st–September 1st. Terrible and devastating earthquake, at Palermo, Italy.					
1727	March 20th. Death of Sir Isaac Newton, illustrious English philosopher and mathematician; age 84 years, 2 months, 25 days. (See 1687.)	1140 Aug. 18	5^{-95}	2480	5731	6440
1727	Aberration of light discovered by James Bradley, eminent English astronomer.					
1728	A great part of Copenhagen, Denmark, destroyed by a fire.	1141 Aug. 7	6^{-95}	2481	5732	6441
1728	Vitus Behring, Russian navigator, discovers the straits which bear his name, connecting the Arctic and Pacific Oceans.					
1728	Death of John Woodward, English geologist; founder of the Woodwardian professorship at Cambridge, and author of "Natural History of the Earth," published 1695; age 63.					
1728	Ephraim Chambers publishes his "Cyclopædia."					
1729	Methodism founded by John Wesley, an English priest, and his brother Charles.	1142 July 27	7^{-95}	2482	5733	6442
1729	Baltimore City, Maryland, America, founded.					
1729	(January 19, O. S., 30th, N. S.; see Note M.) Death of William Congreve, popular, witty, and original English poet; age 59.					
1729	May 17th. Death of Samuel Clarke, celebrated English philosopher, theologian, and metaphysician; age 53 years, 7 months, 6 days.					

A. D.	1729 TO 1733 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1729	Carolina, America, separated into North and South Carolina.	1142 July 27	7^{95}	2482	5733	6442
1729	September 21st. Death of Sir Richard Steele, popular Irish essayist and dramatist; joint author and editor with Addison, of the magazines "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian"; age 58. He wrote under the pseudonym of Isaac Bickerstaff. (See 1719.)					
1730	January 12th. Baltimore City, Maryland, America, laid off by the county surveyor, and a commission appointed.	1143 July 16	8^{95}	2483	5734	6443
1730	Reaumur, celebrated French philosopher, naturalist, and physicist, etc., invents his thermometer.					
1730	(Ac. Blair; 1731, ac. J. Thomas.) Johann Heinrich Zedler, a German, commences the publication of his "Universal Lexicon of Science and Arts" (Encyclopaedia.)					
1731	Act of Parliament, ordering the use of Latin tongue in law proceedings, in the English courts, to be discontinued.	1144 July 5	9^{95}	2484	5735	6444
1731	January. First publication of the "Gentleman's Magazine," by Edward Cave.					
1731	April 24th. Death of Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe"; age about 68. (See 1704 and 1719.)					
1731	November 30th. Terrible earthquake in China; 100,000 perish at Pekin.					
1732	February 15th. Death of Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester; eminent English writer, pulpit orator, and politician; age 69 years, 11 months, 9 days.	1145 June 25	10^{95}	2485	5736	6445
1732	Benjamin Franklin, celebrated American philosopher and statesman, begins to publish his "Poor Richard's Almanacks."					
1732	February 22d.—Birth of George Washington, in Virginia.					
1732	James Oglethorpe leads a party of English colonists to America.					
1732	December 4th. Death of John Gay, popular English poet, dramatist, and fabulist; age 44.					
1733	James Oglethorpe gives the name to Georgia, in America, in honor of George II. of England; and founds a settlement at Savannah.	1146 June 14	11^{95}	2486	5737	6446

A. D.	1734 TO 1736 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1734	May 4th. Death of Sir James Thornhill, eminent English painter; decorator of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, hall of Greenwich Hospital, etc.; age 57.	1147 June 3	12^{95}	2487	5738	6447
1734	Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain, enters Naples, and proclaims himself king, May 10th, Naples having been in possession of the Austrian Empire since Treaty of Rastadt, March 6th, 1714, which see.					
1734	Montemar brings an army from Spain, to support Carlos, and defeats the Austrians at Bitonto, May 27th.					
1734	University of Göttingen, in Hanover, Prussia, founded by George II., of England.					
1735	Louis Antonio, youngest son of Philip V., of Spain, is made cardinal, and archbishop of Toledo; age 8 years. (Ac. Blair.)	1148 May 23	13^{95}	2488	5739	6448
1735	The conquest of Sicily is completed by Don Carlos, who is crowned king of the Two Sicilies, as Charles III.					
1735	Carl von Linné (Linnæus), celebrated Swedish botanist and naturalist, publishes his well-known work, "Systema Naturæ"; age 28.					
1735	February 27th. Death of John Arbuthnot, M. D., celebrated and witty author and satirist; author of "John Bull"; age 60.					
1735	June 10th. Death of Thomas Hearne, eminent English antiquary and writer; age 57 years.					
1735	The "Fontana di Trevi," one of the most celebrated fountains of Rome, is constructed for the pope, Clement XII.					
1736	February 16th. The river Thames rises so high at Westminster, that the lawyers are conveyed from the hall in boats.	1149 May 12	14^{95}	2489	5740	6449
1736	March 5th. The laws against witchcraft repealed, by George II. of England.					
1736	New Mortmain Act passed, by George II., of England.					
1736	March 16th. Death of Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, celebrated Italian musical composer; age 26 years, 2 months, 13 days.					
1736	Jonathan Hulls, English mechanician, obtains a patent for the first idea of steam navigation. (See 1663, 1681, 1713, 1765.)					



FONTANA DI TREVI. CONSTRUCTED FOR POPE CLEMENT XII.
SEE 1735 A. D.

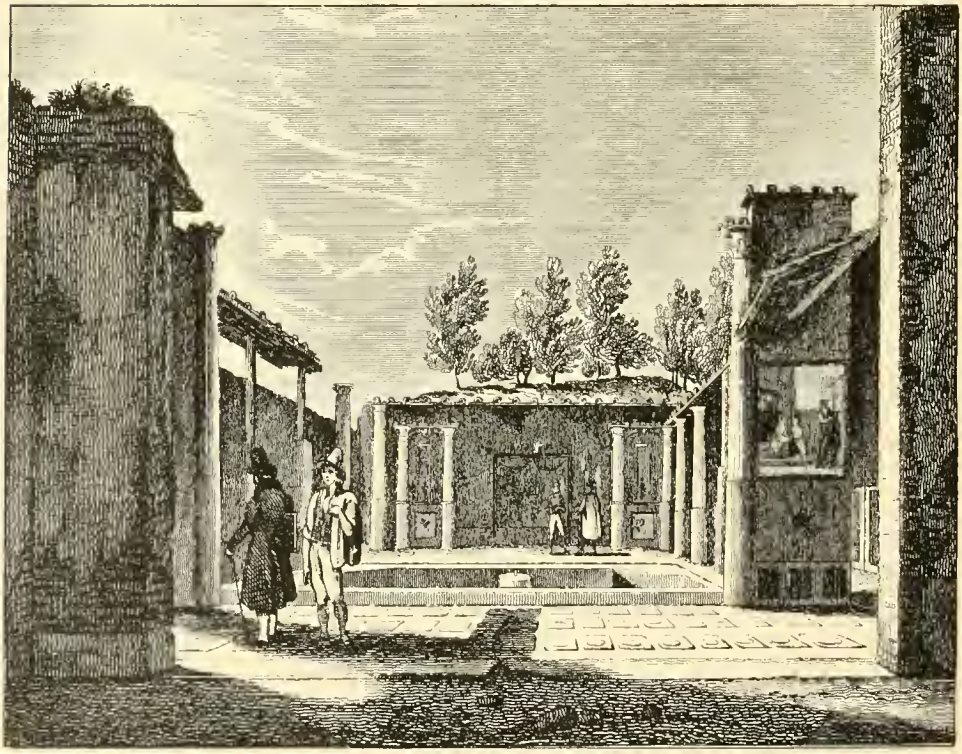
A. D.	1736 TO 1739 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1736	The Russians make war on Turkey, and take Azof.	1149 May 12	14^{-95}	2489	5740	6449
1736	April 21st. Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy; age 62 years, 6 months, 3 days. (See 1706 and 1709.)					
1736	Glass lamps used to light the streets of London.					
1737	February 14th. Death of Charles Talbot, eminent English jurist, and lord high chancellor of high reputation; age 52.	1150 May 1	15^{95}	2490	5741	6450
1737	Extinction of the celebrated Florentine family, De Medici (grand-dukes of Tuscany), by the death of Giovanni; the family, from Cosimo I., of Florence, having ruled in Florence, and afterwards in Tuscany, for 303 years. Tuscany passes into the hands of Francis I., duke of Lorraine, afterwards emperor of Germany and Austria.					
1737	Alexander Cruden, a Scotchman, publishes a valuable "Concordance to the Holy Scriptures," entirely his compilation.					
1737	August 28th. Death of John Hutchinson, English Hebraist, mystic, and naturalist; founder of the Hutchinsonian or mystical school of Biblical interpretation; æt. 61.					
1737	The Radcliffeian medical library, at Oxford, founded with the £40,000 left for that purpose, by will of Dr. Radcliffe, in 1714. (See 1749.)					
1738	September 13th. The building of Westminster bridge begun. (See 1750.)	1151 April 21	1- 96th Cycle.	2491	5742	6451
1738	September 23d. Death of Hermann Boerhaave, famous Dutch physician, chemist, and philosopher; age 69 years, 8 months, 22 days.					
1738	November 18th. Definitive treaty of peace, between Emperor Charles VI. and Louis XV., signed at Vienna.					
1739	September 12th. Death of Reinhard Keiser, eminent German musical composer; styled the "Father of German Melody"; age 66.	1152 April 10	2^{-96}	2492	5743	6452
1739	England declares war against Spain, October 23d. The English, under Admiral Vernon, arrive at Porto Bello, November 20th, and take the place November 22d.					

1740	Faneuil Hall, Boston, America, erected at his own expense, by Peter Faneuil. (Ac. J. Thomas.)	1153 Mar. 30	3^{-96}	2493	5744	6453
1740	May 31st. Frederick II., the Great, succeeds his father, Frederick William I., as king of Prussia.					
1740	September 18th. George Anson, English naval officer, sets out to circumnavigate the world. (See 1744 and 1762.)					
1740	Samuel Fancourt founds, at London, the first circulating library in England.					
1740	October 5th. Death of Johann Philipp Baratier, German prodigy of French extraction; age 19 years, 8 months, 25 days. At 13 he was master of Latin, Greek, and the principal oriental tongues, and translated a book from Hebrew into French.					
1740	October 27th. Opening of the incorporated Foundling Hospital of London; founded by Thomas Coram, a benevolent English sea captain, in his 73d year. (See 1756.)					
1740	December 23d. Death of Rev. Daniel Waterland, orthodox English theologian, and controversalist against Arianism; age 77.					
1740	Ventilators invented by Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales. His account of them is read to the Royal So. of London, May 1741.					
1741	April 10th. Frederick II., the Great, of Prussia, defeats the Austrians, at Mollwitz.	1154 Mar. 19	4^{-96}	2494	5745	6454
1741	August 31st. Death of Johann Gottlieb Heineccius, eminent German jurist; inventor of the axiomatic method of teaching jurisprudence; age 59 years, 11 months, 20 days.					
1741	New Hampshire is finally separated from Massachusetts, and becomes a royal province.					
1741	September 14th. Death of Charles Rollin, eminent French historian; age 80 years. 7 months, 14 days.					
1741	The Bavarian, French, and Saxon armies invade Bohemia. The armies take Prague by assault, November 26th. Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, is crowned there, as king of Bohemia, December 9th.					
1741	December 21st. Death of Bernard de Montfaucon, eminent French antiquary and					

1741	philologist; age 86 years, 11 months, 8 days.	1154 Mar 19	4^{-96}	2494	5745	6454
1742	January 14th. Death of Edmund Halley, eminent English astronomer and mathematician; author of "Catalogue of Southern Stars," and other valuable works; age 85 years, 2 months, 15 days.	1155 Mar. 8	5^{-96}	2495	5746	6455
1742	(February 2d, O. S., 13th, N. S.; see Note M.) Fall of the Walpole ministry. (See 1715.)					
1742	July 14th. Death of Richard Bentley, celebrated critic, and England's greatest classical scholar; age 80 years, 5 months, 17 days.					
1742	September 28th. Death of Jean Baptiste Samassillon, bishop of Clermont, celebrated eloquent French pulpit orator; age 79 years, 3 months, 4 days.					
1743	Peace of Abo, between Russia and Sweden.	1156 Feb. 25	6^{-96}	2496	5747	6456
1743	January 29th. Death of Cardinal Fleury, eminent and judicious French statesman; age 89 years, 7 months, 7 days.					
1744	William Ged, Scotch goldsmith, having invented stereotype, prints, from stereotype plates, an edition of Sallust.	1157 Feb. 15	7^{-96}	2497	5748	6457
1744	May 30th. Death of Alexander Pope, celebrated English poet and critic; age 56 years, 8 days.					
1744	June 15th. Commodore George Anson returns to England with rich treasures, having circumnavigated the globe. (See 1740 and 1762.)					
1744	King George's War in America (War of the Austrian Succession), between England and France, begins. (See 1748.)					
1745	March 18th. Death of Robert Walpole, celebrated English statesman; age 68 years, 6 months, 22 days.	1158 Feb. 4	8^{-96}	2498	5749	6458
1745	(April 30th, O. S., May 11th, N. S.; see Note M.) Battle of Fontenoy, between the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, under duke of Cumberland; and the French, under Marshal Saxe, who defeats the allies. (See 1746, 1747, and 1750.)					
1745	(June 6th, O. S., 17th, N. S.; see Note M.) The British colonies, under William Pepperell, aided by the English, under Com-					

A. D.	1745 TO 1747 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1745	modore Warren, capture Louisburg, and Cape Breton, America, from the French. (King George's War.) (See 1744 and 1748.)	1158 Feb. 4	8^{96}	2498	5749	6458
1745	Rebellion of Scotland, in favor of Charles Edward Stuart, the young Pretender, who lands in the Hebrides in July.					
1745	October 19th. Death of Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; celebrated English humorist and satirist; author of "Tale of a Tub," "Gulliver's Travels," etc.; age 77 years, 10 months, 19 days.					
1745	December 25th. Treaty of Dresden, between Prussia, Saxony, and Austria.					
1746	(April 16th, O. S., 27th, N. S.; see Note M.) Battle of Culloden, in which the Pretender is finally defeated, by the duke of Cumberland. (See 1745.)	1159 Jan. 24	9^{96}	2499	5750	6459
1746	June 14th. Death of Colin Maclaurin, eminent Scotch mathematician; age 48 years, 4 months, 14 days.					
1746	The French, under Marshal Saxe, take the principal towns of Austrian Netherlands, and defeat the allies, at Raucoux, September 30th, O. S., October 11th, N. S.; see Note M. (See 1745, 1747, 1750.)					
1746	October 28th. Lima, in Peru, South America, almost totally destroyed by an earthquake.					
1746	The city of Callao, in Peru, totally destroyed by the sea retiring from the shore, after an earthquake, and returning in mountainous waves. Every inhabitant perishes, excepting one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose succor a wave providentially washed a boat. (See 1687.)					
1746	Hydraulic chemistry first taught. (Ac. Haydn.)					
1747	(May 3d, O. S., 14th, N. S.; see Note M.) The English, under Admirals Anson and Warren, defeat the French, off Cape Finisterre.	1160 Jan. 13	10^{96}	2500	5751	6460
1747	(June 21st, O. S., July 2d, N. S.; see Note M.) The French, under Marshal Saxe, defeat the English, under duke of Cumberland, at Laffeld. (See 1745, 1746, and 1750.)					

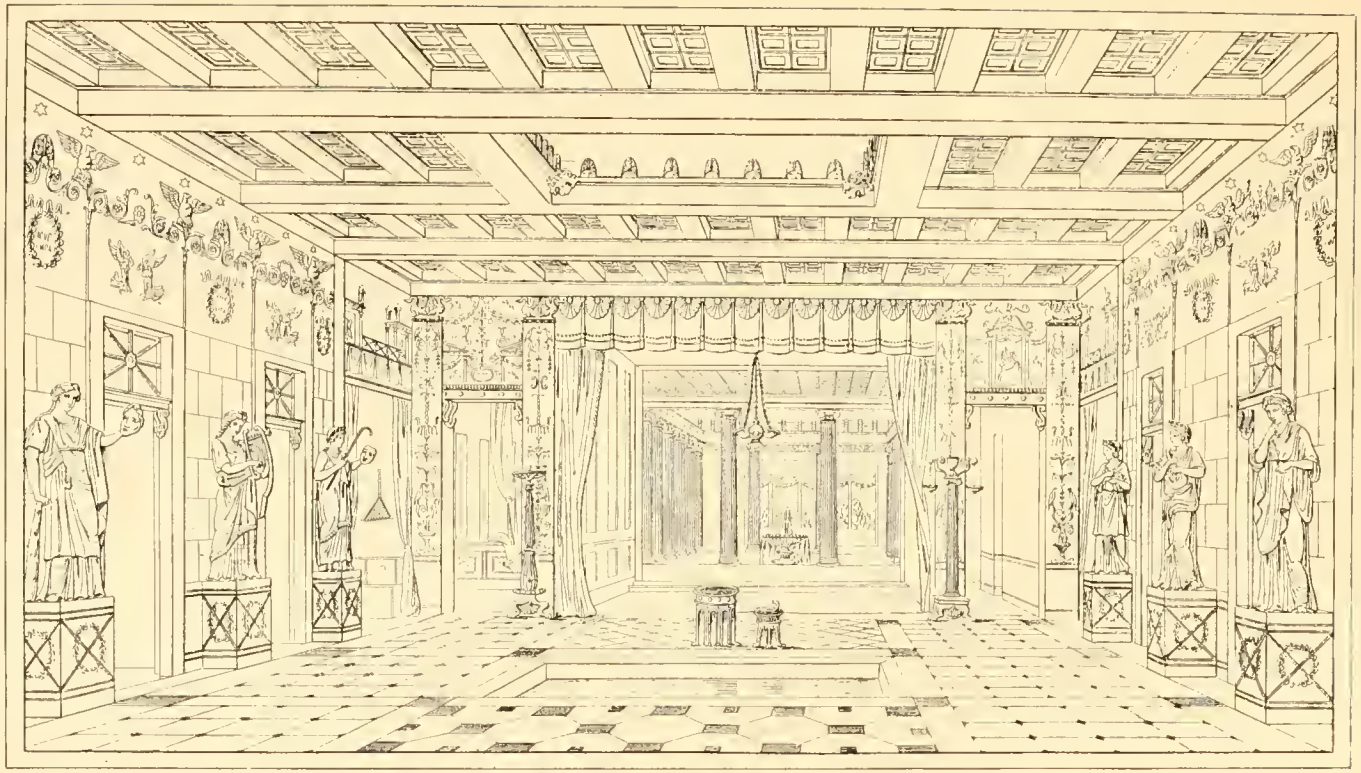
RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS, AT POMPEII.
SEE NEXT PAGE, 1748 A. D.



THE QUESTOR'S HOUSE, AT POMPEII.
SEE 1748 A. D.

1747	(September 16th, O. S., 27th, N. S.; Note M.) Bergen-op-Zoom, in the Netherlands, surrenders to the French.	1160 Jan 13.	$10^{\cdot 96}$	2500	5751	6460
1747	Marggraf, German chemist, discovers that sugar can be obtained from the beet root. (See 1799.)					
1747	Heritable jurisdictions (*i. e.* feudal rights) bought up and abolished, in Scotland.					
1747	November 17th. Death of Le Sage, celebrated French novelist and dramatist; author of "Gil Blas de Santillane"; age 79 years, 8 months, 9 days. (See 1715.)					
1748	The thirty-sixth cycle of the Hegira Era begins this year. The two Mohammedan New Year's Days are January 2d and December 22d. (See Note H.)	1161 and 1162	$11^{\cdot 96}$	2501	5752	6461
1748	August 27th. Death of James Thomson, celebrated Scottish poet; author of "The Seasons"; age 47 years, 11 months, 16 days.					
1748	Excavation of the ruins of Pompeii begun. (See 79 and 1713 A. D.)					
1748	(October 7th, O. S., 18th, N. S.; see Note M.) Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which terminates the "War of the Austrian Succession." (See 1744.)					
1749	August 4th. A remarkable swarm of locusts settle upon the ground, about London, and consume the vegetables.	1163 Dec. 11	$12^{\cdot 96}$	2502	5753	6462
1749	Ralph Griffiths establishes the "Monthly Review," London, to which Goldsmith and other contemporaries contribute.					
1749	British Lying-In Hospital, London, founded.					
1749	Radcliffeian Medical Library, founded in 1737, is formally opened. (See 1737.)					
1750	The British herring fishery incorporated.	1164 Nov. 30	$13^{\cdot 96}$	2503	5754	6463
1750	November 17th. Westminster bridge completed, and opened for passengers. (See 1738.)					
1750	November 30th. Death of Hermann Maurice Saxe, famous marshal of France, son of Augustus II., elector of Saxony, and king of Poland; age 54 years, 1 month, 2 days. (See 1745, 1746, and 1747.)					
1751	The Antiquarian Society, in London, is incorporated.	1165 Nov. 20	$14^{\cdot 96}$	2504	5755	6464

A. D.	1751 TO 1753 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1751	Act passed by Parliament, ordering the New Style to be used throughout England and Ireland, in and after the year 1752. (See 1582, 1752, and Note M.)	1165 Nov. 20.	14^{96}	2504	5755	6464
1751	"Ecole Militaire" (Military School) established, at Paris.					
1751	February 9th. Death of Henri d'Aguesseau, celebrated and eloquent French chancellor, orator, and legislator; age 82 years, 2 months, 12 days.					
1751	Diderot and D'Alembert, French philosophers, begin the publication of their "Encyclopédie." (See 1772 and 1784.)					
1752	The legal year in England begins January 1st, Feast of Circumcision. Up to this date the legal year had begun on Annunciation Day, March 25th, although the historical year began January 1st.					
1752	Benjamin Franklin, famous American philosopher and statesman, discovers and proves the identity of lightning and electricity, bringing down electricity from a thunder cloud, by means of his kite.	1166 Nov. 9	15^{96}	2505	5756	6465
1752	June 16th. Death of Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham; author of "Analogy of Religion"; age 60.					
1752	August 22d. Death of William Whiston, eminent English philosopher and theologian; age 84 years, 8 months, 13 days.					
1752	Introduction of New Style throughout the British dominions, by omitting eleven nominal days after September 2d, dating the following day September 14th, instead of September 3d. (See 1582, 1751, and Note M.)					
1753	January 11th. Death of Sir Hans Sloane, eminent English physician and naturalist; age 92 years, 8 months, 25 days. His library and large collection of natural specimens, etc., is offered, in accordance with his will, to the nation for £20,000. The offer is accepted, and the British Museum is started with this collection.	1167 Oct. 29	1- 97th Cycle.	2506	5757	6466
1753	Act of Parliament passed in England, for the naturalization of Jews; but it is repealed, the following year, upon the petition of all the cities of England.					



THE HOUSE OF PANSA, RESTORED FROM THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

SEE 1748 A. D.

1753	January 14th. Death of Rev. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, eminent and profound Irish philosopher; author of "Principles of Human Knowledge," "The Minute Philosopher," etc.; age 68 years, 10 months, 2 days.	1167 Oct. 29	1- 97th Cycle.	2506	5757	6466
1753	March 1st. New Style adopted in Sweden. (Ac. Blair.)					
1754	February 16th. Death of Richard Mead, celebrated English physician; age 80 years, 6 months, 5 days.	1168 Oct. 18	2^{97}	2507	5758	6467
1754	March 6th. Death of Henry Pelham, eminent English statesman; lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; age 58 years.					
1754	Beginning of the French and Indian War in America, between France and England, and their colonies.					
1754	September 2d. Terrible and destructive earthquake, at Grand Cairo, Egypt; 40,000 perish.					
1754	October 8th. Death of Henry Fielding, celebrated English novelist; age 47 years, 5 months, 16 days.					
1755	February 10th. Death of Charles de Secondat Montesquieu, popular and brilliant French author and philosopher; age 66 years, 22 days.	1169 Oct. 7	3^{97}	2508	5759	6468
1755	April 21st. Quito, in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake.					
1755	General Braddock is sent from England to America, as commander-in-chief of the royal forces, against the French colonists.					
1755	July 9th. General Braddock, disregarding the suggestions of Washington, his aide-de-camp, falls into an ambush of the French and hostile Indians, near Fort Duquesne; is defeated, and mortally wounded at the battle of the Monongahela.					
1755	November 1st. Lisbon, Portugal, destroyed by a fearful earthquake, by which 50,000 of the inhabitants are swallowed up in a few minutes. The fatal effects of this earthquake are felt in many other places also.					
1755	Samuel Johnson, L.L. D., publishes his celebrated English dictionary. (See 1784.)					

A. D.	1756 TO 1757 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. V. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1756	May 18th. England declares war against France.	1170 Sept. 26	4^{97}	2509	5760	6469
1756	Beginning of the Seven Years' War; Austria, France, Russia, etc., against Prussia, England, etc. (See 1763.)					
1756	June 2d. The Foundling Hospital, founded by Thomas Coram, is enlarged, and reopened for children. (See 1740.)					
1756	Surajah Dowlah, perfidious viceroy of Bengal, takes Calcutta, June 20th. The governor, and others, abandon the fort, leaving its defence to Mr. Holwell, second in command. He and 145 others are thrust into the "Black Hole" prison; 123 die before next morning. Mr. Holwell, among the 23 who survived, lives until 1798.					
1756	August 16th. The French, under Marquis de Montcalm, force the English to surrender Fort Oswego, New York State.					
1757	January 1st–2d. The English, under Colonel Clive, retake Calcutta, and Surajah Dowlah sues for peace. (See 1756, and 1757 below.)	1171 Sept. 16	5^{97}	2510	5761	6470
1757	John Dollond and his son, Peter, French opticians, invent achromatic telescopes.					
1757	January 5th. Damiens, a French fanatic, attempts to stab Louis XV., whom he wounds slightly. Damiens is condemned to be broken alive by horses, which sentence is executed March 28th.					
1757	January 9th. Death of Fontenelle, celebrated French author and philosopher; age 99 years, 10 months, 28 days.					
1757	January 28th. Admiral Byng, having failed in an attack on Minorca (one of the Baleario islands, off the eastern coast of Spain), May 20th, 1756, is tried and condemned to death, for error of judgment. Executed March 14th.					
1757	May 6th. Battle of Prague, in which Frederick the Great, of Prussia, defeats the Austrians.					
1757	June 18th. Frederick, of Prussia, defeated by the Austrian general, Daun, at Kolin.					
1757	June 23d. Battle of Plassey: Colonel Clive's force of 3,000 men gain a complete victory					

A. D.	1757 TO 1758 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1757	over Surajah Dowlah's army of 50,000, and acquire all Bengal. For this service, Clive is raised to the peerage, as Lord Clive.	1171 Sept. 16	5^{97}	2510	5761	6470
1757	August 9th. Fort William Henry, in New York State, surrenders to the French, under Montcalm.					
1757	August 28th. Death of David Hartley, eminent British metaphysician and philosopher; age 51 years, 11 months, 28 days.					
1757	September 8th. Duke of Cumberland capitulates a humiliating treaty, with duke of Richelieu, commander of the French army, at Closter-Seven, by which 38,000 Hanoverians lay down their arms, and are dispersed.					
1757	October 25th. Death of Augustin Calmet, French Benedictine; eminent for Biblical works; age 85 years, 7 months, 29 days.					
1757	November 5th. Frederick the Great signally defeats the French, under Soubise, at Rosbach.					
1757	December 5th. Frederick the Great gains a great victory over the Austrians, at Leuthen.					
1757	December 12th. Death of Colley Cibber, witty English dramatic author and actor; age 86 years, 1 month, 6 days.					
1757	Horace Walpole establishes his private printing-press, at Strawberry Hill. (Ac Blair; 1758, ac. Haydn.)					
1758	March 22–28th. Death of Jonathan Edwards, eminent American theologian and metaphysician; age 54 years, 4 months, 17–23 days.	1172 Sept. 5	6^{97}	2511	5762	6471
1758	Ferdinand of Brunswick expels the French from Hanover, and defeats them at Crefeld, June 23d.					
1758	July 8th. The French, under Montcalm, defeat the English, under Abercrombie, at Ticonderoga, New York.					
1758	July 27th. The English, under General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen, take Louisburg and Cape Breton from the French.					
1758	August 25th. Fort Frontenac (afterwards Kingston) taken from the French by Colonel Bradstreet.					

A. D.	1758 TO 1759 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1758	August 25th. Frederick the Great of Prussia defeats the Russians at Zorndorf.	1172 Sept. 5	6^{97}	2511	5762	6471
1758	October 14th. Frederick the Great is defeated by the Austrians under Daun, at Hochkirchen.					
1758	November 24–25th. General Forbes takes Fort Duquesne from the French and changes its name to Fort Pitt (afterwards Pittsburg, Pa.) in honor of the illustrious English statesman.					
1758	The Bridgewater Canal, from Worsley to Manchester, Great Britain, the first navigable canal of modern times, is begun by Francis II. Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, who employs Mr. James Brindley, engineer, to construct it. (See 1761.)					
1759	April 13–14. Death of George Frederick Handel, famous English musical composer, of German birth, author of "Messiah" and many other celebrated oratorios; age 74 years, 1 month, 20-21 days.	1173 Aug. 25	7^{97}	2512	5763	6472
1759	April 20. Guadeloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, West Indies, is taken from the French by the English.					
1759	The English take Fort Niagara from the French July 24; Ticonderoga, N. Y., July 26–27, and Crown Point, N. Y., August 1.					
1759	August 1st. Battle of Minden, in which the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, under Prince Ferdinand and Lord George Sackville, defeat the French under Marshal Contades.					
1759	Eugene Aram (subject of one of Bulwer's novels), English schoolmaster, is sentenced August 3d, and executed August 6th, for the murder of Daniel Clark.					
1759	August 12th. Battle of Kunersdorf, in which the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, when nearly victorious, are totally defeated by the Russians, under General Soltikof, and the Austrians, under General Laudon.					
1759	September 13th. Battle on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec. The English, under General Wolfe, totally defeat the French,					

1759	under Montcalm, but in the moment of victory General Wolfe falls mortally wounded; age 33 years, 8 months, 11 days. Montcalm also is mortally wounded, and dies September 14; age 47 years, 6 months, 16 days. Quebec surrenders to the English September 18.	1173 Aug. 25	7-97	2512	5763	6472
1759	The pope permits the Bible to be translated into the languages of the Roman Catholic states.					
1760	The English, under Coote, defeat the French, under Lally, and take Arcot, in India.	1174 Aug. 14	8-97	2513	5764	6473
1760	May 9th. Death of Zinzendorf, founder of Herrnhut; age 59 years, 11 months, 13 days. (See 1722.)					
1760	July 3d. The dock yard at Portsmouth burnt. The French are suspected, but no actual proof is found against them.					
1760	Montreal and the whole of Canada surrendered to the English, under Lord Jeffrey Amherst; capitulation signed September 7.					
1760	October 31st. The first stone of Blackfriars-bridge, London, is laid. (See 1770.)					
1760	Frederick the Great defeats Daun, Austrian general, at Torgau, Prussia, November 3d. (See 1758.)					
1760	December 8th. The English, under Coote, besiege Pondicherry, in India. (See 1761.)					
1761	January 4th. Death of Stephen Hales, D. D., eminent English philosopher, physicist, discoverer, and inventor; age 83.	1175 Aug. 3	9-97	2514	5765	6474
1761	January 16th. Pondicherry, in India, surrenders to the English, under Coote. (See 1760, December 8th.)					
1761	June 7th. Belle Isle, off the west coast of France, is captured by the English, under Commodore Keppel.					
1761	Hyder Ali, celebrated Hindoo of Persian origin, makes war, under the rajah of Mysore, on the Mahrattas, and becomes powerful in India. (See 1769, 1781 and 1782.)					
1761	July 4th. Death of Samuel Richardson, eminent English novelist; age 72.					
1761	July 17th. Bridgewater Canal opened. (See 1758.)					

A. D.		HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1761	July 18th. Death of Thomas Sherlock, learned English prelate and author, successively bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London; age 82.	1175 Aug. 3	9 97	2514	5765	6474
1761	October 1st. The Austrians, under Laudon, storm and take Schweidnitz.					
1762	The Edinburgh professorship of Belles Lettres first instituted, and given to Dr. Hugh Blair.	1176 July 23	10 97	2515	5766	6475
1762	John Wilkes, popular English politician, first publishes his celebrated political newspaper, the "North Briton."					
1762	American Philosophical Society established at Philadelphia, Pa.					
1762	June 6th. Death of Lord George Anson, eminent English admiral and circumnavigator; age 65 years, 1 month, 13 days.					
1762	June 17th. Death of Prosper J. de Crébillon, eminent French dramatic poet; age 88 years.					
1762	The imposition practiced by William Parsons, wife and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, at 33 Cock Lane, London, 1760 and 1761, and known as the Cock Lane Ghost, is detected and exposed. Parsons and wife are condemned to pillory and imprisonment, July 10th.					
1762	July 13th. Death of James Bradley, eminent and successful English astronomer, discoverer of "aberration of light" and "nutation of the earth's axis"; age 70 years, 4 months.					
1762	August 21st. Death of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, celebrated English epistolizer; age 72 years. (See 1721.)					
1763	February 10th. Treaty of peace signed at Paris between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.	1177 July 12	11 97	2516	5767	6476
1763	February 15th. Peace of Hubertsburg, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony. End of the Seven Years' War. (See 1756.)					
1763	April 23d. Wilkes publishes the celebrated "No. 45" of "North Briton," in which he accuses the king of an infamous fallacy. The persecution of Wilkes and his printers					

A. D.	1763 TO 1765 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A.U.C.	A.M.	J. P.
1763	begins. He is committed to the tower by warrant of Lord Halifax April 30. Wilkes obtains, December 6th, £1,000 damages for illegal seizure of his papers under a general warrant. His journeymen printers (14) obtain £2,000 damages against the king's messengers, for false imprisonment.	1177 July 12	11^{-97}	2516	5767	6476
1763	(June 2d, ac. Haydn; January 2d, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of John Carteret, earl of Granville, able English statesman and orator; age 73.					
1764	March 6th. Death of Philip Yorke, first earl of Hardwicke, eminent and able English jurist, lord high chancellor; age 73 years, 3 months, 5 days.	1178 July 2	12^{-97}	2517	5768	6477
1764	Grenville presents to Parliament his act for taxing the American colonies.					
1764	June 21st. Commodore Byron (grandfather of Lord Byron the poet) starts on his voyage of discovery to the South Sea. (See 1766.)					
1764	October 22d. Great battle of Buxar, in India. The English defeat the natives with great slaughter.					
1764	The order of Jesuits totally suppressed in France by royal edict. The pope protests on their behalf. (See 1534, 1540, 1604, 1606, 1767, 1773 and 1814.)					
1764	October 26th. Death of William Hogarth, celebrated English satirical painter; age 67 years.					
1764	Harrison's chronometer, or time-piece for determining longitude, having been satisfactorily tested, he receives from government a reward of £20,000.					
1765	March 22d. The Grenville Act, or American Stamp Act, having passed Parliament, receives the royal consent.	1179 June 21	13^{-97}	2518	5769	6478
1765	James Watt, celebrated Scotch engineer, philosopher and inventor, invents the first great improvement on Newcomen's steam engine, conceiving the idea of condensing the steam in a vessel separate from the cylinder. (See 1663, 1681, 1713, 1736, 1781 and 1819.					

A. D.	1765 TO 1767 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1765	April 12th. Death of Edward Young, English priest and poet, author of "Night Thoughts"; age 80.	1179 June 21	13 97	2518	5769	6478
1765	Colonel Barré, of the British army, makes an eloquent and spirited speech in Parliament, opposing the Stamp Act, and defending the American rights.					
1765	May. Patrick Henry, celebrated American orator and patriot, offers before the Virginia Assembly his celebrated resolutions, and strengthens them by his famous speech, "Cæsar had his Brutus," etc., etc.					
1765	August 12th. Robert Clive acquires Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, for the English East India Company, by the treaty of Allahabad.					
1766	January. William Pitt makes an eloquent speech in Parliament in opposition to the Stamp Act, advocating its repeal.	1180 June 10	14 97	2519	5770	6479
1766	January 31st. Death of James Quin, eminent English comedian; age 72 years, 11 months, 7 days.					
1766	February 3d. Benjamin Franklin, the great American statesman and philosopher, appears before the House of Commons, and ably and successfully answers its questions with regard to the Stamp Act, and its effect on Americans.					
1766	(March 18th, ac. Anderson; 19th, ac. Spencer; March 8th, ac. Blair.) Repeal of the Stamp Act.					
1766	August 4th. William Pitt created earl of Chatham.					
1766	December. L. A. de Bougainville, celebrated French navigator, begins his voyage around the world. (See 1769.)					
1767	The Jesuits are banished from Spain. (See 1534, 1540, 1604, 1606, 1764, 1773, and 1814.)	1181 May 30	15 97	2520	5771	6480
1767	Parliament passes a bill taxing tea, glass, paper, etc., imported into America. It receives royal consent June 29th.					
1767	The hand spinning-jenny is invented by James Hargreaves, English mechanician. (See 1769.)					

1767	A telegraph system invented by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, English philosopher and educational writer.	1181 May 30	15-97	2520	5771	6480
1768	March 18th. Death of Rev. Laurence Sterne, celebrated English humorist, of Irish birth; age 54 years, 3 months, 24 days; grandson of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York.	1182 May 19	1- 98th Cycle	2521	5772	6481
1768	June. James Bruce, celebrated Scotch traveler, starts on his travels through Abyssinia, to discover the source of the Nile. (See November 14th, 1770.)					
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.					
1768	Captain James Cook, celebrated English circumnavigator, starts on his first voyage (July 30th, ac. Haydn; August 6th, ac. Blair), accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist, and Dr. Solander. (See 1771, June 11th; and 1779, February 14th.) (His second voyage was 1772–1775; third voyage 1776–1799.)					
1768	The Americans, especially in Boston, resist the taxes imposed upon them.					
1768	The sloop Liberty, belonging to John Hancock, is seized in Boston harbor by the British officers, on charge of smuggling. A riot ensues, and the officers barely escape with their lives.					
1768	Some seamen of Boston, being impressed by the officers of the Romney (in direct violation of "Act of Parliament 6th Anne"); the excitement in Boston increases.					
1768	September 22d. Hearing that troops were on their way from Halifax to Boston, the Bostonians call and hold a convention.					
1768	British troops arrive at Boston, Saturday, September 26th.					
1768	The Royal Academy of Arts, London, completed December 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds, celebrated English portrait painter, is chosen its first president, and knighted December 18th.					
1769	January 5th. James Watt obtains his first patent for his improved steam engine.	1183 May 8	2-98	2522	5773	6482
1769	The first of the famous "Letters of Junius" appears in Woodfall's "Public Advertiser,"					

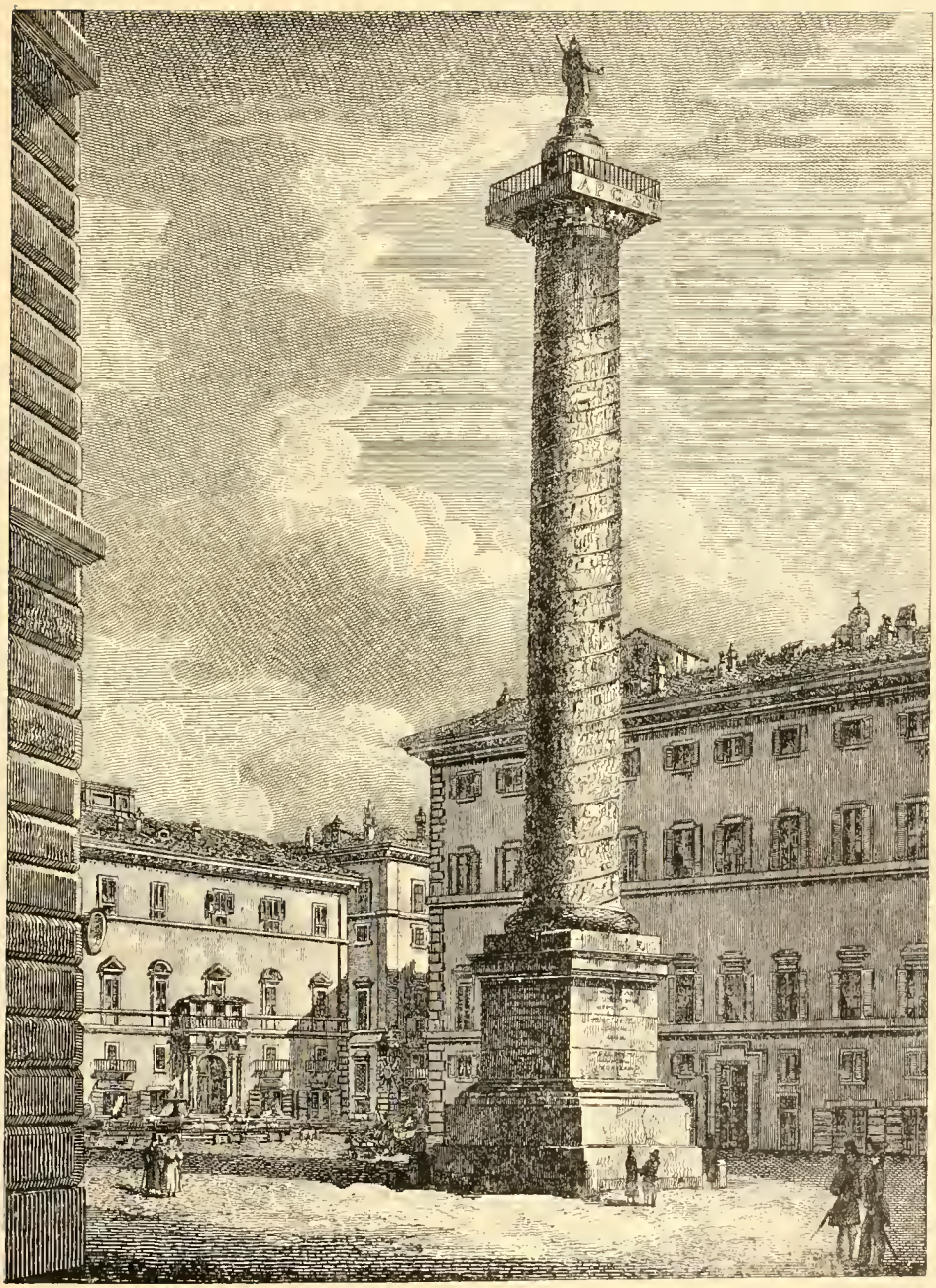
A. D.	1769 TO 1770 A. D.	REG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1769	January 21st. The last was published January 21st, 1772. (See Note S.)	1183 May 8	2^{98}	2522	5773	6482
1769	March. Louis A. de Bougainville returns from his voyage, being the first French navigator who had circumnavigated the globe. (See 1767.)					
1769	April 4–15th. Hyder Ali marches on Madras, in British India, and obtains a compulsory peace. (See 1761, 1781, and 1782.)					
1769	Richard Arkwright, knighted by George III., 1786, obtains a patent for his spinning-frame, an enlarged improvement on Hargreaves' hand spinning-jenny. (See 1767.) Arkwright works his machinery by horse power until 1771, which see. (See 1792.)					
1769	December 13th. Death of Christian Fürchtegott Gellert, eminent German poet, and miscellaneous writer of high morals; age 54 years, 5 months, 9 days.					
1770	Blackfriars-bridge, London, completed by Mylne, the architect. (See 1760, Oct. 31st.)	1184 April 27	3^{98}	2523	5774	6483
1770	March 5th. The "Boston Massacre." A mob armed with clubs and led by Attucks, a mulatto, insults and attacks the English soldiers stationed at Boston, under Captain Preston. Their lives being in danger, several of the soldiers fire on the mob, killing Attucks and three others, and wounding several. Preston and the soldiers are brought to trial, but are nobly and successfully defended by the American patriots, John Adams and Josiah Quincy, in October, who, in justice, take Preston's part, at the expense of popularity and patriotic feeling.					
1770	March 5th. Lord North forwards a repeal of all taxing of the colonies, excepting the tax on tea.					
1770	The Russian fleet, under Orlof, Russian admiral, and Elphinstone, Scotch admiral in the Russian service, defeats the Turks at Scio, July 5th, and burns the Turkish fleet at Tchesme, July 7th. Elphinstone soon after quarrels with Orlof, and leaves the Russian service.					

1770	August 24th. Death, by suicide, of Thomas Chatterton, English prodigy, who wrote successful poems, etc., from the age of 12; age at death, 17 years, 9 months, 4–5 days.	1184 April 27	3^{98}	2523	5774	6483
1770	September 30th. Death of George Whitefield, celebrated English Methodist preacher; age 55 years, 9 months, 14 days.					
1770	Death of Johann Jakob Brucker, eminent German historian; age 74.					
1770	November 13th. Death of George Grenville, ex-prime minister of England, author of the Grenville or Stamp Act, the prime cause of the American Revolution; age 58.					
1770	November 14th. James Bruce discovers the source of the Blue Nile. (See 1768, June.)					
1771	Bengal, British India, devastated by a terrible famine.	1185 April 16	4^{98}	2524	5775	6484
1771	June 11–12th. Lieutenant James Cook returns from his first voyage around the world, and is at once promoted to the rank of captain. (See 1768.)					
1771	Louis XV., of France, banishes the Parliament at Paris, and takes other arbitrary measures.					
1771	July 30th. Death of Thomas Gray, eminent English lyric poet, etc.; age 54 years, 7 months, 4 days.					
1771	Richard Arkwright (knighted 1786) builds his celebrated cotton mill, moved with water power, at Cromford. (See 1769 and 1792.)					
1771	October 21st. Death of Tobias George Smollett, distinguished British novelist and historian; age 50.					
1771	December 26th. Death of C. A. Helvetius, celebrated French author and philosopher; age 56 years, 11 months, 26 days. His writings and morals are condemned by the Church.					
1772	Diderot and D'Alembert complete the publication of their "Encyclopédie." (See 1751 and 1784.)	1186 April 5	5^{98}	2525	5776	6485
1772	Granville Sharp, eminent English philanthropist, and one of the originators of the association for the abolition of negro slav-					

1772	ery, commences his efforts in their behalf, at the trial for the negro Somerset. (See Note T.)	1186 April 5	5 98	2525	5776	6485
1772	March 29th. Death of Emanuel Swedenborg, noted Swedish philosopher and physicist, founder of the "New Jerusalem" sect, or Swedenborgianism; age 84 years, 2 months.					
1773	March 24th. Death of Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of Chesterfield, renowned English courtier, orator, and wit, and model of politeness, and taste; author of "Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son"; age 78 years, 6 months, 2 days.	1187 Mar. 25	6-98	2526	5777	6486
1773	(June 7th, ac. Haydn; December 15th, ac. Blair.) Santiago de Guatemala, capital of Guatemala, Central America, with 80,000 inhabitants, swallowed up by an earthquake.					
1773	June 16th. Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal, is made governor-general of all the settlements in British India.					
1773	July 21st. The order of Jesuits suppressed by papal bull of Clement XIV. (See 1534, 1540, 1604, 1606, 1764, 1767, 1814.)					
1773.	August 2d. The "Maryland Journal," since known as "Baltimore Daily American," prints its first issue.					
1773	December 16th. The famous "Boston Tea Party." A meeting is held in Old South Meeting-house by the Colonists, to prevent the landing of the tea, on account of the taxation. They are harangued by Josiah Quincy. About fifty of their number, disguised as Mohawk Indians, repair to the wharf, followed by the whole mass-meeting, and boarding the three tea-laden ships, without resistance, open and empty into the water 342 chests of tea.					
1774	March 14th. Lord North's bill for closing the Boston port is introduced in Parliament.	1188 Mar. 14	7-98	2527	5778	6487
1774	March 31st. The Boston Port Bill, having passed Parliament, receives royal consent.					
1774	April 4th. Death of Oliver Goldsmith, Irish poet and novelist, etc.; age 45 years, 4 months, 24 days.					

A. D.	1774 TO 1775 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1774	April 19th. Edmund Burke, the celebrated Irish orator, makes his great, eloquent speech in Parliament against American taxation. (See 1786, 1789, and 1797.)	1188 Mar. 14	7^{98}	2527	5778	6487
1774	August. Oxygen air discovered by Dr. Priestley, English chemist and heretical theologian.					
1774	September 5th. First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia.					
1774	The Royal Humane Society, founded by Doctors William Hawes, Thomas Cogan, and others, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned. Their motto, "Lateat scintillula forsan" (A small spark may lurk unseen.)					
1774	October 19th. Peggy Stewart, a ship owned by Alexander Stewart, enters the harbor of Annapolis, laden with tea. Annapolis and Anne Arundel patriots, led by Dr. C. A. Warfield, demand of Stewart that he send the load of tea back to Great Britain. Stewart refusing to comply, they place a torch in his hand, and compel him to set fire to and destroy his ship and cargo.					
1775	April 19th. The American Revolution begins with the Battle of Lexington, in which the English, taking the Americans unawares, gain the advantage, and destroy some of the cannons, ammunition, etc., belonging to the Colonists.	1189 Mar. 4	8^{98}	2528	5779	6488
1775	Mesmer, German physician, publishes his discovery of the theory of animal magnetism, called after him, mesmerism.					
1775	Volunteers rise in all the States, to assist in the great cause of liberty. Among the great heroes are John Stark, of New Hampshire; Israel Putnam, of Connecticut; Washington, of Virginia; Ethan Allen, of Vermont; Benedict Arnold (the traitor), etc.					
1775	April 12th. Lord Effingham, English noble, resigns his commission, refusing to fight against the cause of American liberty.					
1775	May 10th, at daybreak. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, with only eighty-three men, "The Green Mountain Boys," or Vermonters, surprise and attack Ticonderoga.					

A. D.	1775 A. D.	HEG.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1775	Allen demands of Captain Delaplace instant surrender, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."	1189 Mar. 4	8 98	2528	5779	6488
1775	May 10th. Second Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia, and orders the issue of paper currency, stamped "The United Colonies," to the amount of $3,000,000.					
1775	May 12th. Crown Point taken by the Americans.					
1775	May 21–31st. The citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, prepare and set forth a formal Declaration of Independence for the State of North Carolina.					
1775	June 15th. George Washington is nominated and unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of the Continental army.					
1775	June 17th. Battle of Bunker Hill. The English, under Generals Howe and Pigot, after a tremendous struggle, gain the contested ground, having lost more than one thousand men. The Americans, under Colonel Prescott, re-enforced by Stark, fight desperately, losing about four hundred and fifty men, and retreat about one mile from the battlefield.					
1775	June 17th. The martyr of Bunker Hill, General Warren, the last to retreat, is struck by a ball, and dies on the spot.					
1775	November 12th. The Americans, under General Montgomery, take Montreal.					
1775	December 31st. The New York troops, under General Montgomery, together with Arnold's troops, make an unsuccessful attack on Quebec. The brave General Montgomery and his aides-de-camp, Captains Cheesman and McPherson, are shot dead. Arnold (afterwards the traitor) is also wounded.					



COLUMN OF ANTONINUS PIUS.
SEE 151 A. D.

PERIOD VI.

1776—1903 A. D.

N. B.—From this date, 1776–1903 A. D., the eras of Heg., R. I., A. U. C., A. M., and J. P. are placed in parentheses, on the first line of each new date, to avoid the great waste of space in the tabular form heretofore used, as there are now so many items to each date.

A. D.

1776 (Hegira 1190, Feb. 22d) (R. I. 9^{98}) (A. U. C. 2529) (A. M. 5780) (J. P. 6489)

February 16th. Hessian troops, from Hesse, Germany, are hired by the English to fight in the American War.

1776 March 17th. General Washington compels the English, under General Howe, to evacuate Boston.

1776 June 28th. The British are repulsed by Colonel Moultrie, at Fort Moultrie (named in his honor), at Charleston, S. C.

1776 July 4th. The "Declaration of Independence" receives the unanimous vote, in Congress, of the "Thirteen United States of America." The old State House bell, at Philadelphia, rings out a joyous peal.

1776 August 25th. Death of David Hume, Scotch skeptic philosopher, and historian; age 65 years, 3 months, 29 days.

1776 August 27th. The British, under Gen. William Howe, defeat the Americans, on Long Island.

1776 September 15th. The British, under General Howe, take New York.

1776 September 21st. Capt. Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, only 21 years old, having been engaged by Washington to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, is caught by the English, and sent to Gen. William Howe. Cunningham, the brutal provost marshal, treats him with great cruelty, even denying him, in his last hours, the attendance of a priest, or the use of the Bible. Hale is hanged as a spy on September 22d. Cunningham destroys his farewell letter to his mother and sisters, assigning as the excuse for this brutality, that he "would not have the rebels to know that they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness." Hale's last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

1776 October 28th. Washington defeated by General Howe, at White Plains.

1776 November 16th. Fort Washington captured by the British, under General Howe.

1776 December 21st. Benjamin Franklin arrives at Paris, as ambassador from U. S. of America.

1776 December 26th, early in the morning. Battle of Trenton. Washington defeats the Hessian troops at Trenton, and takes nearly 1,000 prisoners.

1776 The Italian translation of the Bible is completed.

A. D.

1777 (Hegira 1191, Feb. 11th) (R. I. 10^{98}) (A. U. C. 2530) (A. M. 5781) (J. P. 6490)

January 3d. Washington gains a victory over the British, at Princeton.

1777 June 27th. William Dodd, D. D., English poet, essayist, etc., executed for forgery; age 48.

1777 July 31st. Marquis de La Fayette enters the service of the United States in the rank of major-general.

1777 August 16th. General Stark gains a victory over the English, at Bennington.

1777 September 11th. Battle of Brandywine. General Washington is defeated by General Howe. La Fayette is wounded.

1777 September 19th. Indecisive battle of Bemus Heights. (First battle at Stillwater; see October 7th.)

1777 September 26th. The British occupy Philadelphia.

1777 Night of October 3d, and early morning of October 4th. Burgoyne repulses the Americans, at Germantown.

1777 October 7th. Battle of Saratoga, between Burgoyne and Gates. (Second fought near the village of Stillwater; see September 19th.) The Americans, under General Gates, gain the advantage.

1777 October 17th. General Burgoyne, besieged at Saratoga by the Americans, surrenders by capitulation to General Gates; the terms being that Burgoyne's army, of more than 5,500 men, should deliver up their arms, artillery, etc., and be returned to England, pledged to fight no more in the present war.

1777 October 21st. Death of Samuel Foote, English dramatist and comedian; age 57.

1777 November 18th. Death of William Bowyer, celebrated English printer and scholar; age 77 years, 10 months, 29 days.

1777 November 18th. Sir William Pitt, earl of Chatham, in declining years and health, attends Parliament, and makes his great speech opposing employing the Indians against the Americans. (See 1778.)

1777 December 11th. The American army, with Washington and La Fayette, take up their winter quarters at Valley Forge.

1777 December 12th. Death of Albrecht von Haller, celebrated Swiss scholar, naturalist, poet, and physician; termed "Father of Modern Physiology"; age 69 years, 1 month, 26 days.

1778 (Hegira 1192, Jan. 31st) (R. I. 11^{98}) (A. U. C. 2531) (A. M. 5782) (J. P. 6491)

January 10th. Death of Carl von Linnæus, celebrated Swedish naturalist; age 70 years, 5 months, 27 days.

1778 January 15th. Nootka Sound discovered by Captain Cook in his third and last voyage.

1778 February 6th. Louis XVI., of France, acknowledges the independence of U. S. of America, and enters into Treaty of Alliance with them.

1778 (April 22d, ac. Spencer; June 17th, ac. Blair.) The American Congress decides to refuse to consider the treaty of peace offered by England.

1778 April. John Paul Jones, Scotch seaman, in United States service, cruises about the British coast, and does much damage to her navy; he attacks successfully Whitehaven, burns the shipping, and captures the Drake, a British man-of-war, April 24th.

A. D.

1778 April–May. Gen. William Howe resigns the command of the British army in America, and is succeeded by General Clinton.

1778 May 11th. Death of Sir William Pitt, earl of Chatham, illustrious English statesman and orator; age 69 years, 5 months, 26 days. His remains are interred in Westminster Abbey, at public expense, by vote of Parliament. (See 1777, November 18th.)

1778 May 30th. Death of Voltaire, celebrated French deistical philosopher; age 84 years, 3 months, 10 days.

1778 June 18th. The British, under Clinton, evacuate Philadelphia.

1778 June 28th. Washington defeats Clinton, at Monmouth.

1778 July 2d. Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau, celebrated French philosopher; born at Geneva; age 66 years, 4 days.

1778 (November 26th, ac. Blair; December, ac. Haydn.) Capt. James Cook discovers the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. He names them Sandwich Islands in honor of earl of Sandwich.

1779 (Hegira 1193, Jan. 20th) (R. I. 12-98) (A. U. C. 2532) (A. M. 5783) (J. P. 6492)

January 20th. Death of David Garrick, famous English dramatist and actor; age 62 years, 11 months.

1779 Samuel Crompton invents the spinning machine called the mule-jenny.

1779 February 14th. Captain Cook killed by the natives of Owyhee. (See 1768, 1771, January 15th, and 1778, November 26th.)

1779 March 3d. General Ashe is surprised and defeated, at Brier Creek, by the British, under Prevost.

1779 (June 21st, ac. Encyclo. Brit.; July, ac. Haydn.) Memorable siege of the fortress of Gibraltar, by the French and Spanish fleets, begins. (See February, 1783.)

1779 July 16th, near midnight. The Americans, under General Wayne, successfully storm Stony Point.

1779 August 8–10th. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

1779 September 23d. John Paul Jones gains a victory off the British coast.

1780 (Hegira: 37th Cycle; 1194, Jan. 9th, and 1195, Dec. 29th.) (R. I. 13-98) (A. U. C. 2533) (A. M. 5784) (J. P. 6493.)

February 14th. Death of Sir William Blackstone, celebrated English jurist; author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; age 56 years, 7 months, 4 days.

1780 April 17th. George Rodney, English admiral, defeats the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent.

1780 A great riot in London, called Gordon's "No Popery" mob, headed by Lord Geo. Gordon, to oppose all toleration of Roman Catholics. The rioters do great damage, destroying churches, opening prisons, etc., from June 2–9th, for which Gordon is committed to the Tower.

1780 (July 10th, ac. Spencer; June 10th, ac. Blair.) The French troops, under Marshal Rochambeau, arrive at Rhode Island, to help the Americans.

1780 July. Gen. Benedict Arnold, the only traitor in the American army, sells himself to deliver West Point over to the British. Clinton appoints Major André as his agent, to negotiate with the traitor.

A. D.

1780 August 16th. First battle of Camden. Cornwallis defeats General Gates, and the French, under Baron De Kalb, who is mortally wounded.

1780 September 23d. Major André is caught and searched near Tarrytown, by John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart. They find in the soles of his stockings Arnold's treasonable papers to Clinton. André and the papers are delivered up to Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, who, the sudden news of the base treachery depriving him of his senses, or from personal feeling for Arnold, insists on sending word to Arnold, at West Point, of the capture of André, and discovery of the plot.

This action of Jameson enables the infamous traitor to escape to a British vessel. The American officers offer the English to exchange André for the base traitor, Arnold, but unsuccessfully.

1780 October 2d, noon. Major André, British officer, is hanged as a spy. He meets his death with dignity and fortitude, having been treated throughout his captivity with kindness and respect; his meals being served to him from Washington's table.

1780 Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday-schools, assisted by Rev. Thomas Stock, first establishes them at Gloucester, England.

1781 (Hegira 1196, Dec. 18) (R. I. 14^{98}) (A. U. C. 2534) (A. M. 5785) (J. P. 6494)

January 17th. General Morgan, American officer, gains a signal victory over the British, under Colonel Tarleton, at Cowpens.

1781 (February 15th, ac. Haydn; January 22d, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of Gotthold E. Lessing, German author; age 52 years, 23 days.

1781 March 13th. Herschel discovers the planet Uranus, and names it Georgium Sidus, in honor of George III., of England.

1781 March 18–20th. Death of Turgot, eminent, highly moral French statesman; age 53 years, 10 months, 10 days.

1781 July 1st. Hyder Ali is defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, British general. (See 1761, 1769, and 1782.)

1781 James Watt invents his double engine. Patent obtained 1782. (See 1765 and 1819.)

1781 September 6th. The traitor Arnold takes Fort Griswold for the English, and basely massacres the American garrison, after they surrender.

1781 September 8th. General Greene defeats the British, under Colonel Stuart, at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina.

1781 René Just Haüy, French mineralogist, discovers the law of crystallization.

1781 Printing from stereotyped plates invented, by Alexander Tilloch, L.L. D., Scotch mechanician.

1781 September 11th. Death of Johann A. Ernesti, celebrated German critic; age 74 years, 1 month, 7 days.

1781 October 19th. Cornwallis surrenders to the Americans and French, under Washington, La Fayette, and Rochambeau, assisted by Count de Grasse, French admiral.

A. D.

1782 (Hegira 1197, Dec. 7th) (R. I. 15^{98}) (A. U. C. 2535) (A. M. 5786) (J. P. 6495.)

General Conway makes a motion in Parliament for the discontinuing of the American War. It is negatived by a majority of one.

1782 March 17th. Death of Daniel Bernouilli, celebrated Swiss philosopher and mathematician; age 82 years.

1782 First American Bible is printed in Philadelphia. (Ac. Kerney.)

1782 June 2d. Sir Eyre Coote totally defeats Hyder Ali, who dies December 7–10th. (See 1761, 1769, 1781.)

1782 November 30th. Provisional articles of peace between Great Britain and U. S. are signed at Paris. (See September 3, 1783.)

1783 (Hegira 1198, Nov. 27th) (R. I. I, 99th Cycle) (A. U. C. 2536) (A. M. 5787) (J. P. 6496)

February 5th. The institution of the Order of St. Patrick, in Ireland, consisting of the sovereign, George III., and fifteen knights companions.

1783 "Society of the Cincinnati" (named after the Roman patriot Cincinnatus) is founded by the officers of the American army. Washington is chosen its head.

1783 Great Britain recognizes the independence of the United States.

1783 April 19th. (Eighth anniversary of Battle of Lexington.) Proclamation to the American army of the cessation of hostilities between them and England.

1783 May 29th. Organization of the Anglo-Catholic (or Episcopal) diocese of Maryland. (See 1792.)

1783 Terrible eruption of Mt. Hecla, by which one-sixth of the inhabitants and one-half of the live stock of Iceland are destroyed.

1783 The brothers Montgolfier invent the balloon, and exhibit its ascent and descent June 5th. Pilâtre de Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes ascend in the Montgolfiers' balloon at Paris, November 21st.

1783 September 3d. Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States signed at Paris, by David Hartley, Esq., for England, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay, Esquires, for United States. (See November 30th, 1782.)

1783 September 3d. Peace of Versailles, between Great Britain, United States, France, and Spain, signed at Paris.

1783 September 7–18th. Death of Leonhard Euler, celebrated Swiss mathematician; age 76 years, 4 months, 22 days.

1783 October 29th. Death of Jean le Rond d'Alembert, distingnished skeptic, French mathematician and philosopher; age 65 years, 11 months, 13 days.

1783 November 3d. The American army is disbanded.

1783 November 25th. The British evacuate New York.

1783 December 23d. General Washington resigns his commission to Congress.

1784 (Hegira 1199, Nov. 16) (R. I. 2^{99}) (A. U. C. 2537) (A. M. 5788) (J. P. 6497.)

Valentin Haüy invents, and introduces at Paris, a system for educating the blind, and founds there the first school for the blind.

1784 Henry Cavendish forms water by sending the electric spark through a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, and thus discovers the composition of water, coeval with James Watt, celebrated Scotch engineer.

A. D.

1784 Mail-coaches first projected in England, by John Palmer.

1784 Ardohindschan, or Archindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake; 12,000 inhabitants are buried in its ruins.

1784 July 30th. Death of Denis Diderot, eminent French philosopher and savant; age 70 years, 9 months, 25 days. (See 1751 and 1777.)

1784 November 14th. Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., is consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, for the diocese of Connecticut, United States of America. The first bishop consecrated for the Anglo-Catholic (or Episcopal) Church in America.

1784 December 13th. Death of Samuel Johnson, L.L. D., eminent English essayist, critic, poet, and lexicographer (religious and benevolent); age 75 years, 2 months, 25 days. (See 1755.)

1785 (Hegira 1200, Nov. 5th) (R. I. 3^{99}) (A. U. C. 2538) (A. M. 5789) (J. P. 6498.)

Death of Galuppi, famous Italian composer.

1785 The composition of ammonia is discovered by Berthollet, French chemist.

1785 Berthollet discovers the bleaching powers of chlorine.

1786 (Hegira 1201, Oct. 25th) (R. I. 4^{99}) (A. U. C. 2539) (A. M. 5790) (J. P. 6499)

April 4th. The articles of impeachment of Warren Hastings presented in Parliament, by Burke. (See 1774, 1789, and 1797.)

1786 September 5th. Death of Jonas Hanway, philanthropist and traveler; the first to introduce into England the use of umbrellas.

1787 (Hegira 1202, Oct. 14th) (R. I. 5^{99}) (A. U. C. 2540) (A. M. 5791) (J. P. 6500)

May 23d. Commodore Philipps sails from England with 800 convicts to New South Wales, to colonize Botany Bay. He arrives there January, 1788.

1787 August 11th. The Anglican bishopric of Nova Scotia is erected.

1787 September 17th. Convention at Philadelphia frames the Constitution of the United States.

1787 The original thirteen States forming the United States are: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

1787 November 25th. Death of Christoph von Gluck, eminent German musical composer; age 73 years, 4 months, 23 days.

1788 (Hegira 1203, Oct. 3d) (R. I. 6^{99}) (A. U. C. 2541) (A. M. 5792) (J. P. 6501.)

John Walter founds the London Times, and publishes its first number January 1st.

1788 Robert Barker, Irish artist, invents the panorama, and exhibits at Edinburgh a view of that city.

1788 The trial of Warren Hastings, for high crimes and misdemeanors, begins February 13th. (See 1795, April 23d, acquittal.) Edmund Burke, celebrated Irish orator, makes the opening speech, bringing the charges against Hastings.

A. D.

1788 United States Constitution ratified, and adopted by the majority of the States.

1788 April 16th. Death of Comte de Buffon (George Louis Le Clerc), illustrious French naturalist; age 80 years, 7 months, 9 days.

1789 (Hegira 1204, Sept. 22d) (R. I. 7^{99}) (A. U. C. 2542) (A. M. 5793) (J. P. 6502.)

The life-boat is invented by Henry Greathead, for which he receives from Parliament £1,200.

1789 April 21st and 25th, and May 5th and 7th. Edmund Burke makes his great speeches in the trial of Warren Hastings.

1789 The Constitution accepted by all the United States. General Washington is inaugurated first president of United States, April 30th. John Adams is vice-president.

1789 The French clergy, nobility, and "third estate" (Commons), unite as the "National Assembly," June 17th.

1789 June 23d. The National Assembly, advised by Mirabeau, refuses to comply with the king's command to disperse.

1789 July 13th. The National Guard is formed at Paris.

1789 July 14th. The French Revolution begins with the destruction of the Bastile.

1789 July 15–16th. La Fayette is chosen commander of the National Guard.

1789 August 28th. Herschel discovers two new satellites of Saturn.

1789 Herschel completes the construction of his great telescope.

1789 September 28th. Death of Thomas Day, English poet and philanthropist; author of "Sandford and Merton"; age 41.

1789 November 2d. Ecclesiastical property in France is confiscated by the Assembly for the state.

1790 (Hegira 1205, Sept. 11th) (R. I. 8^{99}) (A. U. C. 2543) (A. M. 5794) (J. P. 6503.)

Talleyrand, celebrated French statesman and diplomatist, bishop of Autun, having joined the revolutionists, resigns his bishopric. He advocates the confiscation of Church property.

1790 January 20th. Death of John Howard, eminent English philanthropist; age 63 years, 4 months, 18 days. He aided in prison reforms in England.

1790 February 5th. Death of William Cullen, celebrated Scotch physician; age 77 years.

1790 April 17th. Death of Benjamin Franklin, illustrious American statesman, patriot, and philosopher; age 84 years, 3 months.

1790 July 8–17th. Death of Adam Smith, celebrated Scotch political economist; age 67 years, 1 month, 3 days.

1790 July 14th. Death of Gideon Ernst Laudon, famous Austrian general; opponent of Frederick II., of Prussia, in the "Seven Years' War"; age 73 years, 9 months, 4 days.

1791 (Hegira 1206, Aug. 31st) (R. I. 9^{99}) (A. U. C. 2544) (A. M. 5795) (J. P. 6504)

March 2d. Death of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, or the Society of Methodists; age 87 years, 8 months, 15 days.

1791 March 4th. Vermont, fourteenth State, admitted into the Union.

A. D.

1791 April 2d. Death of Mirabeau, celebrated French orator and statesman; age 42 years, 23 days.

1791 June 7th. First United States bank established at Philadelphia, with capital of $10,000,000.

1791 June 20th. The royal family attempt to escape from France. They are stopped at Varennes, and brought back to Paris under guard.

1791 First Sunday-school in the United States is opened at Philadelphia. (Ac. Kerney.)

1791 Dr. Galvani, of Bologna, announces his discovery of the power of electricity on muscular motion; called Galvanism after the name of its discoverer.

1791 August 22d. Death of Johann David Michaelis, eminent German orientalist; age 74 years, 5 months, 25 days.

1791 December 5th. Johann Mozart, brilliant German musical performer, and celebrated composer, dies before having quite completed his celebrated "Requiem"; age 35 years, 10 months, 8 days.

1792 (Hegira 1207, Aug. 20th) (R. I. 10^{99}) (A. U. C. 2545) (A. M. 5796) (J. P. 6505)

February 23d. Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, celebrated English portrait painter; age 68 years, 7 months, 17 days.

1792 March 19th. Definitive treaty of peace between Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, and the British, with their allies, in India. Tippoo cedes to them half his territorial possessions, over £3,000,000 sterling, and gives his two eldest sons as hostages.

1792 Establishment of the National Mint, at Philadelphia, U. S. A., by act of Congress, April 2d.

1792 April. Rouget de Lisle composes the celebrated French national hymn, the "Marseillaise."

1792 The guillotine, for decapitation of the condemned, invented by Dr. J. I. Guillotin, is set up at Paris, and first used April 25th, on a highway robber.

1792 June 1st. Kentucky, fifteenth State, admitted into the Union.

1792 Fatal plague in Egypt. Several hundred thousand persons perish.

1792 August 3d. Death of Sir Richard Arkwright; age 59 years, 8 months, 10 days. (See 1769 and 1771.)

1792 August 5th. Death of Lord North, English prime minister; propagator of the American War; age 60 years, 3 months, 22 days.

1792 August 10th. The French rioters cut to pieces the Royal Swiss Guard. They attack the Tuileries.

1792 August 13th. The royal family is imprisoned in the Temple.

1792 September 2d. The dreadful massacre at Paris, by the revolutionists, known as "Septembrizers," begins.

1792 September 3d. Horrible murder of the princess de Lamballe.

1792 September 9th. Coal-gas first applied to the purposes of illumination, by William Murdoch, at his home at Redruth, in Cornwall.

1792 Rev. Thomas John Claggett, D. D. (Anglo-Catholic), is consecrated bishop of Maryland, September 17th. The first bishop consecrated on American soil.

MASSACRE OF THE PRISONERS, AT PARIS.
SEE 1792, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

MURDER OF THE PRINCESS DE LAMBALLE.
SEE 1792, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

A. D.

1792 National Convention in France assumes the place of the National Legislative Assembly, September 21st. Royalty declared by it to be abolished.

1792 The French Revolutionary Calendar begins its era September 22d, but first comes into use November 24th, 1793. (See 1805, December 31st; 1806, January 1st, and Note U.)

1792 The Jacobin party, under Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, urge the murder of the king. The Girondists, or Brissotines, led by Brissot, advocate a republic, but oppose the cruelty of the Jacobins, especially with regard to the royal family.

1792 October 28th. Death of John Smeaton, celebrated English civil engineer. (Rebuilder of Eddystone lighthouse, 1759.) Age 68 years, 4 months, 20 days.

1792 M. Chappe, French engineer, invents a telegraph, which is tried with success in France.

1793 (Hegira 1208, Aug. 9th) (R. I. 11^{99}) (A. U. C. 2546) (A. M. 5797) (J. P. 6506.)

The Anglican bishopric of Canada founded.

1793 January 21st. Louis XVI. is guillotined by order of the Convention.

1793 Coalition of the principal European States, against France, is begun by Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain.

1793 March 4th. Washington enters his second term of four years, as president of United States.

1793 June 2d. The Jacobins finally overpower all the Girondists, and begin the reign of terror, under Marat, Danton, and Robespierre.

1793 July 13th. The tyrant Marat is assassinated by Charlotte Corday for her country's sake.

1793 July 17th. Charlotte Corday is guillotined.

1793 The first church in Australia built by the English, in August.

1793 October 7–8th. The Jacobins take Lyons, and horribly massacre the inhabitants.

1793 October 16th. Marie Antoinette is executed.

1793 October 31st. Brissot, and all the Girondists, executed. (See 1792, seventeenth item.)

1793 November 6th. Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orleans (Philippe Egalité), is guillotined. He is unpitied by any party, having himself voted, in January, for the execution of his relative, Louis XVI.

1793 November 10th. The French Convention decrees abolishment of Christianity, and orders the "Worship of Reason" instead. All churches in Paris are closed by December 1st.

1793 November 24th. The Convention decrees the use of the "Revolutionary Calendar," in place of the Christian Era. This French era dates from September 22d, 1792. (See Note U, and 1792.)

1793 December 19th. Bonaparte, commanding the French artillery, retakes Toulon, and is appointed general of brigade; age 24.

1793 Volta, celebrated Italian electrician, and natural philosopher, invents his great Voltaic pile.

A. D.

1794 (Hegira 1209, July 29th) (R. I. 12^{99}) (A. U. C. 2547) (A. M. 5798) (J. P. 6507)

January 16th. Death of Edward Gibbon, English historian; author of "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; age 56 years, 8 months, 19 days.

1794 Danton, having quarreled with Robespierre, is arrested and brought before the fatal tribunal he himself had instituted. He is condemned and guillotined, with Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, and others, April 5th.

1794 May 8th. Lavoisier, celebrated French chemist, is guillotined; age 50 years, 8 months, 22 days.

1794 June 1st. The English, under Admiral Howe, defeat the French fleet.

1794 June 8th. Robespierre celebrates the "Fête de l'Etre Supréme."

1794 June 26th. The Austrians, under the prince of Coburg, are defeated by Jean Baptiste Jourdan, French marshal.

1794 July 21st. Tremendous fire at Ratcliffe, England, in which 630 houses, and an East India warehouse containing 35,000 bags of saltpeter, are destroyed. Loss amounts to £1,000,000.

1794 An earthquake in Turkey destroys three towns and 10,000 persons.

1794 The Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania: the insurgents defy the excise laws of duty on domestic liquors, but are speedily subdued by Washington's prompt measures.

1794 July 28th. Robespierre and his followers are guillotined. End of the "Reign of Terror."

1794 August 20th. General Wayne signally defeats the Indians, near Maumee Rapids.

1794 Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, general, and statesman, having raised the standard of independence of Poland, is opposed by combined armies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. He is defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice, October 10th. (See 1817.)

1795 (Hegira 1210, July 18th) (R. I. 13^{99}) (A. U. C. 2548) (A. M. 5799) (J. P. 6508)

April 23d. Warren Hastings is acquitted. (See 1788, February 13th.)

1795 A tax is laid in England upon all persons using hair powder.

1795 May 8th. Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville, a Jacobin, one of the monsters of the French revolution, is executed.

1795 May 19th. Death of James Boswell, celebrated Scotch biographer; age 54 years, 6 months, 20 days.

1795 George Vancouver, English circumnavigator, returns from his tour, and begins writing his "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World."

1795 June 8th. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., dies of ill usage and neglect, in the tower; age 10 years, 2 months, 11 days. His uncle takes the title of Louis XVIII.

1795 October 5th. Bonaparte commands the Conventional troops, and defeats the rising Parisians and National Guards.

1795 The new Constitution in France. The "Council of Ancients," composed of 250 members, and "Council of Five Hundred," 500 members, inaugurated October 28th. The executive "Directory," of five members, instituted November 1st, to legislate conjointly with the two Councils.

1795 November 25th. Final partition and extinction of Poland.

LAST INTERVIEW OF LOUIS XVI. WITH HIS FAMILY, JANUARY 20TH.
SEE 1793, JANUARY 21ST.

THE GIRONDISTS MARCHING TO DEATH.
SEE 1793, OCTOBER 31ST.

A. D.

1796 (Hegira 1211, July 7th) (R. I. 14^{99}) (A. U. C. 2549) (A. M. 5800) (J. P. 6509)

February 23d. Bonaparte, age 26 years, is appointed commander of the French army in Italy.

1796 Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of the anti-variolous effect of cow-pock or vaccine inoculation, makes his first public experiment, May 14th, on a healthy child of about eight years old.

N. B.—He made the discovery by hearing a milkmaid say, that she could not take the small-pox, because she had already had the cow-pox, which she had contracted from a disease on the cow's udder. (See 1721 and 1799.)

1796 June 1st. Tennessee, sixteenth State, admitted into the Union.

1796 July 21st. Death of Robert Burns, Scotch poet; age 37 years, 5 months, 26 days.

1796 Telegraphs erected at the Admiralty-office, London.

1796 Lithography invented by Alois Senefelder, a German. (Date ac. Haydn's Dic.; 1789, ac. Haydn's Biog.; 1798, ac. J. Thomas.)

1797 (Hegira 1212, June 26th) (R. I. 15^{99}) (A. U. C. 2550) (A. M. 5801) (J. P. 6510.)

Bonaparte conquers the Church States, in Italy, and forces the pope to sign the treaty of peace at Tolentino, February 19th.

1797 March 4th. John Adams is inaugurated second president of the United States. Thomas Jefferson is vice-president.

1797 George Canning, assisted by George Ellis and others, begins to publish the famous weekly satires "Anti-Jacobin."

1797 Death of Baron Münchausen, noted German officer, whose name has become proverbial as a synonym of extraordinary exaggeration and boasting; age 77.

1797 June. Bonaparte establishes the Cisalpine Republic.

1797 July 9th. Death of Edmund Burke, the great Irish orator; age 67 years, 6 months, 8 days.

1797 July 11th. Death of Charles Macklin (McLaughlin was his family name), popular Irish actor and dramatist; age 107 years, 2 months, 10 days.

1797 September 10th. Death of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, English authoress; age 38 years, 4 months, 13 days.

1797 Bonaparte insists, in his treaty with Austria, upon the liberation of La Fayette from the prison at Olmütz. La Fayette is freed September 19th, after an imprisonment of four years, one month.

1797 October 6th. Municipal charter granted for the town of Baltimore, Maryland, United States.

1797 Bonaparte concludes a treaty of peace between Austria and France, signed at Campo Formio, October 17th.

1797 December 20–27th. Death of John Wilkes, popular English politician; age 70.

1798 (Hegira 1213, June 15th) (R. I. 1, 100th Cycle) (A. U. C. 2551) (A. M. 5802) (J. P. 6511.)

February 15th. The French, under Berthier, a general under Bonaparte, capture Rome, expel Pope Pius VI., and proclaim Rome a republic.

1798 May 4th. The great rebellion in Ireland begins.

A. D.

1798 May 10th. Death of George Vancouver, English circumnavigator. (See 1795.)

1798 Gas-lights introduced at Birmingham, by Boulton and Watt. (See 1803.)

1798 The United States resists the right claimed by France, to seize British subjects and manufactures on neutral ships.

1798 May 19th. Bonaparte sails from Toulon on his expedition against Egypt. He captures Island of Malta, dispossessing the Knights of St. John, June 12th.

1798 May 23d. Battle of Kilcullen, in which the Irish rebels are victorious.

1798 May 24th. The Irish are defeated at the battle of Naas, and again at Tara, May 26th.

1798 Bonaparte having landed in Egypt, takes Alexandria, July 2d.

1798 The "Alien Laws," July 6th, and "Sedition Laws," July 14th, are passed in United States, under John Adams.

1798 The French abolish the Swiss Confederacy, and proclaim the Helvetic Republic.

1798 Bonaparte nearly annihilates the Mamelukes in the great battle of the Pyramids, July 21st. He takes Cairo July 22d.

1798 August 1st. Battle of the Nile. Sir Horatio Nelson (afterwards Lord Nelson), gains a glorious victory over the French, at Aboukir, at the mouth of the Nile. He takes nine French ships, burns two, and two escape. The victor is raised to the peerage with the title "Baron Nelson of the Nile." (October 6th, ac. Blair; November 6th, ac. Haydn.)

1799 (Hegira 1214, June 4th) (R. I. 2^{100}) (A. U. C. 2552) (A. M. 5803) (J. P. 6512)

January 21st. Vaccination is publicly introduced in England, by Dr. Edward Jenner, and becomes a general practice. (See 1721 and 1796.)

1799 Achard, chemist, native of Germany, resident of France, produces excellent sugar from the beet root, and introduces its manufacture in France. (See 1747.)

1799 February 4th. Bonaparte begins his march towards Syria. He takes Gaza, February 25th.

1799 March 7th. Bonaparte storms and takes Jaffa.

1799 Bonaparte lays siege to Acre, March 18th. The English, under Sir Sidney Smith, compel him to raise the siege, May 20th. He returns to Egypt.

1799 May 4th. The English, under General Baird, storm and take Seringapatam, India. Tippoo Sahib is killed in the engagement.

1799 June 6th. Death of Patrick Henry, the great Virginia statesman, orator, and patriot; age 63 years, 7 days.

1799 Bonaparte defeats the Turks at Aboukir, July 25th, and massacres his prisoners.

1799 August 22d. Bonaparte gives Kléber command of the army in the East, and embarks for France.

1799 November 9th (18th Brumaire). Bonaparte, aided by Sieyès and Ducos, both members of the Directory (of five), effects the "coup-d'état," overthrowing the Directorial government, dispersing by military force the Council of Five Hundred, and declaring himself, Sieyès, and Ducos, to be "consuls provisoires."

1799 Constitution of December 13th. Bonaparte is chosen first consul, with Cambacérès and Lebrun as second and third consuls, for a term of ten years.

TRIUMPH OF THE TYRANT MARAT.
MAY, 1793.

MARAT ASSASSINATED BY CHARLOTTE CORDAY.
SEE 1793, JULY 17TH.

A. D.

1799 December 14th. Death of George Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Virginia; age 67 years, 9 months, 22 days.

1800 (Hegira 1215, May 24th) (R. I. 3^{100}) (A. U. C. 2553) (A. M. 5804) (J. P. 6513.)

The seat of government of United States is removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

1800 The royal "Institution of Great Britain" is formed and incorporated by royal charter.

1800 Downing College, Cambridge (founded by Sir George Downing, by will, 1717), receives its charter.

1800 Earl Stanhope introduces in England his improved printing-press.

1800 April 25th. Death of William Cowper, popular English poet; age 68 years, 4 months, 29 days.

1800 April 30th. Sir Anthony Carlisle and William Nicholson decompose water by the Voltaic battery.

1800 August 25th. Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, celebrated English essayist; founder of the Blue Stocking Club, and benefactress of the chimney-sweepers of London; age 79 years, 10 months, 23 days.

1800 September 30th. Treaty of peace concluded between United States and France.

1800 December 3d. Battle of Hohenlinden. Moreau, celebrated French general, signally defeats the Austrians.

1801 (Hegira 1216, May 13) (R. I. 4^{100}) (A. U. C. 2554) (A. M. 5805) (J. P. 6514)

January 1st. Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

1801 January 1st. Piazzi discovers the first of the asteroids. He names the planet Ceres. (See 1802, 1804, 1807.)

1801 February 9th. Peace of Lunéville, between Germany, Austria, and France, concluded.

1801 Thomas Jefferson inaugurated third president of United States, March 4th. Aaron Burr is vice-president.

1801 March 21st. Battle of Alexandria, Egypt, between the French, under Menou, and the English, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who defeats the French; but is himself mortally wounded. Major-General Hutchinson takes command of the English forces, and completes the victory.

1801 Night of March 23d–24th. Emperor Paul, of Russia, is assassinated by a conspiracy. His son, Alexander I., ascends the throne.

1801 June 10th. Tripoli declares war against United States.

1801 June 27th. The English, aided by the Turks, compel the French to evacuate Egypt.

1801 July 15th. Bonaparte concludes his Concordat with Pius VII. The Catholic Church is restored in France, but under control of the State.

1801 First attempt to navigate a steamboat on the Thames.

1801 Joseph Marie Jacquard, French mechanician, invents the Jacquard loom. Patented December 23d.

A. D.

1802 (Hegira 1217, May 3d) (R. I. 5^{100}) (A. U. C. 2555) (A. M. 5806) (J. P. 6515)
March 27th. Definitive treaty of peace signed at Amiens, between France, Spain, Batavian Republic (*i. e.* Holland), and England.

1802 Parliament votes £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, and £1,200 to Mr. Greathead. (See 1789 and 1796.)

1802 March 28th. Olbers, German astronomer and physician, discovers the second asteroid, and names the planet Pallas. (See 1801, 1804, 1807.)

1802 May 19th. Bonaparte creates the "Legion of Honor."

1802 August 2d. Bonaparte is made first consul of France for life.

1802 "Edinburgh Review" founded by Francis Jeffrey, Rev. Sydney Smith, and Henry Brougham. The first number is issued in October. (1st, ac. Blair; 10th, ac. Haydn.)

1802 Louisiana, in America, is ceded back to France by Spain.

1802 Ohio, seventeenth State, admitted into the Union.

1803 (Hegira 1218, April 22d) (R. I. 6^{100}) (A. U. C. 2556) (A. M. 5807) (J. P. 6516)
(January 19th, ac. Haydn; 29th, ac. Blair.) The Royal Jennerian Institution is founded, for the promotion of the practice of vaccination. (See 1721, 1776, 1796, 1799, and 1802.)

1803 March 14th. Death of Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, celebrated German religious poet; author of "Messiah"; age 78 years, 8 months, 12 days.

1803 April 30th. Louisiana purchased from France by United States. (See 1802.)

1803 Frederick Albert Winsor introduces the use of gas-lights at the Lyceum Theatre, London. (See 1798.)

1803 Caledonian Canal, from North Sea to Atlantic Ocean, is begun. (May 1st, ac. Blair; after July 27th, ac. Haydn.)

1803 May 18th. England declares war against France. France declares war against England. May 22d.

1803 August 9th. Fulton, American engineer, tries his steamboat on the Seine, but is not encouraged by the French.

1803 Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) begins his brilliant career in India by taking Poonah and Ahmednuggur, August 12th. He defeats the Mahrattas at Assaye, September 23d. He gains a victory over Scindiah, at Argaum, in November, and again at Gawalghur, December 13–14th.

1803 Dr. Gall, a German physiologist, first promulgates the science of phrenology.

1803 October 8th. Death of Vittorio Alfieri, celebrated Italian poet; age 54 years, 8 months, 21 days.

1803 December 18th. Death of Johann Gottfried von Herder, gifted German philosopher and writer; age 59 years, 3 months, 24 days.

1804 (Hegira 1219, April 11th) (R. I. 7^{100}) (A. U. C. 2557) (A. M. 5808) (J. P. 6517)
February 12th. Death of Immanuel Kant, profound German philosopher and metaphysician; founder of the "Critical and Transcendental School of Philosophy"; age 79 years, 9 months, 20 days.

1804 March 21st. "Code Napoléon" adopted in France.

1804 Duc d'Enghien, French prince, arrested in his own chateau, on neutral territory, and after mock military trial, is shot March 21st, by order of Bona-

J. L. GAY-LUSSAC.
SEE 1804, AUGUST 24TH.

LORD NELSON.
SEE 1805, OCTOBER 21ST.

A. D.

parte, on charge of taking arms against the French government. Enghien's last request, to see a confessor before his death, is inhumanly denied him.

1804 March 24th. Death of Wolfgang von Kempelen, remarkable Hungarian mechanician, inventor of the wonderful automatic chess-player and a speaking-machine; age 70 years, 2 months, 1 day.

1804 April 9th. Death of Necker, eminent French financier and statesman, of Genevese birth; prime-minister of France, and father of Mme. de Staël; age 71 years, 6 months, 9 days.

1804 William H. W. Betty, an English prodigy as an actor (known as Young Roscius), makes his début on the stage before his thirteenth birthday. In 1807 he retired from the stage, having amassed a fortune.

1804 The first savings bank in England, "Frugality Bank," is instituted at Tottenham, for the benefit of the poor, by Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield.

1804 May 18th. Bonaparte is declared emperor of France, as Napoleon I.

1804 July 11th. Alexander Hamilton, celebrated American statesman, receives a mortal wound from Aaron Burr, vice-president of United States; Burr having forced his victim to a duel, for having thwarted his election for governor of New York. Hamilton dies July 12th.

1804 August 24th and September 16th. J. L. Gay-Lussac, eminent French chemist, ascends alone in a balloon 23,040 feet, for scientific purposes. At the height of 7,016 metres he ascertains the temperature to be 14°, 9′ above zero, Fahrenheit, while on the earth's surface it is 82° F. This is the first ascent ever made for scientific purposes. (See 1815.)

1804 September 1–6th. Professor Harding, of Göttingen, discovers the third asteroid, which he names Juno. (See 1801, 1802, 1807.)

1804 December 7th. Napoleon and his wife, Josephine, are crowned at Paris, by Pope Pius VII.

1805 (Hegira 1220, Mar. 31st) (R. I. 8^{100}) (A. V. C. 2558) (A. M. 5809) (J. P. 6518)

January 3d. Death of Charles Townley, antiquary. His collection of ancient sculpture, bronzes, coins, and gems, known as the "Townley Marbles," are afterwards purchased for the British Museum, for £28,200.

1805 March 4th. Thomas Jefferson begins his second term as president of United States.

1805 March 21st. Jerome Bonaparte, having married an American lady, Elizabeth Paterson, from Baltimore, without his family's consent, his brother, Napoleon, declares the marriage to be annulled.

1805 May 9th. Death of J. C. F. von Schiller, Germany's great national poet; age 45 years, 5 months, 29 days.

1805 May 26th. Napoleon is crowned king of Italy, at Milan.

1805 June 3d. Treaty of peace between United States and Tripoli.

1805 October 20th. Baron Mack, Austrian general, surrenders his army to Napoleon, at Ulm.

1805 October 21st. Battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson, English admiral, assisted by Vice-Admiral Collingwood, gains a great victory over the combined fleets of Spain and France, capturing nineteen ships of the line; but is killed in the action by a musket-ball.

A. D.

1805 December 2d. Battle of Austerlitz. Napoleon defeats the combined armies of Austria and Russia.

1805 December 26th. Treaty of Presburg, between France and Austria.

1805 December 31st. Last day in the era of the French Revolutionary Calendar, by decree of Napoleon. (See 1792, September 22d; 1806, January 1st; and Note U.)

1806 (Hegira 1221, Mar. 20th) (R. I. 9^{100}) (A. U. C. 2559) (A. M. 5810) (J. P. 6519)

January 1st. The computation of time by Gregorian Calendar, or Christian Era, is restored in France, by Napoleon. (See 1792, 1805, and Note U.)

1806 January 8th. The Cape of Good Hope is surrendered to the English, under Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham.

1806 January 23d. Death of Rt. Hon. William Pitt, celebrated English statesman and debater; first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; son of earl of Chatham; age 46 years, 7 months, 25 days. He is interred in Westminster Abbey, and a monument erected at public expense.

1806 Robert Fulton, American engineer, having returned to New York, makes a successful trial of his steamboat on the Hudson.

1806 September 10th. Death of Johann C. Adelung, distinguished German lexicographer; age 74 years, 1 month, 2 days.

1806 September 13th. Death of Charles J. Fox, celebrated English statesman and orator; age 57 years, 7 months, 19 days.

1806 October 14th. Battles of Jena and Auerstädt, in which Napoleon totally defeats Frederick William III., of Prussia; 30,000 Prussians are slain, and 28,000 taken prisoners.

1806 November 21st. Napoleon issues his "Berlin Decree," declaring the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and interdicting all intercourse or commerce with Great Britain.

1807 (Hegira 1222, Mar. 10th) (R. I. 10^{100}) (A. U. C. 2560) (A. M. 5811) (J. P. 6520)

February 5th. Death of Pasquale de Paoli, celebrated Corsican general and patriot.

1807 February 8th. Battle of Eylau. French, under Napoleon, defeat the Russians with great loss of men on both sides; 15,000 French and 20,000 Russians are slain.

1807 Slave trade in England is abolished, by act passed March 25th.

1807 March 29th. Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, discovers the fourth asteroid, which he names Vesta. (See 1801, 1802, and 1804.)

1807 June 14th. Battle of Friedland. The French, under Napoleon, gain a great victory over the allied Russian and Prussian troops.

1807 June 22–23d. The British ship Leopard fires, off Cape of Virginia, on the United States frigate Chesapeake, when unprepared to return fire. Three of Chesapeake's crew being killed, and Commodore Barron and seventeen others wounded, Barron is forced to strike colors.

1807 July 2d. All British armed ships ordered to leave harbors and waters of the United States.

A. D.

1807 July 7th. Treaty of Tilsit, between France, Russia, and Prussia.

1807 December 22d, 11 P. M. Embargo Act passed by Congress, forbidding American vessels to leave United States ports.

1808 (Hegira 1223, Feb. 28th) (R. I. 11^{100}) (A. U. C. 2561) (A. M. 5812) (J. P. 6521)

Act of Congress, abolishing slave trade in United States, takes effect January 1st.

1808 George William Manby, English captain, invents his "life-preserver," an apparatus for shooting a rope from a mortar on land to ships in distress. He receives afterwards £6,000 or £7,000 from government, as a reward for the invention.

1808 Rome and other parts of the Papal States are seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his kingdom of Italy, April 2d.

1808 Sir Humphry Davy decomposes, by galvanism, fixed alkalies; demonstrating that they are metallic oxides.

1808 August 21st. The English, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, signally defeat the French army in Portugal, under Junot, at Vimiera.

1808 Sir Hew Dalrymple arrives in Portugal, takes command of the English army, and completes, with Junot, the "Convention of Cintra," between England and France, signed August 22d, by which the French, under Junot, are compelled to evacuate Portugal, August 30th.

1808 Covent Garden Theatre, London, is burnt, September 20th. First corner-stone of the new edifice is laid December 31st.

1808 September 25th. Death of Richard Porson, English pre-eminent Greek scholar and classical critic; age 48 years, 9 months.

1808 December 4th. Madrid surrenders to Napoleon.

1808 December 24th. Death of Dr. Thomas Beddoes, English physicist, founder of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol; age 48 years, 8 months, 9 days.

1809 (Hegira 1224, Feb. 17th) (R. I. 12^{100}) (A. U. C. 2562) (A. M. 5813) (J. P. 6522)

January 16th. The English, under Sir John Moore, attacked by superior force of French, repulse the enemy, at Corunna; but Moore is fatally wounded, and dies the same day.

1809 February 21st. Palafox, Spanish general, after a long siege, and heroic defense, surrenders Saragossa to the French.

1809 April 22d. Battle of Eckmühl. Napoleon defeats the Austrians, under Archduke Charles.

1809 May 21st and 22d. Battles of Aspern and Essling. The French, under Napoleon, are totally defeated by the Austrians, under Archduke Charles.

1809 May 31st. Death of Franz Joseph Haydn, celebrated Austrian musical composer; author of the oratorio "Creation"; age 77 years, 2 months.

1809 June 10th. Pope Pius VII. excommunicates Napoleon.

1809 July 6th. Battle of Wagram. The Austrians totally defeated by Napoleon.

1809 July 6th. Napoleon takes Pius VII. prisoner, and conveys him to Savona.

1809 July 12th. Austrians and French sign an armistice, at Znaim.

1809 July 27th and 28th. Battle of Talavera. Sir Arthur Wellesley, commanding the united English and Spanish armies, gains a complete victory over the French, under Marshals Victor and Sebastiani.

A. D.

1809 October 30th. Death of Duke of Portland, prime-minister of England. He is succeeded by Perceval.

1809 December 16th. Divorce of Napoleon and Josephine. (See 1810, April 1st.)

1810 (Hegira 1225, Feb. 6th) (R. I. 13^{100}) (A. U. C. 2563) (A. M. 5814) (J. P. 6523)

February 24th. Death of Henry Cavendish, celebrated English chemist, and natural philosopher; age 78 years, 4 months, 14 days.

1810 March 7th. Death of Lord Collingwood, distinguished English admiral; age 59 years, 5 months, 11 days. (See 1805, October 21st.)

1810 April 1st. Ceremony of marriage between Napoleon and Maria Louisa. (See 1809, December 16th.)

1810 C. F. S. Hannemann, German physician, founder of homœopathy, expounds the system in his work, "Organon of Rational Medicine." Motto: "Similia similibus curantur" (Likes are cured by likes.)

1811 (Hegira 1226, Jan. 26th) (R. I. 14^{100}) (A. U. C. 2564) (A. M. 5815) (J. P. 6524)

The first *steam* printing-press is invented and patented, by Friedrich König, a German mechanician.

1811 May 16th. British sloop-of-war "Little Belt" attacks, and is repulsed by, U. S. frigate "President," off the coast of Virginia.

1811 A comet of unusual magnitude appears September 1st, and remains three months visible to the naked eye. Dr. Herschel estimates its length, October 15th, at 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth at 15,000,000 miles.

1811 September 8th. Death of Peter Simon Pallas, eminent Prussian naturalist and traveler; age 69 years, 11 months, 16 days. He discovered, in the mountain ranges of Siberia, the general law of the succession of the three primitive orders of rocks: the granitic, the schistose, and the calcareous.

1811 October 11th. The first stone is laid of the Waterloo bridge, London. John Rennie is constructor and engineer. (See 1817, June 18th.)

1811 November 7th. General Harrison defeats the Shawnee Indians, at Tippecanoe.

1812 (Hegira 1227, Jan. 15th) (R. I. 15^{100}) (A. U. C. 2565) (A. M. 5816) (J. P. 6525)

January 9th. The French marshal, Suchet, takes Valencia from the Spaniards.

1812 The Spanish fortress Ciudad Rodrigo, in possession of the French, is stormed and taken by the English, under Lord Wellington.

1812 March 26th. Violent earthquake at Caráccas, Venezuela.

1812 April 6th. Lord Wellington successfully storms the Spanish fortress Badajoz, in possession of the French.

1812 April 8th. Louisiana, eighteenth State, admitted into the Union. (See 1803.)

1812 May 28th. Peace of Bucharest, between Russia and Turkey; the river Pruth to be the boundary between the two empires.

1812 June 18th. United States declares war against Great Britain.

1812 June 22d. Napoleon declares war against Russia. He takes Wilna, June 28th.

1812 July 12th. The Americans, under General Hull, invade Canada.

NAPOLEON VISITING THE CAMP AT THE BATTLE OF EYLAU.
SEE 1807, FEBRUARY 7-8TH.

NAPOLEON'S RETREAT FROM RUSSIA.
SEE 1812, OCTOBER 18TH.

A. D.

1812 July 14th. Death of Christian Gottlob Heyne, celebrated German philologist; age 82 years, 9 months, 19 days.

1812 July 22d. Battle of Salamanca, Spain. The English and allies, under Lord Wellington, defeat the French, under Marshal Marmont.

1812 August 12th. Placing of the first stone of the Plymouth breakwater.

1812 Submarine forest discovered at Morlaix, France. (Ac. Blair.)

1812 August 13th. The American frigate Essex, under Captain Porter, captures the British sloop-of-war Alert.

1812 August 16th. General Hull surrenders the fort at Detroit to the English, under General Brock, for which act Hull is afterwards tried by court-martial, and condemned to be shot. His sentence is afterwards mitigated by the president, on account of his advanced age and revolutionary services.

1812 August 17th. Napoleon defeats the Russians, at the battle of Smolensk.

1812 August 19th. American frigate Constitution, under Captain Hull (nephew of General Hull), captures the English frigate Guerriere, under Captain Dacres.

1812 Death of Mayer Anselm Rothschild, noted German Jewish banker; founder of the bank at Frankfort, and of the great monetary house of Rothschild.

1812 September 7th. Napoleon defeats the Russians, at Borodino, on the Moskva River.

1812 September 14th. The French, under Murat, enter Moscow; Napoleon enters on September 15th. Moscow is set on fire, by order of the Russian government.

1812 October 13th. The Americans take Queenstown, gain three victories over the English; but in the evening of the same day are defeated, and surrender to the English.

1812 Night of October 16th, P. M. to 17th A. M. The American sloop Wasp, under Captain Jones, captures the English sloop Frolic.

1812 October 18th. Napoleon begins his retreat from Russia. He arrives at Paris December 19th, having lost more than 350,000 men.

1812 October 25th. American frigate United States, under Commodore Decatur, captures the English vessel Macedonian.

1812 December 29th. American frigate Constitution, under Commodore Bainbridge, captures the English vessel Java.

1813 (Hegira: 38th Cycle; 1228, Jan. 4th; and 1229, Dec. 24th.) (R. I. 1, 101st Cycle) (A. U. C. 2566) (A. M. 5817) (J. P. 6526)

January 20th. Death of Christoph Martin Wieland, celebrated German poet; age 79 years, 4 months, 15 days.

1813 January 22d. The Americans, under General Winchester, are surprised, defeated, and massacred, at Frenchtown, Canada, by the English, under General Proctor, and his Indian allies. (See October 5th, 1813.)

1813 February 24th. The American sloop Hornet, under Captain Lawrence, defeats the British brig Peacock, under Captain Peake. After the engagement the Peacock sinks, and three of the American crew lose their lives in trying to rescue their drowning foe. The English officers make public acknowledgement of Captain Lawrence's humane and noble treatment of his prisoners.

1813 April 10th. Death of Joseph Louis Lagrange, eminent French geometer; age 77 years, 2 months, 15 days.

A. D.

1813 April 27th. The Americans, under General Pike, take York (afterwards Toronto, Canada), and defeat the British, under General Sheaffe. Pike is mortally wounded.

1813 May 1st. Death of Jacques Delille, eminent French didactic poet; age 74 years, 10 months, 9 days.

1813 May 2d. Indecisive battle of Lützen, between Napoleon and the allied armies of Russia and Prussia.

1813 May 20th. Battle of Bautzen. Napoleon defeats the allies, under the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia.

1813 May 27th. Forts George and Erie are taken by the Americans, under General Dearborn.

1813 May 29th. General Brown repulses the English, under General Prevost, at Sackett's Harbor.

1813 June 1st. The Chesapeake, under Captain Lawrence, is taken by the Shannon, under Captain Broke. Lawrence falls in the action.

1813 June 21st. The English, under Wellington, gain a signal victory over the French, under Joseph Bonaparte, and Marshal Jourdan, at Vittoria.

1813 July 28th. The French, under Marshal Soult, are defeated by Lord Wellington, in the battle of the Pyrenees.

1813 August 14th. The British sloop Pelican captures the American sloop Argus, under Captain Allen, who is killed in the action.

1813 August 26th and 27th. Battle of Dresden. The allied Russians and Prussians, under prince of Schwarzenberg, are defeated by Napoleon.

1813 August 30th. Horrible massacre of the Americans, at Fort Mimms, Alabama, by the Creek Indians.

1813 September 5th. American brig Enterprise, under Lieutenant Burrows, defeats the British brig Boxer, under Captain Blythe. Both officers are mortally wounded.

1813 September 10th. American squadron, under Commodore Perry, totally defeats the British squadron, under Commodore Barclay, on Lake Erie.

1813 October 5th. Battle of the Thames. Americans, under General Harrison, totally defeat the English, under General Proctor (who flies from the battlefield), and his allied Creek Indians, under Tecumseh, their chief, who is slain in battle. The prisoners are all treated humanely by the American victors. (See 1813, January 22d.)

1813 General Coffee, November 2d; General Jackson, November 7th; and General White, November 18th, defeat the Indians, with great slaughter.

1813 Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, invents a safety-lamp, two years before Sir H. Davy. (See 1815.)

1814 (Hegira 1230, Dec. 13th) (R. I. 2^{101}) (A. U. C. 2567) (A. M. 5818) (J. P. 6527)

January 11th. Napoleon's general, Murat, joins the coalition against France.

1814 Napoleon releases Pope Pius VII., who starts for Rome January 23d.

1814 January 27–28th. Death of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, celebrated German atheistical philosopher; age 51 years, 8 months, 9 days.

1814 March 27th. The Americans, under General Jackson, defeat the Indians, at the battle of Tohopeka, or Horseshoe Bend, and end the Creek War.

A. D.

1814 March 28th. The American frigate Essex, under Commodore Porter, is attacked and captured by two English vessels: the Phœbe, a frigate, and the Cherub, a sloop-of-war, under Commodore Hillyar.

1814 March 30th. Battle of Montmartre, in which the French marshals, Marmont and Mortier, are defeated by the allies, who occupy Paris, March 31st.

1814 April 10th. The French, under Marshal Soult, are defeated by Wellington, at Toulouse.

1814 April 11th. Napoleon is compelled to abdicate at Fontainebleau. He is banished to Isle of Elba.

1814 April 29th. American sloop-of-war Peacock, under Captain Warrington, captures the British brig Epervier, under Captain Wales.

1814 First Restoration. Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., is declared king of France by the Senate and allies: he enters Paris May 3d.

1814 May 30th. Treaty of Paris.

1814 July 5th. The Americans, under General Brown, defeat the British, under General Riall, at Chippewa, near Fort Erie.

1814 July 25th. Battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane. The Americans, under Generals Brown and Scott, defeat the British, under Generals Riall and Drummond, with fearful loss on both sides.

1814 August 7th. Pope Pius VII. restores the order of Jesuits.

1814 August 21st. Death of Sir Benjamin Thompson, "Count von Rumford," celebrated American natural philosopher and chemist; age 61 years, 4 months, 25 days.

1814 August 24th. The British take and burn the United States' capital city of Washington. They retreat August 25th.

1814 September 11th, Sunday. Americans, under Captain MacDonough, signally defeat the British squadron, under Captain Downie, on Lake Champlain. MacDonough, being a member of the Episcopal Church, uses its liturgy for prayer, early Sunday morning, before the fight, and adds a beautiful extemporaneous prayer, asking God's help in the battle.

1814 September 12th. Battle of Baltimore. The British, under General Ross, land at North Point, to attack Baltimore; but are repulsed by the Americans, under General Stricker. Ross is killed in the fight.

1814 September 13th. The British, under Admiral Cochrane, attack Fort McHenry; but are repulsed by the Americans.

1814 September 23d. Southwark bridge, London, is begun by John Rennie, engineer. (See 1819, March 24th.)

1814 "Fulton the First," the first vessel of war propelled by steam, is launched at New York, October 31st. (Ac. T. Smith.)

1814 November 7th. Americans, under General Jackson, take Pensacola, Florida, from the British.

1814 November 28th. "The Times," London, first printed by König's steam printing machine.

1814 Gas brought into general use for illumination in London.

1814 December 24th. Treaty between United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent.

1814 First locomotive steam engines are invented by George Stephenson, an Englishman.

A. D.

1815 (Hegira 1231, Dec. 2d) (R. I. 3-101) (A. U. C. 2568) (A. M. 5819) (J. P. 6528)

January 8th. Battle of New Orleans. The Americans, under General Jackson, totally defeat the British, under General Packenham, who is slain.

1815 January 15th. American frigate President is captured by the British fleet.

1815 Treaty of peace between United States and Great Britain is duly ratified by president of United States, February 17th. Publicly proclaimed, February 18th.

1815 February 20th. The Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), under Capt. Charles Stewart, defeats two British ships: the Cyane, under Captain Falcon, and the Levant, under Captain Douglass. The Constitution having been on the sea since December 17th, 1814, Stewart did not know of the treaty.

1815 Napoleon leaves Elba, and lands in France, March 1st. He is joined on all sides by the soldiers.

1815 March 2d. United States declares war against Algiers.

1815 June 18th. Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon is totally defeated by Wellington and Blücher.

1815 June 22d. Napoleon's second abdication, in favor of his infant son, Napoleon II. (See 1814, April 11.)

1815 Second Restoration. Louis XVIII. re-enters Paris July 8th.

1815 July 15th. Napoleon surrenders himself to Captain Maitland, on his ship Bellerophon. Maitland conveys him to England.

1815 August 2d. Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

1815 Napoleon is banished to St. Helena; he sails August 8th, and arrives there October 15th.

1815 November 20th. Second treaty of Paris.

1815 Commodore Decatur, sent against the Algerines, dictates a treaty of peace, by which the tribute formerly exacted by Algiers from the United States is renounced forever; all American prisoners are emancipated, and satisfactory compensations made. The dey is compelled to agree to the terms.

1815 Sir Humphry Davy invents a safety-lamp. (See 1813.)

1815 December 26th. Treaty of peace between United States and Algiers is ratified at Washington.

1815 Gay-Lussac, French chemist, discovers cyanogen, the first compound radicle obtained in a free or isolated state. (See 1804.)

1816 (Hegira 1232, Nov. 21st) (R. I. 4-101) (A. U. C. 2569) (A. M. 5820) (J. P. 6529)

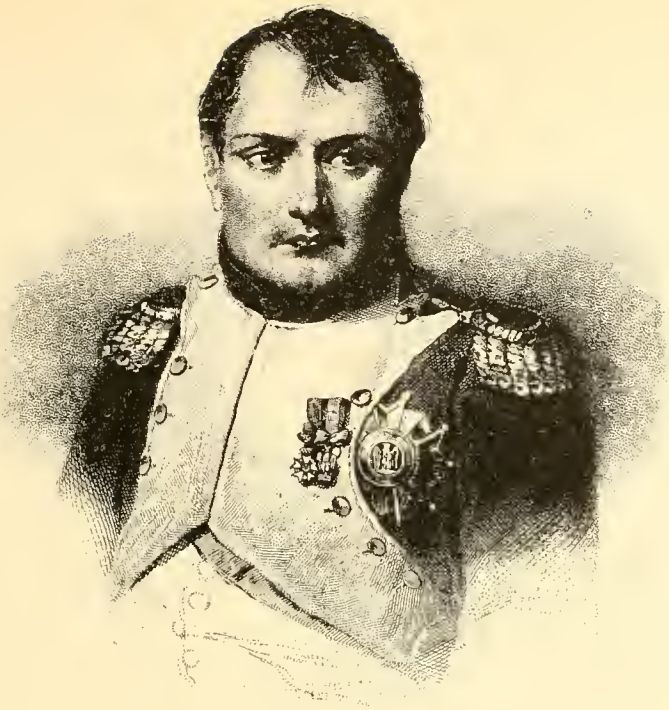
February 5th. Richard F. Fitzwilliam, seventh viscount, dies, and bequeaths his books, pictures, etc., to Cambridge University, and £100,000 to erect the museum.

1816 Lord Elgin's valuable collection, known as Elgin Marbles, is purchased from him by British government, for £35,000, and placed in the British Museum.

1816 The metronome, a time regulator for music (first invented by Winkel in 1815), is successfully adopted and patented by Johann Nepomuk Maelzel.

1816 April 10th. United States National Bank is chartered for twenty years.

1816 American Bible Society is founded. Elias Boudinot is its first president.



NAPOLEON I.
SEE 1815, JUNE 22ND.

NAPOLEON II. (THE LITTLE KING OF ROME.)
SEE 1815, JUNE 22ND.

A. D.

1816 July 7th. Death of Richard B. B. Sheridan, celebrated orator and dramatist, of Irish birth; member of the English Parliament; age 64 years, 8 months, 7 days.

1816 August 27th. The English, under Lord Exmouth, bombard Algiers, subdue the dey, and liberate the Christian captives.

1816 December 11th. Indiana, nineteenth State, admitted into the Union.

1816 December 15–16th. Death of Charles Stanhope, earl; inventor of Stanhope printing-press, and other machines; age 63 years, 4 months, 13 days.

1816 The kaleidoscope is invented and perfected by Dr. David Brewster, of Edinburgh. He first conceived the idea in 1814.

1817 (Hegira 1233, Nov. 10th) (R. I. 5^{101}) (A. U. C. 2570) (A. M. 5821) (J. P. 6530)

Jannary 1sf. Opening of the Unifed States Bank at Philadelphia.

1817 March 4th. James Monroe is inaugurated fifth president of the United States.

1817 First institution in America for instruction of the deaf and dumb is opened April 15th, at Hartford, Connecticuf, under charge of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet.

1817 June 18th. Waterloo bridge, London, is completed and opened.

1817 Lithography generally introduced into London, by Rudolph Ackermann. (See 1796.)

1817 June 30th. Death of Abraham Gottlob Werner, eminent German geologisf and mineralogist; age 66 years, 9 months, 25 days.

1817 July 14th. Death of Mme. de Staël-Holstein, celebrated French authoress; age 50 years, 2 months, 22 days.

1817 October 14th. Death of John Philpot Curran, famous Irish orator and barrister; age 66 years, 10 months, 20 days.

N. B.—A tobacconist desiring a Latin motto for a coat of arms on his new carriage, Curran suggested "*Quid* rides" (Why do you laugh?) The man not understanding the joke, followed the suggestion, to the great amusement of all who read the motto.

1817 October 15–17th. Death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, celebrated Polish general and statesman, who helped America against England; age 71 years, 8 months, 3 days. (See 1794.)

1817 November 7–8th. Death of Jean André Deluc, eminent Genevese physicist; geologist, inventor, and discoverer; age 90 years, 9 months.

1817 December 10th. Mississippi, twentieth State, is admitted into the Union.

1818 (Hegira 1234, Oct. 30th) (R. I. 6^{101}) (A. U. C. 2571) (A. M. 5822) (J. P. 6531)

General Jackson is successful in his war against the Seminole Indians, March, April, and May.

1818 August 22d. Death of Warren Hastings; age 85 years, 8 months, 16 days. (See 1788, February 13th, and 1795, April 23d.)

1818 November 26th. J. L. Pons, French author, first discovers the comet since known as Encke's comet, Professor Encke having detected its orbit, motions, and perfurbations, etc.

1818 December 3d. Illinois, twenty-first State, is admitted into the Union.

A. D.

1819 (Hegira 1235, Oct. 20th) (R. I. 7^{101}) (A. U. C. 2572) (A. M. 5823) (J. P. 6532)

Treaty between Spain and United States, for the cession of Florida to United States, for $5,000,000, signed at Washington, February 23d. (See 1821.)

1819 March 24th. Southwark bridge, London, is completed and opened. (See 1814, September 23d.)

1819 The Savannah, the first steam-packet to cross the Atlantic, reaches Liverpool from New York, July 15th, after a voyage of 26 days.

1819 Menai chain suspension bridge, over Menai Strait, is begun August 10th, and completed July, 1826.

1819 (August 25th, ac. Haydn; 19th, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of James Watt, celebrated Scotch engineer, philosopher, and inventor; age 83 years, 7 months, 6 days. (See 1765 and 1781.)

1819 December 14th. Alabama, twenty-second State, is admitted into the Union.

1819 Bolivar establishes the republic of Colombia, South America, by uniting New Granada and Venezuela, and becomes its first president, December 17th.

1820 (Hegira 1236, Oct. 9th) (R. I. 8^{101}) (A. U. C. 2573) (A. M. 5824) (J. P. 6533)

March 15th. Maine, twenty-third State, is admitted into the Union.

1820 April 25th. Death of Volney, celebrated French skeptical philosopher, author, and traveler; age 63 years, 2 months, 22 days.

1820 July 21st. Hans Christian Oersted, celebrated Danish physicist, publishes his great discovery of the influence of the electric current upon the magnetic needle, the foundation of the science of electro-magnetism.

1820 September 7th. Total eclipse of the sun.

1821 (Hegira 1237, Sept. 28th) (R. I. 9^{101}) (A. U. C. 2574) (A. M. 5825) (J. P. 6534)

February 23–24th. Death of John Keats, popular English poet; age 25 years, 3 months, 25 days.

1821 April 6th. Prince Alexander, of Greece, raises the standard of the cross against the crescent, and begins the war of independence against Turkey.

1821 April 23d. The patriarch of Constantinople is put to death by the Turks.

1821 May 5th. Death of Napoleon I., at St. Helena.

1821 The "Société de Géographie," at Paris, is founded by Malte-Brun, celebrated Danish geographer, and others.

1821 July 1st. Spain gives United States formal possession of Florida, by signing the treaty at Spain. (See 1819.)

1821 Missouri, twenty-fourth State, is admitted into the Union.

1822 (Hegira 1238, Sept. 17th) (R. I. 10^{101}) (A. U. C. 2575) (A. M. 5826) (J. P. 6535)

March 18th. Death of Valentin Haüy; age 76 years, 4 months, 5 days. (See 1784.)

1822 April 11th. The Turks bombard and take the island of Scio, and horribly massacre about 40,000 Greek inhabitants.

1822 United States acknowledges the independence of the States of South America.

1822 May. Iturbide, Mexican general, is proclaimed emperor of Mexico.

A. D.

1822 June 3d. Death of René Just Haüy, brother of Valentin; age 79 years, 3 months, 5 days. (See 1781.)

1822 July 8th. Death of P. B. Shelley, celebrated atheistical and immoral English poet; age 29 years, 11 months, 4 days.

1822 The diorama (an improvement on the panorama) is invented by Daguerre, celebrated French artist; and first exhibited at Paris, July 11th.

1822 August 19th. Death of J. B. J. Delambre, celebrated French astronomer; age 72 years, 11 months.

1822 August 25th. Death of Sir William Herschel, famous German astronomer, resident of England; age 83 years, 9 months, 10 days. (See 1781 and 1789.)

1822 October 12–13th. Death of Antonio Canova, celebrated Italian sculptor; age 64 years, 11 months, 11 days.

1823 (Hegira 1239, Sept. 6th) (R. I. $11^{\cdot 101}$) (A. U. C. 2576) (A. M. 5827) (J. P. 6536.)

The London Mechanics' Institution is founded by George Birkbeck. A similar institution is founded at Glasgow.

1823 Wilberforce and others found the British Anti-Slavery Society.

1823 Iturbide is compelled to abdicate. (See 1822, May, and 1824, January 19th.)

1823 April 23d. Death of Joseph Nollekens, celebrated English sculptor; age 85 years, 8 months, 12 days.

1823 November 17th. Death of Lord Chancellor Thomas Erskine, illustrious British lawyer, orator, and wit; age 73 years, 10 months.

1824 (Hegira 1240, Aug. 26th) (R. I. $12^{\cdot 101}$) (A. U. C. 2577) (A. M. 5828) (J. P. 6537.)

Pins first manufactured by machinery, in England, by Lemuel Wellman Wright, of United States, America.

1824 February 1st. Death of John Lempriere, D. D., English author; he wrote a popular "Classical Dictionary"; age 58.

1824 February 8th. Death of Rhynvis, eminent Dutch poet; age 71 years, 1 day.

1824 May 25th. American Sunday-school Union instituted at Philadelphia.

1824 June 16th. The Royal Humane Society founded in England, by the brave and benevolent Richard Martin, M. P., for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (See 1849, 1866, and 1872.)

1824 The National Gallery, London, is first opened, the British government having purchased, of the executors, the Angerstein collection of pictures (about 40), with which to start the gallery.

1824 Iturbide returns to Mexico, is seized, tried, and shot, July 19th. (See 1822 and 1823.)

1824 August 15th. Marquis de La Fayette visits the United States.

1825 (Hegira 1241, Aug. 15th) (R. I. $13^{\cdot 101}$) (A. U. C. 2578) (A. M. 5829) (J. P. 6538.)

Gas brought into general use for illumination in New York, United States, America.

1825 March 2d. First stone is laid of the Thames tunnel, constructed by Sir M. I. Brunel, French engineer. (See 1843.)

1825 March 4th. John Quincy Adams is inaugurated sixth president of United States.

A. D.

1825 State lotteries are abolished in England.

1825 Opening of the Erie Canal. (See 1817.)

1825 April 16th. Death of John Henry Fuseli, celebrated Swiss historical painter; age 82.

1825 May 19th. Death of Saint-Simon, celebrated French socialist and philosopher; founder of the sect of Saint-Simonians; age 64 years, 7 months, 2 days.

1825 First railway made for public use, constructed from Stockton to Darlington, England, by Edward Pease and George Stephenson. Opened for passengers September 27th. In October the company starts a daily coach, called the "Experiment," drawn by horses. (See 1830, September 15th.)

1825 November 14th. Death of Johann Paul Friedrich Richter, commonly called Jean Paul; popular and original German author; age 62 years, 7 months, 23 days.

1825 The American Tract Society is instituted at New York.

1826 (Hegira 1242, Aug. 4th) (R. I. 14^{101}) (A. U. C. 2579) (A. M. 5830) (J. P. 6539)

January 1st. Irish currency is assimilated to that of Great Britain.

1826 February 11th. Charter obtained for the founding of the London University.

1826 February 16th. Death of Lindley Murray, eminent American grammarian; author of "English Grammar"; age 80 years.

1826 April 3d. Death of Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta; excellent English religious poet; age 42 years, 11 months, 12 days.

1826 June 5th. Death of Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst Weber, eminent German musical composer; age 39 years, 5 months, 17 days.

1826 July 4th. Independence Day. Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson; both ex-presidents of United States.

1826 November 23d. Death of Prof. J. E. Bode, eminent German astronomer; age 79 years, 10 months, 4 days.

1826 (December 7th, ac. Haydn; 28th, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of John Flaxman, celebrated English sculptor; age 71 years, 5 months, 1 day.

1826 December 14th. Death of Malte-Brun, celebrated Danish geographer, poet, etc.; age 51 years, 4 months, 2 days. (See 1821.)

1826 Completion of the Quincy *horse* railway, the first railway in the United States. Begun in 1825, to carry Quincy granite, for the erection of Bunker Hill monument, near Boston, Massachusetts. (See 1825, September 27th, and 1830, September 15th.)

1827 (Hegira 1243, July 24th) (R. I. 15^{101}) (A. U. C. 2580) (A. M. 5831) (J. P. 6540)

March 5th. Death of Pierre Simon La Place, famous French mathematician and astronomer; age 77 years, 11 months, 12 days.

1827 March 5th. Death of Volta, celebrated Italian electrician, etc; age 82 years. (See 1793.)

1827 March 26th, 5 P. M. Death of Ludwig von Beethoven, celebrated German musical composer; age 56 years, 3 months, 9 days.

1827 Rev. John Keble publishes "The Christian Year."

1827 July 6th. Treaty of London, between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for the pacification of Greece.

ALEXANDER VOLTA.
SEE 1827, MARCH 5TH.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.
SEE 1829, MAY 29TH.

A. D.

1827 October 20th. The allied fleets, under Sir Edward Codrington, destroy the Turkish-Egyptian fleet, at Navarino.

1827 Printing with raised letters, for the blind, is introduced.

1827 Air-pump with rotatory motion is invented by Marc Antoine Augustin Gaudin, celebrated French chemist; age 23.

1828 (Hegira 1244, July 13th) (R. I. 1, 102d Cycle) (A. U. C. 2581) (A. M. 5832) (J. P. 6541)

February 22d. Peace of Turkmantchai, or Turkmanchay, between Russia and Prussia.

1828 May 13th. American Tariff Bill is passed.

1828 Noah Webster publishes his celebrated "American Dictionary of the English Language."

1829 (Hegira 1245, July 2d) (R. I. 2^{102}) (A. U. C. 2582) (A. M. 5833) (J. P. 6542)

March 4th. General Jackson is inaugurated seventh president of the United States.

1829 April 13th. Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed, in England, by Parliament.

1829 May 10th. Death of Thomas Young, M. D., eminent English natural philosopher and Egyptologist; age 55 years, 10 months, 27 days. He is claimed by England to be the first decipherer of Egyptian hieroglyphics on Rosetta stone. (See 1832, Champollion.)

1829 (May 29th, ac. Haydn; 27th, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of Sir Humphry Davy, celebrated English chemist; age 50 years, 5 months, 12 days.

1829 December 18th. Death of J. B. P. A de Lamarck, celebrated French naturalist; age 85 years, 4 months, 17 days.

1830 (Hegira 1246, June 22d) (R. I. 3^{102}) (A. U. C. 2583) (A. M. 5834) (J. P. 6543)

January 7th. Death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, celebrated English portrait painter; age 60 years, 8 months, 3 days.

1830 Unconstitutional ordinances signed by Charles X., of France, July 25th. Published July 26th. Three days' revolution in Paris: July 27, 28, and 29.

1830 August 2d. Charles X. abdicates, and embarks for England, August 16th.

1830 August 7th. Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, is declared king of France. He takes the oath August 9th.

1830 First *steam* railway, Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, is opened September 15th. Begun October, 1826. (See 1825, September 27th, and 1826.)

1830 October 1–5th. United States ports reopened to British commerce.

1830 December 31st. Death of Comtesse de Genlis, celebrated French writer; age 84 years, 11 months, 6 days.

1830 Worcester, American lexicographer, publishes his "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary." (See 1828 and 1860.)

A. D.

1831 (Hegira 1247, June 11th) (R. I. 4[102]) (A. U. C. 2584) (A. M. 5835) (J. P. 6544)

January 2d. Death of Barthold Georg Niebuhr, celebrated German historian, of Danish birth; age 54 years, 4 months, 6 days.

1831 Chloroform first discovered by Samuel Guthrie, American chemist; and also discovered the following year, 1832, by Liebig, German chemist. (See 1834 and 1847.)

1831 April 20th. Death of John Abernethy, celebrated English surgeon and physiologist; age 67 years, 17 days.

1831 June 8th. Death of Sarah Siddons, celebrated English tragic actress; age 75 years, 10 months, 24 days.

1831 July 4th, Independence Day. Death of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States; age 73 years, 3 months, 2 days.

1831 The cholera rages in Europe, and appears first in England at Sunderland, October 26th.

1831 November 14th. Death from cholera, of Georg W. F. Hegel, celebrated German pantheistical philosopher; cause of much of the infidelity in Germany.

1832 (Hegira 1248, May 31st) (R. I. 5[102]) (A. U. C. 2585) (A. M. 5836) (J. P. 6545)

January 27th. Death of Andrew Bell, Scotch educationist; founder of the Madras schools, or monitorial system; age 80. (See Lancaster, 1838.)

1832 March 4th. Death of J. F. Champollion, celebrated French Egyptologist; claimed by French and other authorities to be the first interpreter of Egyptian hieroglyphics on Rosetta stone; age 41 years, 2 months, 11 days. (See Young, 1829.)

1832 March 22d. Death of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, famous German poet and novelist; age 82 years, 6 months, 24 days.

1832 (April 16th, ac. Haydn; March 9th, ac. Encyclo. Brit.) Death of Muzio Clementi, celebrated Italian musical composer and pianist; age 80.

1832 May 13th. Death of Baron G. C. L. D. Cuvier, illustrious naturalist, statesman, and author; born of French parents, at Montbéliard, then in the German Empire, but later a department of France; age 62 years, 8 months, 20 days.

1832 May 30th. Death of Sir James Mackintosh, celebrated Scotch statesman, orator, and author; age 66 years, 7 months, 6 days.

1832 Reform Bill of England is finally passed, June 4th, and receives royal assent, June 7th. Royal assent is given for the Scotch Reform Bill, July 17th, and for the Irish Reform Bill, August 7th.

1832 June 6th. Death of Jeremy Bentham, celebrated English jurist and utilitarian philosopher; age 84 years, 3 months, 21 days.

1832 Abd-el-Kader, celebrated Arab emir, leads his forces against the French, in Algeria.

1832 The Asiatic cholera spreads over Western Europe, and rages with terrible fatality in United States.

1832 The United States troops defeat several times, and force to surrender, the combined tribes of Indians: the Winnebagoes, the Sacs, and the Foxes, under their chief, Black Hawk.

A. D.

1832 September 21st. Death of Sir Walter Scott, celebrated Scotch novelist and poet; age 61 years, 1 month, 6 days.

1833 (Hegira 1249, May 20th) (R. I. 6^{102}) (A. U. C. 2586) (A. M. 5837) (J. P. 6546)

March 4th. Andrew Jackson, having been re-elected, enters his second term as president of United States.

1833 May 15th. Death of Edward Kean, celebrated English tragic actor; age 45 years, 6 months, 11 days.

1833 "Oxford Movement." Revs. John Keble, Edward B. Pusey, D. D., and John Henry Newman begin to write and publish "Tracts of the Times," in which they set forth and prove the true Apostolic doctrines and customs of the Holy Catholic Church.

1833 July 29th. Death of William Wilberforce, illustrious English philanthropist and statesman; age 73 years, 11 months, 5 days.

1833 September 7th. Death of Hannah More, popular English writer and moralist; age 88.

1833 October 1st. The public funds, by order of President Jackson, are removed from the Bank of the United States, by Roger B. Taney, secretary, and placed in certain selected banks, in different parts of the country.

1834 (Hegira 1250, May 9th) (R. I. 7^{102}) (A. U. C. 2587) (A. M. 5838) (J. P. 6547.)

Dumas, French chemist, determines the true composition of chloroform. (See 1831 and 1847.)

1834 May 20th. Death of Marquis de La Fayette, illustrious French statesman and patriot; age 76 years, 8 months, 14 days. (See 1781.)

1834 July 25th. Death of Samuel T. Coleridge, eminent English poet, critic, etc.; age 61 years, 9 months, 4 days.

1834 August 1st. Death of Robert Morrison, eminent English orientalist and missionary; author of "Chinese Version of the Bible," completed 1818; "Grammar of the Chinese Language," 1815; and "Chinese Dictionary," 1821–23; age 52 years, 6 months, 26 days.

1834 Act of 1833, for emancipation of slaves, in British West Indies, takes effect August 1st.

1834 December 27th. Death of Charles Lamb, popular English essayist and poet; age 59 years, 10 months, 9 days.

1835 (Hegira 1251, April 28th) (R. I. 8^{102}) (A. U. C. 2588) (A. M. 5839) (J. P. 6548)

April 8th. Death of Carl William von Humboldt, baron; celebrated Prussian statesman, philologist, philosopher, and writer; age 67 years, 9 months, 16 days; brother of F. H. Alexander von Humboldt. (See 1859.)

1835 May 16th. Death of Felicia Dorothea Hemans, popular English poetess; age 40 years, 7 months, 21 days.

1835 June 18th. Death of William Cobbett, English political writer; age 73 years, 3 months, 9 days.

1835 September 21–24th. Death of Vincenzo Bellini, celebrated Sicilian musical composer; age 32 years, 10 months, 21 days.

A. D.

1835 November 21st. Death of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," popular Scotch poet; age 63 years.

1835 S. F. B. Morse, an American, invents and constructs a recording electric telegraph. (See 1837 and 1844.)

1835 December 16th. Great fire at New York, U. S. A. Loss estimated at $20,000,000.

1835 December 28th. Second war with the Seminoles begins with the massacre of General Thompson and four friends, and Major Dade and his whole force of one hundred men, excepting four, by the Indians, led by Osceola.

1836 (Hegira 1252, April 17th) (R. I. 9^{102}) (A. U. C. 2589) (A. M. 5840) (J. P. 6549)

April 7th. Death of William Godwin, English historian, political writer, and novelist; age 80 years, 1 month, 4 days.

1836 The Texans, under General Houston, revolt against the Mexicans. The Mexicans are defeated at San Jacinto, April 21st, and their dictator, Santa Anna, is taken prisoner. The Republic of Texas is formed. Houston is chosen president.

1836 June 15th. Arkansas, twenty-fifth State, is admitted into the Union.

1836 June 28th. Death of James Madison, eminent American statesman; fourth president of United States; age 85 years, 3 months, 12 days.

1836 Death of Aaron Burr, American statesman; vice-president of United States; age 80 years.

1836 July 28th. Death of Nathan Mayer, German Jew; celebrated financier and millionaire of London. (See 1812.)

1836 November 6th. Death of Charles X., ex-king of France; age 79 years, 27 days. (See 1830.)

1837 (Hegira 1253, April 6th) (R. I. 10^{102}) (A. U. C. 2590) (A. M. 5841) (J. P. 6550)

January 26th. Michigan, twenty-sixth State, is admitted into the Union.

1837 February 12th. Death, from wounds received in a duel, of Alexander Pushkin, great national poet of Russia; age 37 years, 8 months, 16 days.

1837 March 4th. Martin Van Buren is inaugurated eighth president of United States.

1837 Punishment in the pillory is totally abolished in England, having been abolished in France in 1832.

1837 Financial panic in the United States.

1837 June 10th. Charles Wheatstone and William Fothergill Cooke, English electricians, obtain a patent for their invention of the electric or magnetic needle telegraph. (See 1835 and 1844.)

1837 June 20th. Death of William IV., of England. His niece, Victoria, age 18 years, 26 days, is proclaimed queen, as his successor. Hanover is separated from England, on account of Salic law excluding female heirs from the throne. Ernest Augustus, brother of William IV., is proclaimed king of Hanover.

1837 Electrotyping, or galvano-plastic is invented by Moritz Hermann Jacobi, German physicist; and again improved 1838.

THE PILLORY.

SEE 1837.

A. D.

1838 (Hegira 1254, Mar. 26th) (R. I. 11^{-102}) (A. U. C. 2591) (A. M. 5842) (J. P. 6551)

January 13th. Death of John Scott, earl of Eldon; eminent English jurist, and lord chancellor; age 86 years, 7 months, 9 days.

1838 May 17th. Death of Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, commonly known simply as Talleyrand; celebrated French statesman, diplomatist, and wit; age 84 years, 3 months, 4 days. He was bishop of Autun, 1788; and was created prince of Benevento, by Napoleon, in 1806.

1838 The "Great Western," a steamship, arrives at New York June 17th, from Bristol, being her first voyage, in eighteen days, ac. Haydn; fifteen days, ac. Blair.

1838 June 28th. Coronation of Queen Victoria. (See 1837, June 20th.)

1838 October 24th. Death of Joseph Lancaster, English educationist; founder of the Lancasterian schools, modeled on the monitorial system; age 67 years. (See Bell, 1832.)

1839 (Hegira 1255, Mar. 15th) (R. I. 12^{-102}) (A. U. C. 2592) (A. M. 5843) (J. P. 6552)

August 28th. Death of William Smith, known as the "Father of English Geology"; age 70 years.

1839 Daguerre, French artist, announces his photographic invention, the daguerreotype, a picture formed from nature, by the action of light, on a chemically-prepared metallic plate.

1839 William Henry Fox Talbot, of England, publishes his invention of the photograph, a picture formed by the action of light on chemically-prepared paper.

1840 (Hegira 1256, Mar. 4th) (R. I. 13^{-102}) (A. U. C. 2593) (A. M. 5844) (J. P. 6553)

January 6th. Death of Mme. D'Arblay (formerly Miss Frances Burney), popular English novelist; age 87 years, 6 months, 23 days.

1840 January 10th. The low rate of penny postage commences in England. Stamped postage covers come into use May 6th.

1840 January 22d. Death of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, celebrated German physiologist and comparative anatomist; age 87 years, 8 months, 11 days.

1840 February 10th. Marriage of Queen Victoria, of England, to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg.

1840 March 2d. Death of H. W. M. Olbers, celebrated German astronomer and physician; age 81 years, 4 months, 21 days. (See 1802 and 1807.)

1840 May 27th. Death of Niccolo Paganini, celebrated Italian violinist; age 56 years, 3 months, 9 days.

1841 (Hegira 1257, Feb. 21st) (R. I. 14^{-102}) (A. U. C. 2594) (A. M. 5845) (J. P. 6554)

February 12th. Death of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, celebrated English surgeon; age 73 years, 5 months, 19 days.

1841 March 4th. Inauguration of William H. Harrison as ninth president of United States. He dies April 4th, and is succeeded by the vice-president, John Tyler, as tenth president.

1841 Wooden pavements are tried in London. (Ac. Blair; 1839, ac. Haydn.)

A. D.

1841 June 1st. Death of Sir David Wilkie, celebrated Scottish painter; age 55 years, 6 months, 13 days.

1842 (Hegira 1258, Feb. 10th) (R. I. 15^{102}) (A. U. C. 2595) (A. M. 5846) (J. P. 6555)

End of the war between United States and the Seminoles.

1842 April 27–28th. Death of Sir Charles Bell, eminent Scotch anatomist and physiologist; discoverer of the distinction between nerves of motion and sensation. Æt. 68.

1842 Treaty of Nanking, between Great Britain and China, signed August 9th. Hong-Kong is ceded to Great Britain; the commercial ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghai are thrown open to British trade; and China agrees to pay to the British $21,000,000.

1843 (Hegira 1259, Jan. 30th) (R. I. 1, 103d Cycle) (A. U. C. 2596) (A. M. 5847) (J. P. 6556.)

Death of George Guess, or Se-quoyah, half-breed Cherokee Indian, inventor of the Cherokee syllabic alphabet, consisting of eighty-five characters, representing the syllables in use among the Cherokees.

1843 March 21st. Death of Robert Southey, eminent English poet and historian; age 68 years, 7 months, 9 days.

1843 March 25th. Thames tunnel is opened to the public.

1843 July 22d. Ratification of the Treaty of Nanking. Commercial treaty publicly announced as finally adjusted, July 27th. Commercial ports of China are thrown open to the British. (See 1844.)

1844 (Hegira 1260, Jan. 19th) (R. I. 2^{103}) (A. U. C. 2597) (A. M. 5848) (J. P. 6557)

March 24th. Death of Albert Bertel Thorwaldsen, celebrated Danish sculptor; age 73 years, 4 months, 5 days.

1844 Electric telegraphic line completed and brought into successful operation between Baltimore and Washington (first telegraphic line in United States), by S. F. B. Morse, American inventor of the telegraphic system. (See 1835 and 1837.) First message is sent over the line from Baltimore to Washington, May 24th.

1844 June 15th. Death of Thomas Campbell, eminent Scotch poet; age 66 years, 10 months, 18 days.

1844 China concludes treaties with United States and France. (See 1843.)

1844 August 14th. Abd-el-Kader, the celebrated Arab chief, totally defeated by the French, under Marshal Bugeaud, at the battle of Isly.

1845 (Hegira: 39th Cycle; 1261, Jan. 8th, and 1262, Dec. 28th) (R. I. 3^{103}) (A. U. C. 2598) (A. M. 5849) (J. P. 6558)

March 1st. President Tyler signs the bill for the admission of Texas into the Union.

1845 March 3d. Florida admitted into the Union as twenty-seventh State.

1845 March 4th. James K. Polk is inaugurated eleventh president of the United States.

A. D.

1845 May 3d. Death of Thomas Hood, celebrated English humorist and author; æt. 47.

1845 June 8th. Death of Andrew Jackson, seventh president of United States; age 78 years, 2 months, 23 days.

1845 September 10th. Death of Joseph Story, eminent American jurist; age 65 years, 11 months, 22 days. He was appointed Justice of Supreme Court of United States at the age of 32.

1845 December 8th. Hencke discovers the asteroid Astræa.

1845 December 14th. The Sikhs start an attack on the British, in India, and begin the first Sikh War. (See 1846, 1848, and 1849.)

1845 December 29th. Texas admitted into the Union as twenty-eighth State.

1846 (Hegira 1263, Dec. 18th) (R. I. 4^{103}) (A. U. C. 2599) (A. M. 5850) (J. P. 6559)

February 10th. Battle of Sobraon. The Sikhs are totally defeated by the British. Sir Hugh Gough occupies the citadel of Lahore, and terminates the first Sikh War. (See 1845, 1848, and 1849.)

1846 April 24–26th. Captain Thornton and his dragoons are attacked and captured by the Mexicans, who are aggrieved at the annexation into the Union of Texas, formerly belonging to Mexico.

1846 May 8th. General Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Palo Alto.

1846 May 9th. General Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Resaca de la Palma.

1846 May 11th. Congress declares that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and United States," Mexico having taken the first aggressive steps.

1846 General Taylor crosses the Rio Grande, and takes Matamoras from the Mexicans, May 18th.

1846 Treaty between United States and Great Britain, signed June 12th, settles the Oregon question, fixing the northwestern boundary of United States at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, giving to the British possession of Vancouver's Island, and free navigation of the Columbia River.

1846 July 22d. Death of Frederick William Bessel, celebrated Prussian astronomer; age 61 years, 7 months, 25 days.

1846 The use of ether as an anæsthetic is first introduced in Boston, Massachusetts, by Dr. William Thomas Green Morton, dentist and physician. The priority of the discovery is disputed by Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson, geologist and chemist, of Massachusetts.

1846 August 22d. United States troops, under Captain Kearney, take Santa Fé, New Mexico.

1846 September 23d. The planet Neptune is discovered by Dr. Galle, at Berlin, in consequence of M. Leverrier's calculations.

1846 September 24th. General Taylor takes Monterey.

1846 December 28th. Iowa, twenty-ninth State, is admitted into the Union.

1846 Elias Howe, of Massachusetts, obtains a patent for his invention of the first practical sewing machine.

A. D.

1847 (Hegira 1264, Dec. 7th) (R. I. 5^{103}) (A. U. C. 2600) (A. M. 5851) (J. P. 6560)

February 23d. General Taylor defeats the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, at Buena Vista.

1847 February 28th. Colonel Doniphan defeats the Mexicans at Sacramento.

1847 Richard March Hoe, in New York, completes and brings to perfection the machine begun by his father, and since known as "Hoe's Type-Revolving Printing-Press."

1847 March. The anæsthetic powers of chloroform on animals is discovered by Flourens, at Paris; and in the following autumn, by Sir James Young Simpson, Scotch chemist, of Edinburgh. (See 1831, 1834.)

1847 March 29th. The Mexicans surrender Vera Cruz to General Scott.

1847 April 18th. The Mexicans are defeated at Cerro Gordo by General Scott.

1847 May 15th. Death of Daniel O'Connell, M. P., celebrated Irish orator and political agitator; zealous advocate of Catholic emancipation; age 71 years, 9 months, 9 days.

1847 The fearful famine in Ireland. Parliament applies £10,000,000 for relief of the sufferers.

1847 May 31st. Death of Thomas Chalmers, Scottish minister; celebrated natural philosopher, and pulpit orator; age 67 years, 2 months, 14 days.

1847 Northwest passage is discovered by Sir John Franklin and his exploring party. He dies on the voyage, June 11th.

1847 July 1st. Minor planet Hebe is discovered by K. C. Hencke.

1847 Minor planets Iris, August 13th, and Flora, October 10–18th, are discovered by J. R. Hind.

1847 August 20th. General Scott takes Contreras and Churubusco.

1847 September 8th. The Mexicans are defeated at Molino del Rey, by General Worth.

1847 September 13th. The Americans defeat the Mexicans, at Chapultepec.

1847 September 14th. General Scott takes the city of Mexico.

1847 November 4th. Death of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, celebrated German musical composer; age 38 years, 9 months, 1 day.

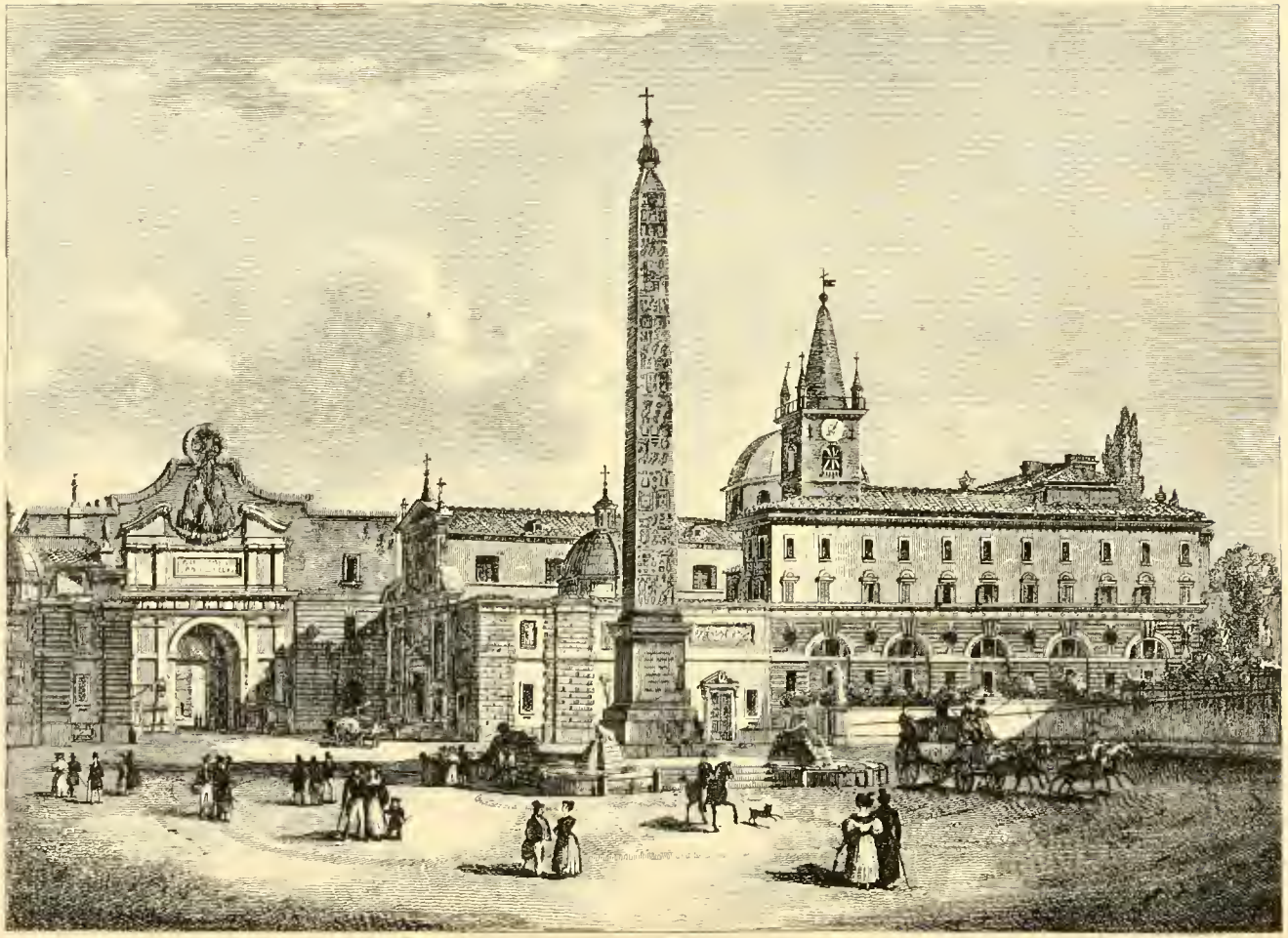
1847 The seven Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland, Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais, known as Sonderbund League, resist the decree of Protestant Swiss Federal Diet, for the expulsion of the Jesuits. The Sonderbund is defeated at Freiburg, November 14th, and at Lucerne, November 23d.

1848 (Hegira 1265, Nov. 26th) (R. I. 6^{103}) (A. U. C. 2601) (A. M. 5852) (J. P. 6561)

January 9th. Death of Caroline Lucretia Herschel, celebrated female astronomer, sister of Sir Frederick William Herschel; age 97 years, 9 months, 23 days.

1848 January 24th. Gold mines are discovered in California by Marshall, near a mill on J. A. Sutter's land, later the site of Sacramento City.

N. B.—Sutter was a Swiss military officer, who settled at California as a pioneer. As soon as gold was discovered, his lands were so trespassed upon by fortune-seekers that he was unable to keep his possession, but was given by the State of California a pension of $250 a month, and his lands soon became a mining town, and then the capital of California.



PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, ROME'S GREAT NORTHERN ENTRANCE.
SEE 1849, FEBRUARY 8TH.

A. D.

1848 February 2d. Treaty between United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe, Hidalgo, by which New Mexico and California are ceded by Mexico to the United States, and the United States agrees to pay $15,000,000 to Mexico for acquired territory. Treaty is ratified May 19th.

1848 February 23d. Death of John Quincy Adams, celebrated American statesman and orator, sixth president of the United States; age 80 years, 7 months, 12 days.

1848 Second French Revolution. Mobs and great acts of violence. Louis Philippe abdicates February 24th. France is declared a republic February 26th.

1848 Provisional Government in France, consisting of Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Crémieux, Garnier-Pagès, and Marie.

1848 March 3d. The ex-king and queen, having escaped from France, arrive at Newhaven, England.

1848 March 29th. Death of John Jacob Astor, the New York millionaire; native of Germany; founder of Astor Library, New York; age 84 years, 8 months, 12 days.

1848 April 21st. The Sikhs, in India, murder Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, which begins the second Sikh War. (See 1845, 1846, 1849.)

1848 April 25th. The ninth minor planet, Metis, discovered by A. Graham.

1848 May 7th. The National Assembly appoints an executive commission (consisting of Arago, Marie, Lamartine, Garnier-Pagès, Ledru-Rollin, and others, who formed the Provisional Government), to govern France.

1848 May 29th. Wisconsin, thirtieth State, admitted into the Union.

1848 July 4th. Death of François Auguste, vicomte de Chateaubriand, celebrated French author; age 79 years, 9 months, 20 days.

1848 August 2d. Death of Capt. Frederick Marryat, popular English novelist; age 56 years, 22 days.

1848 August 7th. Death of Johan Jakob Berzelius, celebrated Swedish chemist and physicist; age 68 years, 11 months, 6 days.

1848 November 16th. Insurrection at Rome. Pope Pius IX. escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaeta, November 24th.

1848 December 20th. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I., is proclaimed president of France for four years.

1849 (Hegira 1266, Nov. 15th) (R. I. 7^{103}) (A. U. C. 2602) (A. M. 5853) (J. P. 6562.)

British Parliament passes an "Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," due to the untiring efforts of the "Royal Humane Society," and its noble founder, Richard Martin. (See 1824, 1866, and 1872.)

1849 January 13th. Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs, at Chillianwallah.

1849 January 22d. Unconditional surrender to the British of the citadel of the Mooltan, by Moolraj.

1849 February 8th. Roman National Assembly proclaims Rome a republic, and the pope divested of all temporal power. Roman triumvirate appointed, composed of Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, March 29th.

1849 February 21st. Sir Hugh Gough finally defeats the Sikhs, at Guzerat.

1849 Death of Johann Strauss, celebrated German musical composer; age 45.

1849 March 4th. Inauguration of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of United States.

A. D.

1849 March 14th. Unconditional surrender of the Sikhs to the British. End of second Sikh War. Punjab is annexed to the British dominions in India, March 29th. (See 1845, 1846, 1848.)

1849 Penny postage introduced into Prussia. (Ac. Blair.)

1849 April 12th. The tenth minor planet, Hygeia, is discovered by A. de Gasparis.

1849 May 21st. Death of Maria Edgeworth, popular English novelist and educationalist; age 82 years, 4 months, 20 days.

1849 June 15th. Death of ex-President James K. Polk, American statesman; eleventh president of United States; age 53 years, 7 months, 13 days.

1849 July 15th. The temporal power of the pope is restored at Rome by the French army.

1849 August 1st. Lake Mgani, South Africa, is discovered by David Livingstone, Scotch missionary and geographer.

1849 August. Gen. Narcisso Lopez, Spanish-American, notorious filibuster, conducts his first expedition against Cuba, aiming to unite that island to United States, in defiance of President Taylor's proclamation, issued August 11th, against this expedition. Lopez takes Cardenas. (See 1850 and 1851.)

1850 (Hegira 1267, Nov. 5th) (R. I. 8[103]) (A. U. C. 2603) (A. M. 5854) (J. P. 6563)

January 20th. Death of Adam G. Œhlenschläger, popular Danish national poet; age 70 years, 2 months, 6 days.

1850 January 26th. Death of Lord Francis Jeffrey, eminent Scotch lawyer, critic, and essayist; one of the founders and editors of Edinburgh Review; age 76 years, 3 months, 3 days.

1850 March 31st. Death of John C. Calhoun, eminent American statesman, and ex-vice-president; age 68 years, 13 days.

1850 Clayton-Bulwer treaty, between United States and England, respecting the proposed ship canal across Panama, is concluded April 19th, and ratifications exchanged at Washington, July 4th.

1850 April 23d. Death of William Wordsworth, celebrated English poet; age 80 years, 16 days.

1850 May. Lopez is defeated by the Spaniards. (See 1849 and 1851.)

1850 The eleventh minor planet, Parthenope, is discovered by A. de Gasparis, May 11th; Victoria, twelfth minor planet, by J. R. Hind, September 13th, and Egeria, thirteenth minor planet, by A. de Gasparis, November 2d.

1850 May 24th. Death of Jane Porter, English novelist; æt. 74.

1850 July 2d. Death of Sir Robert Peel, celebrated English statesman; age 62 years, 4 months, 27 days.

1850 July 9th. Death of President Taylor. Vice-President Millard Fillmore is inaugurated thirteenth president, July 10th.

1850 The Taeping Rebellion (written also Taiping), in China, begins, headed by the pretender Tien-Kwoh (Heavenly King), usually written, and better known as Tien-Wang.

N. B.—His name was formerly given by many authors as Tien-Teh (Heavenly Virtue). Tien-Teh, however, was another pretender, proclaimed as king by the rebels, only for a very short while, and was deserted as soon as Tien-Wang appeared and headed the rebellion. (See 1864 A. D.)

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1850 August 18th. Death of Honoré de Balzac, popular French novelist; age 51 years, 2 months, 28 days.

1850 September 9th. California, thirty-first State, is admitted into the Union.

1850 September 9th. New Mexico and Utah are organized as territories of United States.

1850 September 18th. Fugitive Slave Bill is passed by United States Congress, imposing heavy fine and penalty on anyone harboring or aiding a runaway. Bill for suppression of slave trade in District of Columbia also passed, September 18th.

1850 September 23–26th. Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, London, commenced.

1850 September 24th. Papal bull issued, establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

1850 Robert McClure, English navigator, having left England, January 20th, in search of Sir John Franklin, navigator, discovers the Northwest passage, by entering a strait, which he names Prince of Wales Strait, and passing over into Barrow Strait. He returns to England September, 1854, and receives £5,000 for his discovery, and is knighted, 1855.

1851 (Hegira 1268, Oct. 25th) (R. I. 9^{103}) (A. U. C. 2604) (A. M. 5855) (J. P. 6564.)

The ophthalmoscope, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, is invented by Prof. H. L. F. Helmholtz, Prussian physiologist and physicist. (See 1894.)

1851 January 27th. Death of John James Audubon, celebrated American ornithologist; author of "Birds of America"; age 70 years, 8 months, 23 days.

1851 February 12th. E. H. Hargraves discovers gold in New South Wales, Australia.

1851 May 1st. The great exhibition, or "World's Fair," in Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, London, is opened by Queen Victoria.

1851 Fourteenth minor planet, Irene, is discovered by J. R. Hind, May 19th; and Eunomia, fifteenth minor planet, by A. de Gasparis, July 29th.

1851 Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, introduced by Lord John Russell, declaring the papal bull, establishing Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, to be null and void, and imposing a fine of £100 on anyone endeavoring to carry it into effect, is passed, July 24th and 29th.

1851 August. Lopez conducts another expedition to Cuba. He is taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and garroted, September 1st.

1851 September 14th. Death of J. Fenimore Cooper, popular American novelist; age 61 years, 11 months, 29 days.

1851 Sub-marine electric telegraph, or cable, projected by Thomas Brett, is successfully laid between Calais, France, and Dover, England. It is completed September 25–27th, and opened to the public November 13th.

1851 November 26th. Death of Marshal Soult, celebrated French general; age 82 years, 7 months, 27 days.

1851 November 28th. Death of Vincenz Priessnitz, founder of hydropathy, *i. e.*, cold water cure; age 52 years, 23 days.

1851 December 2d. "Coup d'état" of Louis Napoleon. He dissolves the Legislative Assembly, establishes universal suffrage, proposes election of French president for ten years, and declares France to be in a state of siege.

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1851 December 19th. Death of J. M. W. Turner, eminent English landscape painter; age 76 years, 7 months, 26 days.

1851 December 21–22d. Voting throughout France. Louis Napoleon is re-elected president for a term of ten years, by a majority of more than 6,800,000 votes, *i. e.*, 7,400,000, against 600,000, in round numbers.

1852 (Hegira 1269, Oct. 14th) (R. I. 10^{-103}) (A. U. C. 2605) (A. M. 5856) (J. P. 6565)

January 1st. Louis Napoleon is installed as prince-president, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. He takes up his residence at the Tuileries.

1852 February 26th. Death of Sir Thomas Moore, celebrated Irish poet; age 72 years, 8 months, 28 days.

1852 The sixteenth minor planet, Psyche, discovered by A. de Gasparis, March 17th; seventeenth minor planet, Thetis, by R. Luther, April 17th; the eighteenth minor planet, Melpomene, June 24th, and nineteenth minor planet, Fortuna, August 22d, both by J. R. Hind; the twentieth minor planet, Massilia, September 19th, by A. de Gasparis; the twenty-first minor planet, Lutetia, by H. Goldschmidt, November 15th; the twenty-second minor planet, Calliope, November 16th, and twenty-third minor planet, Thalia, December 15th, both by J. R. Hind.

1852 June 29th. Death of Henry Clay, eminent American statesman and orator; age 75 years, 2 months, 17 days.

1852 September 14th. Death of Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington; celebrated British general and statesman; age 83 years, 4 months, 13 days. (See 1815, June 18th.)

1852 October 24th. Death of Daniel Webster, celebrated American statesman, jurist, and orator; age 70 years, 9 months, 6 days.

1852 November 21st. A majority of more than 7,000,000 of the French people vote for restoration of the empire. Louis Napoleon is proclaimed emperor, as Napoleon III., December 2d.

1852 December 18th. Death of Horatio Greenough, eminent American sculptor; age 47 years.

1853 (Hegira 1270, Oct. 3d) (R. I. 11^{-103}) (A. U. C. 2606) (A. M. 5857) (J. P. 6566)

March 4th. Inauguration of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of United States.

1853 Minor planets discovered: Twenty-fourth minor planet, Themis, by A. de Gasparis, April 5th; the twenty-fifth minor planet, Phocæa, by M. Chacornac, April 6th; the twenty-sixth minor planet, Proserpine, by R. Luther, May 5th; and the twenty-seventh minor planet, Euterpe, by J. R. Hind, November 8th.

1853 July 14th. Opening of the World's Fair at Crystal Palace, New York City.

1853 October 2d. Death of Dominique François Arago, celebrated French physicist and astronomer; age 67 years, 7 months, 6 days.

1853 October 5th. Turkey declares war against Russia. Russo-Turkish War.

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1854 (Hegira 1271, Sept. 23d) (R. I. 12^{103}) (A. U. C. 2607) (A. M. 5858) (J. P. 6567.)

Minor planets discovered: The twenty-eighth minor planet, Bellona, by R. Luther, March 1st; the twenty-ninth minor planet, Amphitrite, by Mr. Marth, March 1–3d; the thirtieth minor planet, Urania, by J. R. Hind, July 22d; the thirty-first minor planet, Euphrosyne, by J. Ferguson, September 1st; the thirty-second minor planet, Pomona, by H. Goldschmidt, October 26th; and the thirty-third minor planet, Polyhymnia, by M. Chacornac, October 28th.

1854 March 12th. Treaty of alliance signed between England, France, and Turkey.

1854 March 28th. England and France declare war against Russia. Russo-Turkish, or Crimean War.

1854 March 31st. Commercial treaty concluded between United States and Japan, by Commodore Perry, at Japan.

1854 May 30th. Kansas and Nebraska admitted as territories of the United States.

1854 "Missouri Compromise Bill" of 1820 is repealed by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, May 31st, permitting slavery in those two territories.

1854 June 7th. Reciprocity treaty concluded between United States and Great Britain, respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, etc. Dispute began 1852.

1854 The Crystal Palace, removed from Hyde Park to Sydenham, is opened by Queen Victoria, June 10th.

1854 September 20th. Battle of Alma, Crimea. Allies defeat the Russians.

1854 October 17th. The first bombardment of Sebastopol, Crimea, by the allies; the long siege commences. (See 1855, September 8th.)

1854 October 25th. Battle of Balaklava, Crimea. Allies defeat the Russians.

1854 November 5th. Battle of Inkerman. Russians are defeated by the allies.

1854 December 10th. Pope Pius IX. promulgates a bull, declaring the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception" of Blessed Virgin Mary to be an article of faith in the Roman Catholic Church.

1855 (Hegira 1272, Sept. 12th) (R. I. 13^{103}) (A. U. C. 2608) (A. M. 5859) (J. P. 6568.)

The railway across Isthmus of Panama is completed; the first train runs across from ocean to ocean, January 28th.

1855 Jan. 29th to Feb. 1st. Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry. Lord Palmerston succeeds as premier of England, and forms his ministry Feb. 5th to 12th.

1855 March. Niagara suspension bridge, connecting the railways of New York and Canada, is completed and opened.

1855 March 31st. Death of Charlotte Brontë, popular English novelist; age 38 years, 11 months, 10 days.

1855 Minor planets discovered: The thirty-fourth minor planet, Circe, by M. Chacornac, April 6th; the thirty-fifth minor planet, Leucothea, by R. Luther, April 19th; thirty-sixth minor planet, Atalanta, by Goldschmidt, April 19th, or, ac. Blair, October 5th; and the thirty-seventh minor planet, Fides, by R. Luther, October 5th.

1855 Industrial Exhibition, at Paris, opens May 15th, and closes November 15th.

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1855 September 8th. Malakhoff tower, on a hill near Sebastopol, assaulted and taken by the allies. Fall of Sebastopol, September 8th, after a siege of nearly eleven months by the allies. (See 1854, October 17th.)

1856 (Hegira 1273, Sept. 2d) (R. I. 14^{103}) (A. U. C. 2609) (A. M. 5860) (J. P. 6569)

Minor planets discovered: The thirty-eighth minor planet, Leda, January 12th, and the thirty-ninth minor planet, Lætitia, February 8th, both by M. Chacornac; the fortieth minor planet, Harmonia, by R. Luther, March 31st; the forty-first minor planet, Daphne, by H. Goldschmidt, May 22d, and the forty-second minor planet, Isis, by Norman Pogson, May 23d.

1856 March 30th. Treaty of Paris, between Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia, terminating the Russo-Turkish, or Crimean War.

1856 April 17th. Quebec is made the seat of the Canadian government.

1856 May 6th. Death of Sir William Hamilton, eminent Scotch metaphysician; age 68 years, 1 month, 28 days.

1857 (Hegira 1274, Aug. 22d) (R. I. 15^{103}) (A. U. C. 2610) (A. M. 5861) (J. P. 6570)

March 4th. Inauguration of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of United States.

1857 Mutiny of the Sepoys against the British, in India, begins in March.

1857 April 14th. Peace between England and Persia is ratified at Teheran.

1857 May 1st. Death of L. C. A. de Musset, celebrated French poet; age 46 years, 5 months, 20 days.

1857 May 25th and 27th. Total destruction of the Chinese fleet, by Commodore Elliot, and by Sir M. Seymour, and Commodore Keppel, June 1st.

1857 June 8th. Death of Douglas William Jerrold, celebrated English dramatist, novelist, and journalist; age 54 years, 5 months, 5 days.

1857 June 26th. The town of Cawnpore is forced to surrender to the Indian rebel, Nana Sahib; all the British inhabitants are barbarously massacred, June 28th, and July 15th.

1857 General Havelock defeats the rebel Sepoys, under Nana Sahib, at Futtehpore, July 16th, and recaptures the town of Cawnpore, July 17th.

1857 August 24th. General financial panic in United States.

1857 August 31st. Work of excavation for Cenis Canal, through Mt. Cenis, in the Alps, is begun; to connect Savoy and Piedmont. (See 1871, September 13th and 17th, and 1868.)

1857 Rebellion of the Mormons in Utah. They massacre one hundred and thirty-six emigrants at Mountain Meadows, September 18th.

1857 October 13th. Great commercial panic in New York.

1857 Commercial panic in England. Suspension, November 12th, of Bank Charter of 1844.

1857 George Peabody, American philanthropist, having settled in London, visits America, and gives $300,000, or more, to found the Free Literary and Scientific Institute at Baltimore, Md. (See 1862, 1866, 1868, 1869.)

1857 December 28th and 29th. Canton, China, is bombarded and taken by the English and French.

F. H. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

SEE 1859, MAY 6TH.

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1858 (Hegira 1275, Aug. 11th) (R. I. 1, 104th Cycle) (A. U. C. 2611) (A. M. 5862) (J. P. 6571)

January 5th. English and French enter Canton.

1858 May 11th. Minnesota, thirty-second State, is admitted into the Union.

1858 June. United States troops restore order in Utah.

1858 June 15th. Massacre of some of the Christian inhabitants of Jedda, Arabia, by the Mohammedans.

1858 August 1st. The laying of the first transatlantic cable is completed. The first two messages, from queen of England to president of United States, and his reply, are sent August 5th. Cable's power of transmission entirely fails, September 4th.

1858 August 7th. Queen Victoria appoints Ottawa to be the capital of Canada.

1858 November 1st. Queen Victoria is proclaimed sovereign throughout India; Lord Canning is made viceroy.

1859 (Hegira 1276, July 31st) (R. I. $2^{\cdot 104}$) (A. U. C. 2612) (A. M. 5863) (J. P. 6572)

January 28th. Death of William Hickling Prescott, eminent American historian; age 62 years, 8 months, 24 days.

1859 February 14th. Oregon, thirty-third State, is admitted into the Union.

1859 May 3d. France declares war against Austria, for having invaded Sardinian territories.

1859 May 6th. Death of Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt, celebrated Prussian naturalist and traveler; age 89 years, 7 months, 22 days.

1859 May 20th. Austrians are defeated by the allies (French and Sardinians), at the battle of Montebello, in Piedmont.

1859 May 30th and 31st. The allies defeat the Austrians, at the battle of Palestro.

1859 June 4th. Austrians are again defeated at the battle of Magenta.

1859 June 5th. Death of Prince Metternich, eminent Austrian statesman; age 86 years, 20 days.

1859 Petroleum is discovered in great abundance in United States. Artesian wells are sunk, and oil manufactories erected.

1859 June 8th. Allies defeat the Austrians at Malegnano, near Milan.

1859 June 24th. Battle of Solferino, in Lombardy. Austrians are defeated by the allies.

1859 July 11th. Treaty of Villafranca: Austria and France agree to an armistice.

1859 July 12th. First street-car in Baltimore City is drawn by horses, from Baltimore and South Streets to Broadway market.

1859 July 13th. Death of Rufus Choate, eminent American advocate, and United States senator; age 59 years, 9 months, 12 days.

1859 Persecution of the Greek Christians, in Candia (ancient Crete), by the Turks, begins July 31st.

1859 September 7th. Schamyl, great Circassian leader, is forced to surrender to the Russians. Circassian tribes cease to resent the Roman power.

1859 October 16th, at night. Insurrection of colored slaves at Harper's Ferry, Va.; incited by John Brown, violent abolitionist. He seizes the arsenal, stops trains, and cuts telegraph wires. He is overpowered, October 17th, by Vir-

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ginia militia; most of his party are killed in the engagement, and he himself wounded.

1859 November 28th. Death of Washington Irving, distinguished American author and humorist; age 76 years, 7 months, 25 days.

1859 December 2d. John Brown is executed.

1859 December 8th. Death of Thomas De Quincey, eminent English author; age 74 years; known as the "Opium Eater."

1859 December 16th. Death of William Karl Grimm, German author; brother of Jakob Ludwig Grimm; age 73 years, 9 months, 22 days. (See 1863.)

1859 December 28th. Death of Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay, eminent English historian and critic; age 59 years, 2 months, 3 days.

1860 (Hegira 1277, July 20th) (R. I. 3^{104}) (A. U. C. 2613) (A. M. 5864) (J. P. 6573)

February 12th. Death of Sir William F. P. Napier, British general and historian of "Peninsular War"; age 74 years, 1 month, 25 days.

1860 March. Insurrection of the Maoris, or natives of New Zealand. (See March 19th, 1861, and September, 1865.)

1860 March 17th. Death of Mrs. Anna Jameson, celebrated Irish authoress; age 62 years, 9 months, 28 days.

1860 March 26th. Definitive peace between Spain and Morocco is signed.

1860 April 4–5th. Death of James K. Paulding, popular American novelist; age 80 years, 7 months, 12 days.

1860 April 23d. National democratic convention meets at Charleston, S. C. They name Stephen A. Douglas as president of United States. The seceding members meet in Baltimore, June 18–22d, and nominate John C. Breckinridge.

1860 May 9th. Death of Samuel G. Goodrich; author (under *nom de plume* of Peter Parley) of many juvenile educational series; age 66 years, 8 months, 20 days.

1860 May 11th. Garibaldi, Italian general, lands at Marsala, in Sicily, and assumes the office of dictator, in the name of Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia.

1860 Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Calatifimi, May 15th, and at Melazzo, July 20th.

1860 Joseph Worcester, American lexicographer, completes and publishes his "Dictionary of the English Language." (See 1830.)

1860 May 16th. National republican convention assembles at Chicago, and elects Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as president of United States.

1860 May 28th and June 21st. The Maronites, a Christian sect living in the East, are massacred by the Druses, a neighboring Mohammedan sect, dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon.

1860 The steamship Great Eastern sails from England, June 17th, and arrives at New York, June 28th.

1860 July 9–11th. Over 3,000 Christians are massacred, at Damascus, by the Mohammedans. Many of the Christians are rescued by Abd-el-Kader. (See 1832 and 1883.)

1860 July 20th. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo.

1860 July 27–30th. Garibaldi enters Messina, and concludes a truce with the Neapolitans, who agree to evacuate Sicily, but retain the citadel of Messina.

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1860 August 12th. The second Chinese War begins; the Chinese are defeated by the allied French and English in a skirmish at Pei-ho.

1860 August 21st. Garibaldi takes possession of Reggio, Italy.

1860 August–September. Fuad Pasha, Turkish statesman, is appointed by the Powers to avenge the massacred Christians. He executes more than 160 Mohammedans, including the Turkish governor.

1860 Francis II., of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), retires from Naples to Gaeta, September 6th. Garibaldi enters Naples September 7th.

1860 The allies (French and English) advance towards Pekin, and defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan, September 18th, and at Pa-li-chiau, September 21st.

1860 September 20–October 20th. Prince of Wales visits United States.

1860 September 21st. Death of Arthur Schopenhauer, celebrated German pessimist philosopher; æt. 73.

1860 October 12th. Pekin, China, surrenders to the allies.

1860 October 24th. Ratification of former treaty signed at Pekin, between China and the allies.

1860 November 6th. Election of Abraham Lincoln, a republican, as sixteenth president of United States. The news creates intense excitement at Charleston, S. C., and in other Southern States.

1860 November. South Carolina and Georgia prepare to take up arms.

1860 December 20th. South Carolina secedes from the Union.

1860 The method of spectrum analysis is invented and introduced by Bunsen and Kirchhoff.

1860 December 26th. Major Anderson, United States army, withdraws from Fort Moultrie, to occupy Fort Sumter, S. C.

1860 December 28th. South Carolinians take possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

1861 (Hegira 1278, July 9th) (R. I. 4^{104}) (A. U. C. 2614) (A. M. 5865) (J. P. 6574.)

Proclamation of President Buchanan, for the observance of January 4th as a day of fasting and prayer.

1861 January 9th. Secession of Mississippi from the Union.

1861 January 10th. Florida secedes.

1861 January 11th. Alabama secedes.

1861 January 19th. Secession of Georgia.

1861 January 26th. Louisiana secedes.

1861 January 29th. Kansas, thirty-fourth State, is admitted into the Union.

1861 February 1st. Texas secedes.

1861 February 4th. Delegates from the seceding States assemble at Montgomery, and form a congress. They elect Jefferson Davis as president.

1861 February 13th. Gaeta is surrendered to Victor Emmanuel's troops. (See 1860, May 11th.)

1861 February 18th. Jefferson Davis inaugurated president of Confederate States of America.

1861 February 26th. Italian Parliament declares Victor Emmanuel king of Italy.

1861 March 3d. Decree of the czar, Alexander II., proclaiming emancipation of serfs throughout Russia, to take effect two years from date, *i. e.*, March 3d, 1863.

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1861 March 4th. Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of United States.

1861 March 19th. End of first Maori War. (See 1860, March, and 1865, September 2d.)

1861 Civil War begins. Confederates bombard Fort Sumter, Charleston, April 12th. Fort Sumter is surrendered April 13th. Major Anderson and Union soldiers evacuate the fort April 14th.

1861 April 17th. Secession of Virginia.

1861 United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., is fired and destroyed, April 18th, and the navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk, is destroyed April 21st, by the Federals, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates.

1861 April 19th. Baltimoreans try to prevent the Massachusetts regiment from passing through Baltimore, but are fired upon by the Northern militia.

1861 April 25th. Philip Reis exhibits, at Frankford, the first electric telephone, which is partially articulate. (See 1873, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880.)

1861 May 6th. Secession of Arkansas and Tennessee; adopted by the Legislature in secret. Tennessee publicly secedes May 21st.

1861 May 20th. Secession of North Carolina.

1861 June 3d. Death of Hon. S. A. Douglas, distinguished American politician (sobriquet, "Little Giant"); age 48 years.

1861 June 20th. West Virginia separates from Virginia, on account of the latter's secession, and becomes another State.

1861 July 21st. Battle of Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Va. The Union army, under Brigadier-General McDowell, is defeated by the Confederates, under Generals Beauregard and Johnston.

1861 August 10th. Union troops, under General Lyon, are defeated at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Mo., by the Confederates. General Lyon is killed in battle.

1861 August 29th. The Federals capture Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina.

1861 September 20th. Confederates capture Lexington, Mo.

1861 November 1st. General McClellan is appointed commander-in-chief of United States armies, General Scott having resigned.

1861 December 14th. Death of Albert, prince consort of Queen Victoria; age 42 years, 3 months, 18 days.

1861 December 23d. Danubian principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, are united under the name of Roumania.

1862 (Hegira 1279, June 29th) (R. I. 5^{104}) (A. U. C. 2615) (A. M. 5866) (J. P. 6575)

January 19th. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky. The Federals, under General Thomas, defeat the Confederates, under General Zollicoffer, who is killed in battle.

1862 March 7th and 8th. Confederates are defeated at Pea Ridge.

1862 March 8th. Confederate iron-clad "Virginia," formerly the "Merrimac," destroys the Union vessel "Cumberland," and captures the "Congress" in Hampton Roads.

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1862 March 9th. The first contest between iron-clad ships. The Confederates' "Virginia" ("Merrimac") is repulsed by the Union floating battery "Monitor," constructed by J. Eriesson. (See 1889.)

1862 The famous Gatling gun is invented by Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, of Hertford County, North Carolina, U. S. A., and first used in battle this year (See 1903, February 26th.)

1862 April 3d. Death of Sir James Clark Ross, British admiral, and Arctic and Antarctic navigator; discoverer of Victoria Land, in Antarctic Ocean; age 62.

1862 April 6th. The first battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tenn. Unionists, under General Grant, are attacked and forced to retire by the Confederates, under Generals Johnston and Beauregard. General Johnston is killed in the battle.

1862 April 7th. The second battle of Shiloh. The Confederates are forced to retire (in good order) to Corinth, by the Union troops, reinforced by General Buell's army.

1862 April 7th. "Island No. Ten," in Mississippi River, is captured by the Federals.

1862 April 16th. Congress passes an act abolishing slavery in District of Columbia.

1862 April 25th. The Federals take New Orleans.

1862 May 1st. International Exhibition, at London, is opened by the Duke of Cambridge. Closed November 15th.

1862 May 31st. Battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va. The Unionists, under General Casey, are attacked and driven back by the Confederates, under General Johnson.

1862 June 1st. Battle of Fair Oaks renewed. Confederates repulsed.

1862 June 25th–July 1st. "Seven Days' Battle," before Richmond, Va. The Confederates, under General Lee, force the Unionists, under General McClellan, to retreat.

1862 Landsborough, Stuart, and McKinlay cross Australia this year, from sea to sea. Landsborough crosses from North to South between February and June; Stuart, from South to North, before August; and McKinlay, also from South to North, before September.

1862 September 22d. President Lincoln proclaims emancipation of all slaves in Confederate States, January 1st, 1863, if States continue until then in a state of rebellion.

1862 Revolution in Greece begins, October 17th. Otho I. is deposed, October 23d. Prince Alfred of Great Britain is proclaimed king, November 22d, and again, by National Assembly, February 3d, 1863. (See March, 1863.)

1862 December 13th. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. The Unionists are defeated by the Confederates.

1863 (Hegira 1280, June 18th) (R. I. 6^{104}) (A. U. C. 2616) (A. M. 5867) (J. P. 6576)

January 1st. President Lincoln declares all slaves in the Confederate States free, and under military protection of United States. (See 1862, September 22d.)

1863 January 17th. Death of J. E. Horace Vernet, celebrated French historic painter; age 73 years, 6 months, 17 days.

1863 March 10th. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark.

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1863 The National Assembly offers the crown of Greece to Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, March 18th, and proclaims him king, as George I, March 30th. He accepts, June 6th, and takes oath, at Athens, October 31st, 1863.

1863 April 20th. West Virginia, thirty-fifth State, is admitted into the Union.

1863 The Union army of the Potomac, under General Hooker, crosses the Rappahannock, April 29th. Battles of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2–4th. The Federal army, under General Hooker, is totally defeated and driven back by the Confederates, under Generals Lee, Jackson, and Stuart.

1863 May 2d. Gen. Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson is mortally wounded, by his own party firing on him by mistake. He dies May 10th.

N. B.—The sobriquet of "Stonewall" was given him at the battle of Bull Run, when, admiring the brave firmness with which he and his brigade stood their ground against the severe pressure of the enemy, General Bee exclaimed, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall," July 21st, 1861.

1863 June 24th. Japanese ports are closed against European and American traders.

1863 July 1st. Slavery abolished in Dutch West Indies.

1863 July 1–3d. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. Confederates, under General Lee, are defeated by Unionists, under General Meade.

1863 July 4th. Confederate General Pemberton is forced to surrender Vicksburg to General Grant, it having been besieged by the Unionists from May 18th, and bombarded July 3d.

1863 July 7th. Death of William Mulready, celebrated Irish painter; age 77.

1863 July 8th. Confederate General Gardiner surrenders Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi, to Federal General Banks.

1863 July 13–16th. Fierce riots in New York, opposing the conscription decree.

1863 Meeting at Chicago of the first convention of the Fenians, a brotherhood in United States and Ireland, united to liberate and regenerate Ireland. So called from the name of ancient Irish national militia.

1863 September 19–20th. Battle of Chickamauga. The Unionists, under General Rosecrans, are defeated by the Confederates, under General Bragg, and driven back to Chattanooga.

1863 September 20th. Death of Jakob Ludwig Grimm, German philologist and jurist; author of "History of German Language," and, conjointly with his brother, William, he wrote "German Dictionary" and collected "Fairy Tales"; age 78 years, 8 months, 16 days. (See 1859.)

1863 November 25th. General Bragg is defeated at Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, by General Grant.

1863 December 8th. The Church of the Campania, Santiago, Chili, South America, catches on fire during a festive celebration, 7 P. M., in honor of Feast of Immaculate Conception, and is burned down. Over 2,000 persons perish in the flames.

1863 December 24th. Death of William Makepeace Thackeray, popular English novelist and humorist; age 52 years.

1864 (Hegira 1281, June 7th) (R. I. 7^{104}) (A. U. C. 2617) (A. M. 5868) (J. P. 6577)

January 1st. Schleswig-Holstein War begins, between the Prussians allied with the Austrians, and the Danes.

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1864 January 21st. Holstein is entered by the German troops, under General Wrangel.

1864 February 1st. The allies enter Schleswig.

1864 February 5th. The Danes have to abandon the Dannewerke, a series of earthworks of ancient construction, regarded as almost impregnable, built across Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein.

1864 February 20th. Union forces advance into Florida, and are defeated at Olustee.

1864 March 12th. Gen. U. S. Grant is appointed commander-in-chief of the United States armies, in place of Halleck, in command since July 26th, 1862.

1864 March 14th. The Albert Nyanza, one of the sources of the White Nile, is discovered by Samuel White Baker; knighted 1866. (See 1893.)

1864 March 31st. The Russians gain a great victory over the Circassian tribes, who emigrate into Turkey. The Russians declare the war to be at an end, June 2d.

1864 The Russians completely suppress the Polish insurrection.

1864 April 10th. Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, of Austria, accepts the proffered imperial throne of Mexico, as Maximilian I.

1864 April 12th. Confederates capture Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi.

1864 May 5th and 6th. Battle of the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville, Va., between Generals Grant and Lee. Severe, but indecisive.

1864 May 19th. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, distinguished American novelist; age 59 years, 10 months, 15 days.

1864 July 18th. The Imperialists of China recover Nankin, and end the Taeping Rebellion, the rebel pretender, Tien-Wang (Heavenly King), having poisoned himself with gold leaf, June 30th, 1864. (See 1850.)

1864 July 30th. General Grant orders the explosion of a mine under the fort at Petersburg, Va., thereby killing a large number of Confederates; but he is subsequently repulsed, with great slaughter.

1864 September 2d. Atlanta, Ga., taken by the Federals, under General Sherman.

1864 September 19th. Confederates, under General Early, are defeated at Winchester, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, by Federals, under General Sheridan, with great loss on both sides.

1864 October 30th. Treaty of Vienna, in which Christian IX., of Denmark, gives up Schleswig-Holstein, and Lauenburg, to the allies.

1864 October 31st. Nevada, thirty-sixth State, is admitted into the Union.

1864 November 11th. Hostilities between Brazil and Paraguay begin, the latter having seized a Brazilian steamer on the Paraguay River.

1865 (Hegira 1282, May 27th) (R. I. 8[104]) (A. U. C. 2618) (A. M. 5869) (J. P. 6578)

January 15th. Fort Fisher, North Carolina, taken by the Unionists.

1865 January 15th. Death of Edward Everett, distinguished American statesman and diplomatist; age 70 years, 9 months, 4 days.

1865 February 15th. Death of Cardinal Wiseman, distinguished English scholar; age 62 years, 6 months, 13 days.

1865 February 17th. Columbia, S. C., captured by the Federals, under General Sherman.

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1865 February 18th. Charleston, S. C., occupied by the Federals.

1865 February 22d. Wilmington, N. C., taken by the Federal General Schofield.

1865 March 4th. Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, for a second term, as president of United States.

1865 March 31st–April 1st. Battle at Five Forks; Confederates, under General Lee, are defeated by General Sheridan.

1865 April 3d. The Federals, under General Grant, occupy Petersburg, and Richmond, Va.

1865 April 9th. General Lee surrenders his army to Federal General Grant, at Appomattox Court-House, upon condition that each and every officer and man be allowed to return to his own home.

1865 April 14th, 10:30 P. M. President Lincoln is fatally shot in the head at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by J. Wilkes Booth.

1865 April 14th. Secretary Seward and his son are wounded in their own house by Lewis Payne, accomplice of Booth.

1865 April 15th, 7:20 A. M. President Lincoln dies from his shot wound; Vice-President Andrew Johnson succeeds, as seventeenth president of United States.

1865 April 26th. Confederate General Johnston surrenders his army to General Sherman, on same terms as did General Lee. (See April 9th.)

1865 April. Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against, and invades, Argentine Republic.

1865 April 26th. J. Wilkes Booth is tracked and shot, in Virginia.

1865 May 4th. Confederate General Richard Taylor surrenders his army to General Canby.

1865 May 10th. Confederate President Jefferson Davis is captured near Irwinville, Georgia. End of Civil War.

1865 May 13th. Seat of government of Italy transferred from Turin to Florence.

1865 May 22d. President Johnson's proclamation, opening the Southern ports.

1865 May 29th. President Johnson proclaims an amnesty, with certain exceptions.

1865 May. Treaty of alliance signed between Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, against Paraguay.

1865 July 7th. Payne, Atzerott, Harrold, and Mrs. Surratt, conspirators in Booth's assassination of Lincoln, are hung.

1865 July 29th. All Southern prisoners of war are released on parole, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

1865 August 14th. Treaty signed at Gastein, Austria, between Prussia and Austria, by their respective ministers, Bismarck and Blum, by which Prussia is given the temporary government of Schleswig, and Austria that of Holstein. Lauenburg is ceded absolutely to Prussia, which pays Austria an equivalent in money.

1865 August. Terrible epidemic of cholera at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

1865 End of the second Rebellion of the Maoris, or natives of New Zealand, begun January 25th. Peace proclaimed by the governor, September 2d. (See March 19th, 1861.)

1865 September 27–30th. Fenianism and Freemasonry condemned by the pope, Pius IX.

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1865 October 18th. Death of Lord Palmerston, prime minister of England; age 80 years, 11 months, 28 days.

1865 November 2d. National thanksgiving in United States for peace.

1865 November 12th. Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell, popular moral English authoress.

1865 December 18th. Slavery in United States declared constitutionally abolished, by the Thirteenth Amendment.

1866 (Hegira 1283, May 16th) (R. I. 9^{104}) (A. U. C. 2619) (A. M. 5870) (J. P. 6579)

February 23d. Peru joins Chili, and declares war against Spain.

1866 March 31st. Spaniards, under Admiral Mendez Nuñez, bombard Valparaiso, Chili.

1866 April 2–3d. Proclamation of President Johnson, declaring the Civil War to be at an end.

1866 April 9th. Civil Rights Bill is passed in Congress, over President Johnson's veto.

1866 April 10th. Inauguration of the "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," U. S. A., accomplished by the brave and untiring energy of Henry Bergh, secretary of Russian legation. (See 1824, 1849, and 1872.)

1866 May 2d. Admiral Nuñez attempts to bombard Callao, Peru, but is defeated by the Peruvians, and retreats.

1866 May 12th. Treaty of alliance, between Prussia and Italy.

1866 May 29th. Death of Winfield Scott, American general, celebrated for his services in the war of 1812. Age 79 years, 11 months, 16 days.

1866 June 17th. Death of Lewis Cass, American statesman and general; age 83 years, 8 months, 8 days.

1866 June 18th. Prussia declares war against Austria.

1866 June 20th. Italy declares war against Austria.

1866 July 3d. Battle of Sadowa, near Königgrätz, Bohemia. The Austrians, under General Benedek, are totally defeated and routed by the Prussians, under King William I.

1866 Laying of the Atlantic cable, between United States and England, successfully completed July 27th, under supervision of Cyrus W. Field, and others. (See 1892.)

1866 August 23d. Treaty of peace, between Prussia and Austria, signed at Prague.

1866 The lost cable of 1865 is recovered September 2d, and its laying successfully completed at Newfoundland, September 8th.

1866 October 3d. Treaty of peace, between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna. Venetia is ceded to Italy.

1866 December 13th. Act passed by Congress, giving suffrage in District of Columbia to the colored race.

1867 (Hegira 1284, May 5th) (R. I. 10^{104}) (A. U. C. 2620) (A. M. 5871) (J. P. 6580)

January 13–14th. Death of Victor Cousin, celebrated French philosopher and metaphysician; age 74 years, 1 month, 16 days.

1867 March 1st. Nebraska, thirty-seventh State, is admitted into the Union.

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1867 March 2d. Reconstruction Bill, and Tenure-of-Office Bill are passed by Congress, over President Johnson's veto.

1867 March 8–9th. Fatally destructive earthquake at Mitylene, Ægean Sea; 1,000 lives lost.

1867 March 13–20th. Russian America, or Alaska, purchased from Russia by United States, by treaty, for $7,200,000. Treaty is ratified by United States Senate, April–June.

1867 March 29th. Act passed uniting the British dominions in North America, viz., Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of Dominion of Canada.

1867 International Exhibition, on the Champ de Mars, Paris, opens April 1st. Closes November 3d.

1867 May 13th. Jefferson Davis, ex-Confederate president, is released on bail.

1867 Maximilian besieged in Querétaro, Mexico. The place and emperor betrayed by General Lopez into the hands of the Juarists army, May 15th.

1867 June 19th. Maximilian and his statesmen, Miramon and Mejia, after trial, are shot.

1867 June 20–21st. City of Mexico surrenders to the Juarists, after a siege of more than three months.

1867 August 25th. Death of Michael Faraday, eminent English chemist and natural philosopher; founder of the science of magneto-electricity; age 75 years, 11 months, 3 days.

1867 The first bicycle in United States, bought at Paris, is brought to this country by an American merchant.

1867 October 29th. Terribly destructive hurricane at West Indies. At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, nearly sixty vessels are wrecked, and from 500–1,000 lives lost.

1867 October 30th. City of Santo Domingo, Hayti, West Indies, nearly destroyed by a hurricane.

1868 (Hegira 1285, April 25th) (R. I. 11^{104}) (A. U. C. 2621) (A. M. 5872) (J. P. 6581)

January 1st. The ports of Hiogo and Osaka, Japan, are opened to foreign commerce.

1868 January 4th. British troops, under Sir Robert Napier, arrive in Abyssinia, to force the release of all the British subjects and missionaries, imprisoned in chains, at Magdala, by Theodore, of Abyssinia, since January 3d, 1864.

1868 January. Civil war in Japan, between the Mikado and Tycoon, begins. The Mikado finally defeats the Tycoon, in July.

1868 February 21st. President Johnson sends a message to the Senate, announcing that he has removed Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and placed General Thomas in his place until a successor be appointed. The Senate declares the president's act illegal.

1868 February 24th. House of Representatives votes for an impeachment of President Johnson, and so reports to the Senate, by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham.

1868 March 23d. Civil Marriage Bill is passed by the Upper House, Austria; a virtual repeal of the Concordat.

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1868 The High Court of Impeachment, organized by the Senate, and presided over by ex-Governor Chase, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of United States, opens, for the trial of President Johnson, March 23d. (See 1873, May 7th.)

1868 March 30th. Impeachment trial of eleven articles, against President Johnson, is opened by Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, as prosecutor.

1868 April 10th. Sir Robert Napier defeats Theodore with great slaughter, at Magdala. (See 1890, and January, 1868.)

1868 April 13th. Magdala stormed and taken by Sir Robert Napier's forces. Death, by suicide, of Emperor Theodore, of Abyssinia.

1868 May 16th. The eleventh article of impeachment is rejected by the Senate; 35 Republicans vote for conviction, 12 Democrats and 7 Republicans for acquittal. Two-thirds majority required for conviction.

1868 May 26th. The second and third articles of impeachment rejected; 35 votes for conviction, 19 for acquittal. The impeachment having thus failed, the court adjourns, *"sine die."*

1868 June 5th. The Chinese embassy (Burlingame, formerly United States minister in Pekin, but now employed by Chinese government as special envoy, Chin Kang, and Sun Chia Su) received at Washington by President Johnson.

1868 June 10–11th. Bill passed by the Senate for the re-admission of the Southern States.

1868 June 15th. The railway for locomotives across the Alps, over Mount Cenis, is opened for traffic. (See 1857 and 1871.)

1868 June 20th. Bill passed by the House, for the re-admission of Arkansas, over the president's veto.

1868 July 4th. Treaty between Chinese embassy and United States, authorizing mutual immigration, signed at Washington.

1868 July 22d. Bill passed by the House, organizing Wyoming as a territory of United States.

1868 July 28th. Fourteenth Amendment declared by Congress to be part of the Constitution.

1868 Fearful earthquakes in South America, August 13–15th. Many towns in Peru and Ecuador entirely destroyed; from 25,000 to 30,000 lives lost.

1868 September 18th. Revolution against Queen Isabella, of Spain, begins with the fleet at Cadiz, under Admiral Topete, joined by General Prim.

1868 September 27th. Battle of Alcolea. The Spanish Royalists, under Gen. Pavia y Lacy, marquis de Novaliches, are totally defeated by the Republicans, under Marshal Serrano, to whom the former, being severely wounded, surrenders, September 28th.

1868 September 29th. Deposition of Queen Isabella is officially declared at Madrid.

1868 October 5–8th. Provisional government formed in Spain, under Marshal Serrano, General Prim, and Olozaga. They make many important reforms.

1868 Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., is founded by Ezra Cornell.

1868 November 13th. Death of Gioacchino Rossini, celebrated Italian musical composer; age 76 years, 8 months, 14 days. He composed his celebrated opera "Guillaume Tell," 1829.

1868 December 20th. Death of Augustus S. Mitchell, American geographer.

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1868 December 29th. Death, at Richmond, Va., of Mosby Clark, a soldier of the Revolution; age 121 years.

1869 (Hegira 1286, April 14th) (R. I. 12^{104}) (A. U. C. 2622) (A. M. 5873) (J. P. 6582)

February 26th. Passage of the Fifteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of United States.

1869 February 28th. Death of Alphonse de Lamartine, celebrated French poet, historian, and statesman; age 76 years, 4 months, 7 days.

1869 March 4th. Gen. U. S. Grant inaugurated, eighteenth president of United States.

1869 May 12th. The Pacific railroad, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is opened.

1869 The Cortes vote for a monarchy in Spain, May 21st, and elect Marshal Serrano as regent, June 15th.

1869 The French Atlantic cable: the European end is laid at Brest, France, June 17th; the laying of the American end, at Duxbury, Mass., is completed July 23d.

1869 July 26th. The Irish Church Bill, for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, receives royal assent.

1869 October 8th. Death of ex-President Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of United States; age 64 years, 10 months, 15 days.

1869 November 17th. The Suez Canal, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, is successfully opened for traffic. Ferdinand de Lesseps is the constructor. (See 1894.)

1869 December 8th. Opening of the council in the Vatican, Rome, summoned by an encyclical letter, September 8th, and counted by Roman Church as Twenty-first Ecumenical Council.

1870 (Hegira 1287, April 3d) (R. I. 13^{104}) (A. U. C. 2623) (A. M. 5874) (J. P. 6583)

March 1st. The Brazilians defeat the Paraguayans, under President F. S. Lopez, who is killed in battle, at Aquidaban.

1870 March 30th. The Fifteenth Amendment proclaimed part of the Constitution of the United States.

1870 June 9th. Death of Charles Dickens, celebrated English novelist; age 58 years, 4 months, 2 days.

1870 June 20th. Treaty of peace, between Brazil and Paraguay, is signed.

1870 June 25th. Isabella II., of Spain, abdicates in favor of her son, Alfonso.

1870 July 5–6th. Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a province of Prussia, having been nominated by the Cortes, accepts the candidature for the Spanish throne.

1870 July 5–6th. The French government, jealous of the increasing power of Prussia, denounces Prince Leopold's acceptance. Duc de Grammont, the foreign minister, makes threatening speeches in the French chamber.

1870 July 12th. Prince Leopold, with consent of king of Prussia, declines the proffered crown of Spain.

1870 French government, not satisfied, demands a guarantee from William I., of Prussia, against future acceptance of the Spanish crown. This demand is in-

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dignantly refused by William I., who declines to receive Count Benedetti, the French minister, July 13th.

1870 July 15th. Napoleon III. declares war against Prussia, sanctioned by the majority of the chambers.

Declaration delivered in Berlin, July 19th.

1870 July 18th. The "Infallibility of the Pope," as head of the Roman branch of the Church, is affirmed as a dogma by the Vatican Council, after much discussion and opposition, many bishops having withdrawn from the discussion. The council adjourns until November 11th.

1870 July 19th. Meeting of the North-German Parliament, which votes to support Prussia.

1870 July 27th. Day of general prayer observed in Prussia.

1870 July 30th. Austria declares its concordat with Rome to be suspended, not accepting the infallibility of the pope as a dogma.

1870 August 2d. Saarbrück bombarded and taken from the Prussians by the French, under General Frossard.

1870 August 4th. The French, under General Frossard, are defeated by Frederick William, crown-prince of Prussia, at Wissembourg.

1870 August 6th. Battle of Woerth. Crown-Prince of Prussia defeats Marshal MacMahon.

1870 August 14th. Battle of Courcelles, near Metz. First Prussian army, under Von Steinmetz, defeats the French.

1870 August 14th. Death of David G. Farragut, distinguished United States admiral; age 69 years, 1 month, 9 days.

1870 August 16th. Battle of Mars-la-Tour, or of Vionville, near Metz. The French, under Bazaine, are defeated by the second Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles.

1870 August 18th. Battle of Gravelotte, or Rézonville, near Metz. First and second armies combined, commanded by King William, of Prussia, defeat the French, under Marshal Bazaine.

1870 Bazaine and army endeavor to escape from Metz, but after a fierce battle, from August 31st, A. M., to September 1st, noon, they are forced by part of Prince Frederick Charles' army, under General Manteuffel, to again retreat into Metz.

1870 September 1st. Battle of Sedan, France, begins, between 4 and 5 A. M. MacMahon's entire army is totally defeated by the combined armies, under King William, of Prussia, the crown-prince of Prussia, and the crown-prince of Saxony. MacMahon is wounded, 5:30 P. M. General de Wimpffen takes command, and rejects terms offered by King William. Napoleon III. witnesses the defeat. French army retreats into Sedan; 25,000 French taken prisoners in battle, and 14,000 killed and wounded.

1870 September 2d. Napoleon III. surrenders to King William I., with the city of Sedan, and whole army there: 83,000 troops, 70 mitraillenses, 400 field pieces, and 150 fortress guns.

1870 September 4th, 3:35 A. M. Surrender of MacMahon's army is announced to the Legislative Assembly at Paris.

1870 September 4th. Thiers proposes a commission of government and national defense, which the chamber accordingly appoints, 3:10 P. M.

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The citizens demand a republic. The deposition of the imperial dynasty, and establishment of a republic is proclaimed by Gambetta and others. The Senate at its last meeting declares its adhesion to the emperor. "Government of Defense" proclaimed: General Trochu as president. Other ministers of the government are: Léon Gambetta, Jules Simon, Jules Favre, Crémieux, Jules Picard, General Le Flo, Fourichon, Mognin, Dorian, Etienne Arago, and Kératry, September 4th.

1870 September 8th. Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, writes a conciliatory letter to the pope, stating that the occupation of Rome by Italian troops is necessary to preserve order.

1870 September 11th. The king's offer of sovereignty of Leonine City, and retention of his income, is refused by the pope.

1870 September 12th. Italian troops enter the papal territories.

1870 September 15–19th. Siege of Paris begins.

1870 September 19th. Versailles, near Paris, and the French troops there, surrendered to the Germans. It is entered and occupied by crown-prince of Prussia, September 20th.

1870 September 20th. Italian troops enter Rome, after short resistance from papal troops, stopped by order of the pope, to avoid bloodshed.

1870 Death of Alexander Dumas, celebrated French novelist and dramatist; æt. 67. (Father of Alexander Dumas, Jr.; see 1895.)

1870 September 23d. Toul, France, with its garrison of 3,000 men, surrendered to the Germans.

1870 September 27th, 2 A. M. Capitulation of Strasburg by General Uhrich, after courageous resistance. Formally surrendered to the Germans, September 28th. They enter September 30th, the anniversary of its seizure by Louis XIV., 1681.

1870 October 12th. Death of Robert E. Lee, distinguished general in Confederate army during Civil War in United States; age 63 years, 8 months, 23 days.

1870 October 20th. Encyclical letter issued by the pope, adjourning meeting of the council; to have been resumed November 11th.

1870 October 27th. Marshal Bazaine is compelled, by famine, to surrender to the Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, the city of Metz, with his whole army, including Marshals Canrobert and Le Bœuf, 66 generals, about 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men.

1870 November 16th. Spanish Cortes elect Amadeus, second son of Victor Emmanuel, as king of Spain. He is proclaimed king November 17th, and accepts the crown, at Florence, from a deputation of the Cortes, December 4th.

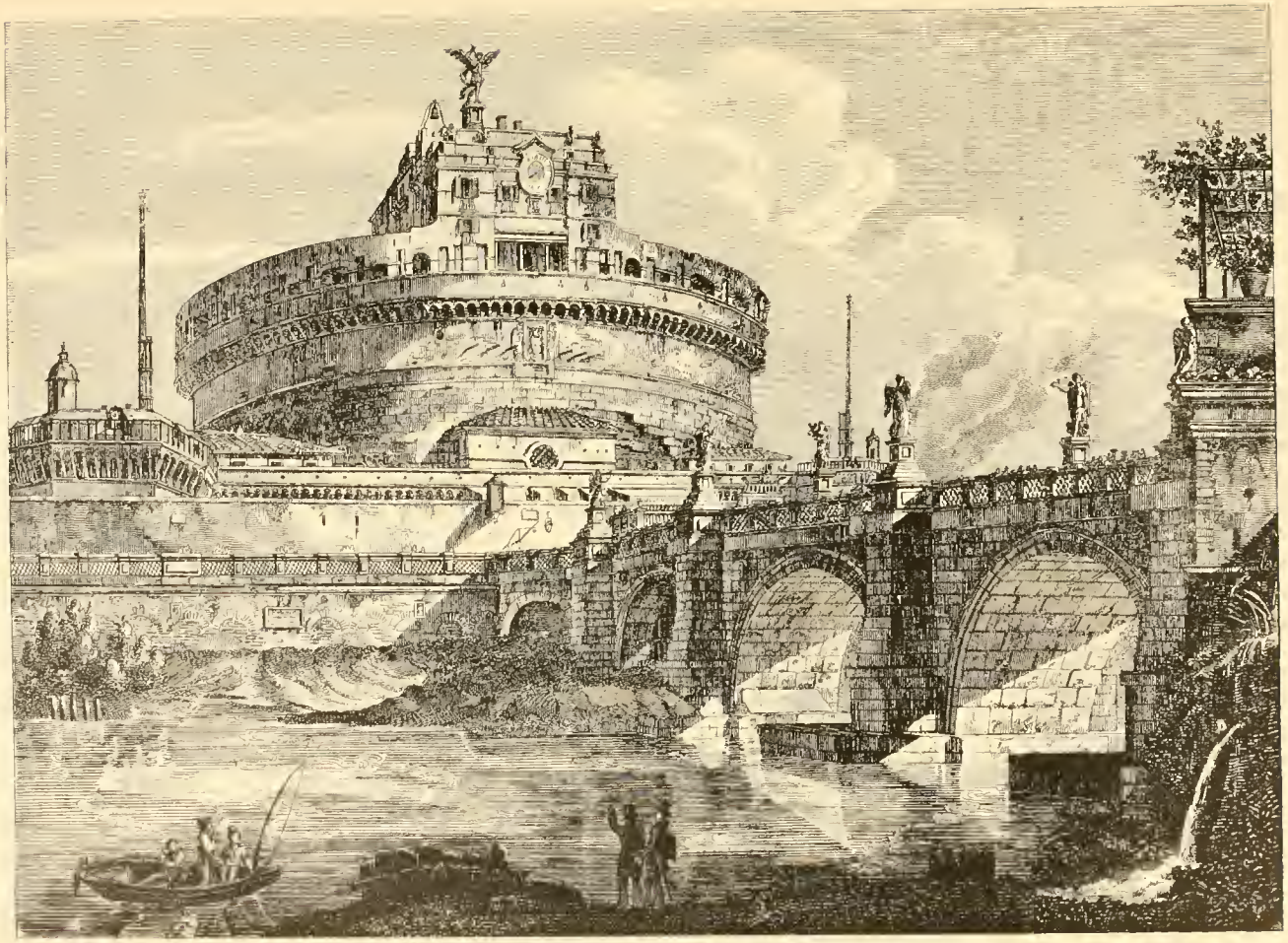
1870 December 5th. Rome declared to be the capital of Italy.

1870 December 27th. General Prim, of Spain (see 1868), while riding in his carriage, is fired upon by six men, who escape. He dies of his wounds December 30th; age 56 years, 24 days.

1871 (Hegira 1288, Mar. 23d) (R. I. 14^{104}) (A. U. C. 2624) (A. M. 5875) (J. P. 6584)

January 2d. Amadeus enters Madrid, and takes the oath as king of Spain.

1871 Conference meets in London, January 17th, and a treaty is signed, by which the neutralization of the Black Sea is abrogated, March 13th.



CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO; THE CITADEL OF ROME.

SEE 1870, DECEMBER 5TH.

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1871 January 18th. King William, of Prussia, is proclaimed emperor of Germany, at Versailles.

1871 January 28th. Capitulation of Paris. Favre and Bismarck sign an armistice.

1871 Election of a National Assembly in France, February 8th. Grévy is elected president of the Assembly, February 16–17th.

1871 February 18th. The National Assembly of France appoints M. Thiers as chief of executive power.

1871 Preliminary treaty of peace, between France and Germany, is signed at Versailles, February 26th: France to cede ports of Alsace and Lorraine, including Metz and Strasburg, and to pay a large sum of money to Germany.

1871 February 27th. Commissioners for the settling of fishery disputes, and claims for damages done by steamship Alabama, etc., meet at Washington. Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote, and others, for the British; Secretary Fish, General Schenck, etc., for United States. Anglo-American treaty is signed at Washington, May 8th.

1871 March 1st. Treaty of Versailles is ratified by National Assembly. Fall of the French empire confirmed. German troops enter Paris March 1st.

1871 March 18th. Insurrection at Paris of the Communists, or Socialists. The National Guards soon join the insurgents.

1871 March 21st. New Imperial Diet opens at Berlin.

1871 March 22d. The title of Prince is bestowed upon Bismarck.

1871 First Annual International Exhibition at South Kensington, opens May 1st. Closed September 30th.

1871 May 10th. Treaty of peace, between France and Germany, is signed at Frankfort, and ratified by the French Assembly, May 18th.

1871 May 11th. Death of Sir John Frederick William Herschel, eminent English astronomer and philosopher (son of Sir William Herschel; see 1822); age 79 years, 2 months, 4 days.

1871 May 12–13th. Death of Daniel François Esprit Auber, eminent French musical composer; age 87 years, 3 months, 13 days.

1871 May 24th. Public buildings burned, and Archbishop Darboy, and many other hostages, massacred in the prison of La Roquette, by the French insurgents.

1871 May 28th. Work of the French insurgents is finally ended by the army, under MacMahon. Nearly all the Communists' leaders are killed or captured.

1871 June 18th. Death of George Grote, eminent English historian of Greece; age 77 years.

1871 July 3d. Rome inaugurated as the capital of Italy.

1871 July 30th. Steamer Westfield explodes, causing the death of 100 persons.

1871 August 27th. Explosion, at Mobile, of steamer Ocean Wave; 60 lives lost.

1871 August 31st. Thiers' term of office prolonged by the Assembly, which nominates him president of the French Republic.

1871 September 14th. Disarmament of the National Guard, on account of its disloyalty during the insurrection, begins. Large numbers of Communists are executed, and others imprisoned.

1871 September 17th. Formal opening of Mont Cenis Canal. (See 1857, August 31st; and 1868.)

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1872 (Hegira 1289, Mar. 12th) (R. I. 15^{104}) (A. U. C. 2625) (A. M. 5876) (J. P. 6585)

February 8th. Lord Mayo, viceroy of India, is assassinated at Port Blair, by Shere Ali, one of the convicts.

1872 April 20th. Insurrection of the Carlists, in Navarre, Spain, supporting Don Carlos, duke of Madrid, calling himself Carlos VII. They are guilty of great cruelty in their warfare. The government troops, under Marshal Serrano, march against them.

1872 April 23d–May 3d. Severe eruption of Vesuvius.

1872 Continued battles and skirmishes between the four parties in Spain: Government troops, Intransigentes, Communists, and Carlists, till 1875.

1872 May 4th. Don Carlos is totally defeated by government troops, at Oroquieta.

1872 June. Great labor strike in New York; 100,000 men quit working.

1872 June 28th. Incorporation of the "Maryland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Baltimore City," United States, America. (See 1824, 1849, and 1866.)

1872 German Parliament passes a bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany. The law is published July 5th.

Disputes between Roman Catholic clergy and government, respecting papal infallibility. The salary of the bishop of Ermeland is ordered to be suspended from October 1st, he having excommunicated several persons for non-acceptance of the Roman dogma of papal infallibility.

1872 July 13th. Bill providing for the use of the ballot-box for elections in Great Britain and colonies, passed by Parliament, receives royal assent.

1872 September 14th. Final meeting of the Arbitration Tribunal at Geneva, for settling Alabama question between Great Britain and United States. Damages awarded to United States for injuries done by the steamships Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, including interest, amounting to about £3,229,166, 13s., 4d. Arbitrators are Count Frederick Sclopis, Italy; Baron Staempfli, Switzerland; Viscount d'Itajuba, Brazil; Mr. C. F. Adams, United States; and Alexander E. Cockburn, England.

1872 September 28th. The Senate of Brazil passes the "Gradual Slave-Emancipation Bill."

1872 Modoc Indian War, with United States government, begins in the autumn.

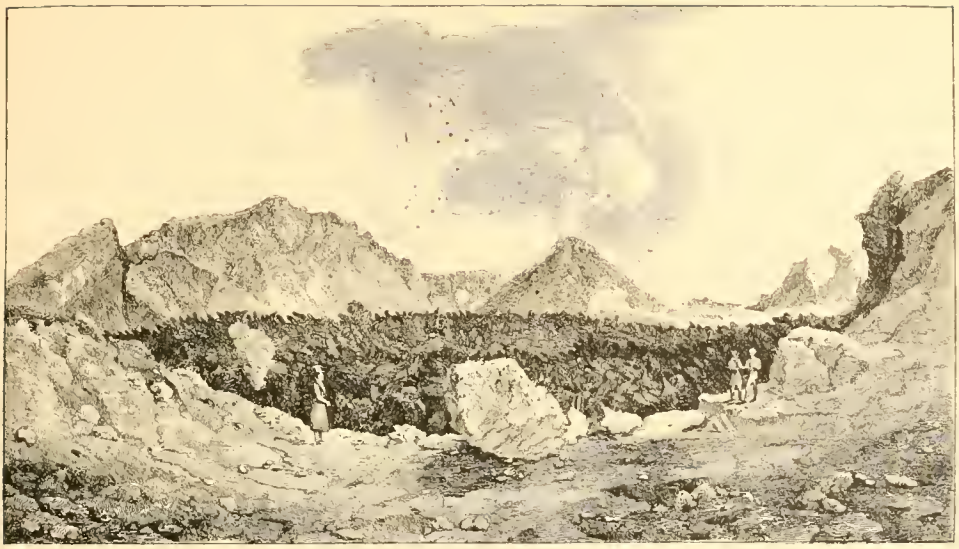
1872 October 11th. Insurrection of the Republicans in Spain. Insurgents are defeated October 17th.

1872 October. M. Favre begins the construction of St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps, Switzerland; being part of a railroad system, to connect the North Sea and the Mediterranean. (See 1881, December 23d, and 1882, May 23d, and July 1st.)

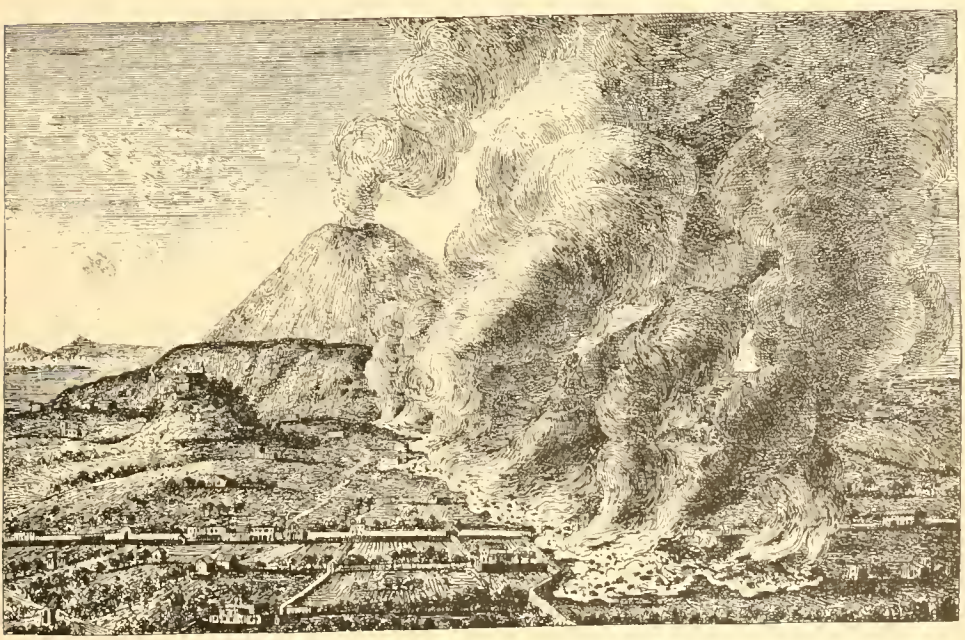
1872 October 21st. Emperor William, of Germany, arbitrator for the San Juan boundary question, between Great Britain and United States, awards the island to the United States.

1872 November 9th, 10th, and 11th. Great fire in Boston, Mass. Loss about $70,000,000; 959 houses burned.

1872 November 29th. Death of Horace Greeley, Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for the presidency for 1873, but defeated by President Grant; age



THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.
SEE 1631, DECEMBER 17TH.



A GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
SEE 1872, APRIL 23RD; ALSO 1631 A. D.

61 years, 9 months, 26 days. Greeley founded, in 1841, the "New York Tribune" newspaper.

1873 (Hegira 1290, March 2d) (R. I. 1, 105th Cycle) (A. U. C. 2626) (A. M. 5877) (J. P. 6586.)

January 9th. Death, at Chiselhurst, of Napoleon III., ex-emperor of France; age 64 years, 8 months, 19 days.

1873 January 17th. The Modoc Indians defeat the troops, sent by government to expel them from lands south of Oregon.

1873 January 18th. Death of Edward G. E. Bulwer, Lord Lytton, popular English novelist; age 66 years, 7 months.

1873 St. Paul's, the first American Catholic (or Episcopal) Church in Rome, is begun January 25th. (See 1874, October 25th.)

1873 February 11th. Abdication of Amadeus, king of Spain, because of the continual warfare and disputes throughout his realm. The sovereign Cortes of Spain votes for a republic.

1873 February 12th. New ministry formed in Spain by the Cortes, with Figueras as its president.

1873 March 4th. U. S. Grant enters upon his second term as president of United States.

1873 March 22–23d. Slavery in Porto Rico abolished.

1873 April 2d. Resignation of M. Grévy, president of the National Assembly of France. The vacancy is filled by M. Buffet, April 4th.

1873 April 11th. Captain Jack and other Modoc Indians decoy General Canby, Commissioner Thomas, and Mr. Meacham, murder the two former, and wound the latter.

1873 May 1st. Opening, by the emperor of Austria, of the Great International Exhibition at Vienna.

1873 May 7th. Death of S. P. Chase, eminent American statesman and chief justice; age 65 years, 3 months, 24 days. (See 1868, March 23d.)

1873 May 8th. Death of John Stuart Mill, eminent English philosopher and economist; age 66 years, 11 months, 18 days.

1873 May 22d. Death of Alessandro Manzoni, celebrated Italian novelist and poet; age 89 years, 2 months, 14 days.

1873 May 24th. Thiers, president of the French Republic, and his ministry, resign. Marshal MacMahon is elected in his stead, on the same day.

1873 June 1st. Captain Jack is captured; end of Modoc War.

1873 June 5th. Death of Urbano Rattazzi, Italian statesman; age 62 years, 11 months, 6 days.

1873 June 8th. Federal Republic is proclaimed in Spain, by the Cortes.

1873 Russian expedition, under General Kaufmann, against Khiva, a khanate in Turkestan, to redress outrages committed there. The capital, Khiva, is surrendered June 10th.

1873 June 11th. Pi y Margall is appointed president of the Spanish ministry. Figueras leaves Spain.

1873 June 25th. Law passed for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy.

1873 June 27th. Death of Hiram Powers, eminent American sculptor; he made statues of "Eve," "Greek Slave," etc.; age 67 years, 10 months, 28 days.

A. D.

1873 Reis' telephone is improved by Elisha Gray. (See 1861, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880.)

1873 July 18–19th. Pi y Margall compelled to resign. New Spanish ministry formed, under Salmeron.

1873 August 8th. About seventy lives lost on the steamer Wawasset, which catches on fire on the Potomac.

1873 Castelar elected by the Cortes, August 26th, enters the presidency September 7th.

1873 September 19th. Great financial panic in New York begins.

1873 October 31st. The Spanish gunboat Tornado captures the American schooner Virginius, carrying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba. More than ninety insurgents and sailors on board, some American and British, are tried, and the majority shot, November 4–7th. The Virginius is surrendered back to the Americans December 16–19th.

1873 November 19–20th. The *Septennal* (French for septennial), or prolonged term of seven years' power to Marshal MacMahon as president of French Republic, is decreed by the National Assembly.

1873 December 14th. Death of Louis Agassiz, eminent Swiss naturalist; age 66 years, 6 months, 16 days.

1873 December 24th. Death of Johns Hopkins, a philanthropist of Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. He leaves $3,500,000 for the founding and endowment, in Baltimore, of the Johns Hopkins University, which in a few years becomes one of the great seats of learning. (See 1889.)

1874 (Hegira 1291, Feb. 19th) (R. I. 2^{105}) (A. U. C. 2627) (A. M. 5878) (J. P. 6587)

February 17th. Resignation of Gladstone and ministry. The Disraeli ministry is formed, February 21st.

1874 March 8th. Death of Millard Fillmore, ex-president (thirteenth) of United States; age 74 years, 2 months, 1 day.

1874 March 11th. Death of Charles Sumner, distinguished United States senator; age 63 years, 2 months, 5 days.

1874 Pullman palace cars are first introduced on the Midland R. R., United States, America, by George M. Pullman, March 21st. Opened to the public June 1st.

1874 September 9th. Death of F. P. G. Guizot, distinguished French statesman and historian; age 86 years, 11 months, 8 days.

1874 First English-Catholic Church within the walls of Rome is opened October 25th. (See 1873, January 25th.)

1874 Death of William Kaulbach, eminent German painter; age 68.

1874 Annexation of the Fiji Isles, in South Pacific Ocean, to Great Britain, announced by Sir H. Robinson, October 25th.

1874 Alfonso, son of Isabella, ex-queen, is proclaimed king of Spain, as Alfonso XII., by the army and navy, December 29th and 30th. Proclaimed at Madrid December 31st. Royal ministry formed, under Antonio Canovas del Castillo, December 31st.

1875 (Hegira 1292, Feb. 8th) (R. I. 3^{105}) (A. U. C. 2628) (A. M. 5879) (J. P. 6588)

Girls' Friendly Society founded in England. (See 1877.)

1875 January 25th. Passage of the Civil Marriage Bill by the German Parliament.

A. D.

1875 February. Civil Rights Bill, in favor of the negroes, passed by United States Congress.

1875 Death of Sir Charles Lyell, eminent Scotch geologist; æt. 77.

1875 Death of Hans Christian Andersen, celebrated Danish novelist, and author of "Fairy Tales"; age 70 years. (Born April 2d, 1805.)

1875 July 31st. Death of Andrew Johnson, ex-president (seventeenth) of United States; age 66 years, 7 months, 2 days.

1875 John McClosky, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, the first American ever made cardinal, is received at Rome, September 30th.

1875 October 26th. Virginia City, Nevada, U. S. A., nearly destroyed by fire.

1876 (Hegira 1293, Jan. 28th) (R. I. 4^{105}) (A. U. C. 2629) (A. M. 5880) (J. P. 6589)

January 28–29th. Death of Francis Deák, Hungarian patriot, orator, and statesman; æt. 73.

1876 Title of "Empress of India" conferred by English Parliament on Queen Victoria, who assumes the title April 28th or May 1st.

1876 May. Atrocious massacre of the Bulgarians—men, women, and children—by the Turkish soldiers; reported to the Great Powers of Europe by their respective ministers.

1876 Centennial Exposition, or World's Fair, at Philadelphia, Pa., to commemorate the centenary of American independence, opens May 10th. Closes November 10th.

1876 June 8th. Death of Mme. Dudevant (*nom de plume*, George Sand), celebrated French novelist. Her maiden name was Amantine Lucille Aurore Dupin; age 71 years, 11 months, 7 days.

1876 June 25th. Massacre of General Custer and his entire command, by the Sioux Indians, under Sitting Bull.

1876 June 27th. Death of Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg, celebrated German naturalist and microscopist; age 81 years, 2 months, 8 days.

1876 June 30th. Public opening of the first railway in China, from Shanghai to Oussoon.

1876 August 1st. Colorado, thirty-eighth State, is admitted into the Union.

1876 September 24th. The blasting of the reefs at Hell Gate, New York harbor.

1876 About three hundred lives lost by the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, New York.

1876 The Six Great Powers of Europe mediate with Turkey, in behalf of Servia and Bulgaria.

1876 December 23d. Opening of the Conference, at Constantinople, of the representatives of the Six Great Powers of Europe: Great Britain, Marquis of Salisbury; Russia, General Ignatieff; France, Chaudordy; Austria, Zichy; Germany, Von Werther; Italy, Corti. (See January 18th and 20th, 1877.)

1877 (Hegira 1294, Jan. 17th) (R. I. 5^{105}) (A. U. C. 2630) (A. M. 5881) (J. P. 6590)

January 18th. National Council of Turkey rejects the propositions of the Conference of the Great Powers. (See 1876, December 23d.)

1877 January 20th. Conference at Constantinople closes. (See 1876, December 23d.

1877 March 1st. Peace between Turkey and Servia signed.

A. D.

1877 March 5th, Monday. Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of United States, his election having been disputed by the Democrats, in favor of Samuel J. Tilden, but confirmed by an electoral commission, March 1st, and declared by Congress, March 2d.

The electoral commission was composed of five members of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

1877 April 12th. Annexation of the Transvaal Republic, South Africa, to the British dominions, for protection, proclaimed by Sir T. Shepstone.

1877 April 24th. Russia declares war against Turkey. The Russian armies enter Roumania, Armenia, Bulgaria, etc., in Turkish dominions.

Second Russo-Turkish War.

1877 May 29th. Death of John Lothrop Motley, eminent American historian; age 63 years, 1 month, 14 days.

1877 July 16th–August. Great labor strike of employees of the B. & O. R. R., in United States, America.

1877 September 3d. Death of Louis Adolphe Thiers, eminent French historian and statesman; ex-president of France; age 80 years, 4 months, 17 days.

1877 September 23d. Death of Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier, eminent French astronomer; age 66 years, 6 months, 12 days.

1877 October 14th and 15th. Battle of Aladja Dagh, near Kars, Armenia. The Turks, under Ahmed Mukhtar, are totally defeated by the Russians, under Grand Duke Michael, and Generals Melikoff, Lazareff, and Heimann.

1877 November 17th, 8 P. M., to 18th, 8 A. M. Kars stormed and taken by the Russians; 10,000 Turkish prisoners, and 300 guns captured; and about 5,000 Turks killed and wounded.

1877 December 12–14th. Servia declares war against Turkey.

1877 Girls' Friendly Society of America founded at Lowell, Mass., by Miss Edson. (See 1875.)

1877 Elevated street railways erected in New York, between this year and 1878.

1878 (Hegira: 40th Cycle; 1295, Jan. 6th, and 1296, Dec. 26th) (R. I. 6^{105}) (A. U. C. 2631) (A. M. 5882) (J. P. 6591)

January 9th. Death of Victor Emmanuel II., king of Italy. He is succeeded by his son, Humbert.

1878 January 9th. Turkish army captured in the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, under Generals Skobeleff and Radetzky.

1878 January 20th. Adrianople occupied by the Russians.

1878 January 31st. Armistice, between Russia and Turkey, is signed at Adrianople.

1878 February 7th. Death of Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Pecchi is elected pope, as Leo XIII., February 20th. (See 1903.)

1878 February 13th. British fleet passes the Dardanelles, and enters the Sea of Marmora, without permission of the Porte, for protection of British life and property.

1878 March 3d. Treaty of peace, between Russia and Turkey, is signed at San Stefano, and ratified at St. Petersburg, March 17th. European powers are dissatisfied.

THIERS.

SEE 1871, 1873, AND 1877.

A. D.

1878 March 9th. The ship Sphinx is burned at sea, near Cape St. Elie, Austria; 500 lives lost.

1878 Wreck, on Currituck beach, North Carolina, of the steamer Metropolis, from Philadelphia, bound for Brazil; 100 lives lost.

1878 March 24th. British training ship capsizes in the English Channel; over 300 lives lost.

1878 International Exhibition at Paris opens May 1st, and closes November 10th.

1878 The steamer Princess Alice sinks in the Thames; 650 lives lost.

1878 May 11th. Emperor William, of Germany, is fired at in Berlin, while in his carriage, by Emil Hödel, a socialist, who misses his aim, and is arrested, and executed August 16th.

1878 May 31st. The German iron-clad Grosser Kurfurst is sunk by a collision with the König Wilhelm, in the English Channel, off Folkestone; 300 lives lost.

1878 June 2d. Doctor Edward Nobeling fires upon Emperor William, of Germany, at Berlin, and inflicts thirty buckshot wounds.

1878 June 12th. Death of William Cullen Bryant, eminent American poet; age 83 years, 7 months, 9 days.

1878 June 13th. Opening of the Berlin Congress, to settle the Eastern question: the Russo-Turkish War. Representatives from Germany, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria, France, and Italy.

1878 June. Russian embassy, under Stolietoff, favorably received at Cabul, by Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan, Central Asia, who signs a treaty with Russia in August.

1878 July 13th. Treaty of Berlin signed. By this treaty Bulgaria is created a Christian principality, tributary to the sultan; Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro are declared independent principalities; Roumania loses part of Bessarabia, in exchange for the Dobrudja; and the frontiers of Servia and Montenegro are extended, and Antivari is annexed to the latter. New province of Eastern Roumelia is created, to be ruled by a Christian governor, under the sultan; Bosnia and Herzegovina to be occupied and administered by Austria; Ardahan, Kars, Batoum, and part of Bessarabia, are ceded to Russia. The Porte promises legal reforms, and religious liberty to all.

1878 July 23d. Death of the dwarf, Minnie Warren.

1878 August 3d. Ratification of Treaty of Berlin.

1878 August 30th. Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, sends an envoy to Shere Ali, to demand the admission of a British embassy at Cabul.

1878 September 22d. The Afghans refuse to allow the British embassy, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, to pass Ft. Ali Musjid, in the Khyber Pass.

1878 October 28th–November 2d. Lord Lytton sends an ultimatum to Shere Ali, requiring an answer before November 20th.

1878 November 21st. The ameer having failed to reply to the ultimatum, the British forces, under General Browne, enter Afghanistan.

1878 November 22d. Ft. Ali Musjid is taken from the Afghans, by storm, by the British, under General Browne.

1878 December 2d. The British, under General Roberts, gain a victory over the Afghans, at Peiwar Pass.

1878 December 13th. Flight of Shere Ali from Cabul to Balkh. Russian embassy withdraws.

A. D.

1878 December 19th. Death of Bayard Taylor, United States minister to Germany; distinguished American traveler and author; age 53 years, 11 months.

1878 December 20th. Jellalabad is occupied by the British, under General Browne.

1879 (Hegira 1297, Dec. 14th) (R. I. 7-105) (A. U. C. 2632) (A. M. 5883) (J. P. 6592)

January 2d. Death of Caleb Cushing, distinguished American jurist and politician; age 78 years, 11 months, 15 days.

1879 January 11th. A great part of the Birmingham Free Library, England, is destroyed by fire. About 80,000 volumes lost.

1879 January 30th. MacMahon, president of France, resigns. F. P. J. Grévy is elected to succeed him.

1879 January 31st. Gambetta is elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies.

1879 February 8th. Definitive treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey.

1879 February 21st. Death of Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan; he is succeeded by his son, Yakoob Khan.

1879 April. Peru and Bolivia declare war against Chili.

1879 May 21–23d. The Peruvian iron-clads, Huascar and Independencia, attack the Chilian wooden war vessels Esmeralda and Covadonga, which are blockading Iquique, Peru. The Huascar sinks the Esmeralda; but the Independencia strikes a shoal, and is lost, while chasing the Covadonga.

1879 May 26th. Treaty of peace, between British and Afghans, signed at Gandamak.

1879 May 30th. Proposed canon against ritual in the American-Catholic, or Episcopal Church, is defeated in the Maryland Convention.

1879 June 1st. Prince Louis Napoleon is killed by the natives in Zululand, Southeast Africa.

1879 June 3d. Death of Baron L. M. de Rothschild, English Jewish financier, and member of Parliament; age 70 years, 6 months, 11 days. Son of M. A. Rothschild. (See 1812.)

1879 June 11th. William I., emperor of Germany, celebrates his golden wedding.

1879 July 4th. The Zulus are totally defeated by the British, under Lord Chelmsford, at Ulundi.

1879 The Northeast passage, from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean, is discovered by Professor Nordenskjöld, who passes East Cape, Behring Strait, enters Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Pacific Ocean, July 20th, and reaches Yokohama, Japan, September 2d.

1879 July 24th. British embassy, under Sir Louis Cavagnari, enter Cabul.

1879 August 28th. Cetywayo, king of Zululand, is captured, and retained a prisoner by the British.

1879 September 3–4th. Sir L. Cavagnari, the British embassy, and other British residents, are massacred by the Afghans.

1879 British forces, under General Roberts, arrive before Cabul September 28th; enter October 12th. General Roberts proclaims British occupation of Cabul October 30th. Cabul is evacuated by the Afghans, and reoccupied by the British, December 26th.

1879 October 8th. The Peruvian iron-clad Huascar is captured by the Chilians.

A. D.

1879 October 13th. Death of Henry C. Carey, eminent American political economist; age 85 years, 9 months, 28 days.

1879 October 14–19th. Terrible inundations in Spain, caused by heavy rains. About 1,000 lives lost.

1879 November 2d. Pisaqua bombarded and captured by the Chilians.

1879 November 23d. The Chilians defeat the united Peruvian and Bolivian armies, and capture Iquique.

1879 November 27th. The combined armies of Peru and Bolivia are again defeated by the Chilians, at Tarapaca.

1879 December 9th. The Campos ministry, in Spain, resigns, and is succeeded by the Canovas del Castillo ministry.

1880 (Hegira 1298, Dec. 4th) (R. I. 8^{105}) (A. U. C. 2633) (A. M. 5884) (J. P. 6593)

January 20th. Death of Jules Favre, distinguished French advocate and politician; age 70 years, 9 months, 19 days.

1880 February 10th. Death of Isaac Adolphe Crémieux, French politician and jurist; age 83 years.

1880 February 18th. The Spanish Cortes promulgates the law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba.

1880 April 22d. Lord Beaconsfield, premier of England, and ministry resign.

1880 April 24th. Hon. Gladstone becomes premier of England, and forms his ministry, April 29th.

1880 June 12th. The steamer carrying the obelisk, known as "Cleopatra's Needle," destined for United States, sails from Alexandria, Egypt; it arrives at New York harbor July 19–20th. The obelisk is landed on Staten Island, September 6th. Laying of the corner stone of the foundation for the obelisk, in Central Park, New York, October 9th.

1880 June 30th. The expulsion of the Jesuits, and other orders, from France, begins.

1880 August 14th. The new cathedral, at Cologne, is completed. Solemnly opened by the emperor of Germany, and others, October 15th.

1880 December 14th. The Greeks having taken up arms, the sultan of Turkey sends a note to the Powers.

1880 December 23d. Death of Marian Evans, popular English novelist, under *nom de plume* of "George Eliot"; age 61. Maiden name was Marian Evans; she was first married to G. H. Lewes, Esq., and again married, May 26th, 1880, to J. W. Cross.

1880 December 24th. The Powers issue a circular, recommending arbitration, in reply to the sultan's note.

1881 (Hegira 1299, Nov. 23d) (R. I. 9^{105}) (A. U. C. 2634) (A. M. 5885) (J. P. 6594)

January. Arbitration recommended by the Powers, 1880, is declined by Turkey and Greece.

1881 January 17th. The Chilians having defeated the Peruvians, capture and enter Lima.

1881 January 22d. The Egyptian obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle, is erected in Central Park, New York. (See 1880, June 12th.)

A. D.

1881 February 5th. Death, at London, of Thomas Carlyle, distinguished Scottish author and philosopher; age 85 years, 2 months, 1 day.

1881 February. Canovas del Castillo is succeeded by Sagasta, as head of the ministry in Spain.

1881 February 27th. The Boers, of the Transvaal, totally rout the British, under Sir George P. Colley, at Majuba Hill. British losses are very heavy. General Joubert, commander-in-chief, and Gen. P. A. Cronje, second in command, share the honors of the victory. (See 1900, February 27th; and Note W.)

1881 March 4th. Inauguration of James A. Garfield, twentieth president of United States.

1881 March 13th, 2 P. M. Emilianoff and three other Nihilist assassins, each armed with a bomb, stand fifteen paces apart on the quay of Catherine Canal, to murder Alexander II., czar of Russia, as he passes. The second bomb kills the czar, and also the assassin who casts it. Alexander III. succeeds his father, as czar of Russia. Alexander II.'s age was 62 years, 10 months, 14 days.

1881 March 21st. The Boers, in Transvaal, South Africa, agree to British terms, on basis of autonomy of Transvaal. Peace proclaimed March 24th. (See Note W.)

1881 March 30th. The Powers and Turkey agree at a conference, at Constantinople, and refer proposals to Greece.

1881 April 3d. Severe earthquake in island of Scio, Asiatic Turkey, killing 4,000 inhabitants.

1881 April 15th. Risakoff, and other Nihilist assassins are executed at St. Petersburg, Russia. Five other attempts had been made to kill the czar, Alexander II.: 1866, 1867, 1879, 1879 again, and 1880.

1881 April 19th, 5:30 A. M. Death of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, ex-prime minister of England; distinguished statesman and author; age 75 years, 3 months, 28 days.

1881 April. Treaty of peace, between Russia and China.

1881 May 20th. Revised edition of the New Testament is published in America.

1881 June 23d. Dr. Charles G. Hill, of Arlington, Md., discovers a comet, 3:15 A. M.

1881 July 2d. Charles J. Guiteau, a fanatic of Illinois, fires two shots at President Garfield, at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station, Washington, D. C., Saturday, 9:30 A. M. The first shot fatally wounds the president.

1881 July 2d. Signing, at Constantinople, of the Turco-Greek Convention, ceding Thessaly to Greece, and settling frontiers, etc.

1881 July 12th. Griscom, in Chicago, completes a fast of forty-five days from food, but drinking water.

1881 August 16th. Final passage of the Irish Land Bill, by British Parliament. Bill receives royal assent August 22d.

1881 September 19th, 10:30 P. M. Death of President Garfield (age 49 years, 10 months), from effects of the bullet wound inflicted by Guiteau. Chester A. Arthur, vice-president, succeeds him, as twenty-first president of United States. He is sworn in office at his house, in New York, September 20th, 2:15 A. M., by Judge Brady, of Supreme Court of New York State. He takes the oath again September 22d, 12 M., in the Marble room, at the Capitol at Washington.

A. D.

1881 September 25th. Gunpowder waterworks are completed, for the permanent supply of Baltimore City.

1881 September 29th. Underground telegraph system in Germany completed.

1881 October 10–12th. Baltimore Oriole Festival of Processions, etc., for three days, to celebrate completion of Gunpowder waterworks.

1881 December 7th. First regular line steamship, under Chinese flag, arrives in Thames River, England, with 3,000 tons of tea.

1881 December 9th. Land end of a new ocean cable is laid at Penzance.

1881 December 23d. St. Gothard's tunnel, through the Alps, Switzerland, successfully completed. First completed 1880, but with defective vaulting. (See 1872, and 1882, May 23d, and July 1st.)

1882 (Hegira 1300, Nov. 13th) (R. I. 10^{105}) (A. U. C. 2635) (A. M. 5886) (J. P. 6595)

January 3d. Death, in London, of William Harrison Ainsworth, English novelist; age 76 years, 10 months, 29 days.

1882 January 20th. Abolition of corporal punishment of negroes in Cuba.

1882 January 21st. Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore City, Md., U. S. A., writes to the Mayor and City Council, offering to erect on his lot, on Mulberry street, a fire-proof building, at the cost of about $225,000, for a free circulating library, and to give the city the sum of $833,333.33⅓, provided City Council agrees to give an annuity forever of $50,000 per annum, for the erection of four branches, and the furnishing with books, and the support and maintenance of library and branches. Gift in all, $1,058,333.33⅓. It is accepted by the city, and Maryland Legislature, and the library is founded.

1882 February 8th. Death of Berthold Auerbach, popular German novelist; age 69 years, 11 months, 10 days.

1882 February 14th. Death of Henri Auguste Barbier, popular French satiric poet; æt. 77.

1882 March 23d. Colonel Barnaby crosses the British Channel in a balloon, from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France.

1882 March 24th. Death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, at his home, Cambridge, Mass.; eminent American poet and prose writer; age 75 years, 27 days.

1882 March 31st. Act of Assembly, reducing the fare on all street cars in Baltimore City, from 6 to 5 cents, finally passed. Approved by the governor 5 P. M., April 3d. Reduced rates begin on the cars April 4th, A. M.

1882 April 1st. International Art Exhibition, in Vienna, is opened by the emperor of Austria.

1882 April 10th. Jumbo, the largest elephant in the world, arrives in New York.

1882 April 20th. Death of Charles R. Darwin, eminent English naturalist and geologist; age 73 years, 2 months, 8 days. He is buried in Westminster Abbey, beside Sir Isaac Newton.

1882 April 27th. Death, at Boston, Mass., of Ralph Waldo Emerson, popular American essayist, poet, and philosopher; projector of transcendentalism; age 78 years, 11 months, 2 days.

1882 April 28th. Earl Cowper resigns his office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and is succeeded by Earl Spencer.

A. D.

1882 May 10th. Arabi Pasha, formerly Arabi-Bey, prime minister, heads a ministerial revolt against the khedive of Egypt.

1882 May 23d. St. Gothard's tunnel, through the Alps, Switzerland, is opened to the public. (See 1872, 1881, December 23d, and 1882, July 1st.)

1882 May 26th. Ultimatum of England and France is accepted by the khedive, but rejected by the Egyptian ministers.

1882 May 30th. English war vessels are ordered to Alexandria, to quell Arabi Pasha's revolt, and restore order in Egypt.

1882 June 1st. Brush electric light first used in Baltimore, to light the city at night.

1882 June 2d. Death of Giuseppe Garibaldi, celebrated Italian patriot and general; age 74 years, 10 months, 28 days.

1882 June 17th. Destructive tornado in Iowa, United States; 69 people killed, 500 wounded, 300 houses destroyed, and 1,500 people rendered homeless and destitute.

1882 June 30th. Charles J. Guiteau, assassin of President Garfield, is executed at Washington jail-yard, 12:40 P. M. (See 1881, July 2d.)

1882 July 1st. St. Gothard Railroad, in the tunnel through the Alps (part of a system to connect the North Sea and the Mediterranean), is opened for traffic with regular trains. (See 1872, 1881, and 1882, May 23d.)

1882 July 11th, 6 A. M. British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, begins bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, occupied by rebels, under Arabi Pasha, and silences Egyptian batteries at 12 M.

1882 July 12th. Arabi's forces in Alexandria release the convicts from prison, massacre and plunder Europeans, set the city on fire, and evacuate. Admiral Seymour lands a detachment, takes possession of Alexandria. Sixty United States marines and other neutral forces aid in restoring order and supporting the khedive.

1882 July 23d. Decree signed by the khedive, dismissing Arabi Pasha from office, and declaring him to be a rebel.

1882 August 3d. Cetewayo, ex-king of Zulu, arrives in England.

1882 August 5th. English troops land at Suez, Egypt, and occupy the canal.

1882 September 13th. General Wolseley attacks the rebels at Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt, and totally defeats them.

1882 September 14th. British occupy Cairo, take Arabi Pasha prisoner, and end the Egyptian Civil War.

1882 September 17th. Death of Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D., learned English theologian and tractarian; one of the great supporters of orthodox doctrines in the Anglo-Catholic Church; age 82.

1882 December 3d. End of Arabi Pasha's trial, at Cairo, Egypt. Having pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion, he is sentenced to death. The khedive commutes his sentence to exile for life.

1882 December 6th. Death of J. J. Louis Blanc, celebrated French journalist and historian; age 69 years, 1 month, 8 days.

1882 December 6th. Death of Anthony Trollope, popular English novelist; age 67 years.

1882 December 18th. Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph line from Baltimore to New York.

A. D.

1883 (Hegira 1301, Nov. 2d) (R. I. 11^{-105}) (A. U. C. 2636) (A. M. 5887) (J. P. 6596)

January 11th. At Washington, D. C. Death of Clark Mills, distinguished American sculptor; age 68 years.

1883 January 23d. At Paris, France. Death of Paul Gustave Doré, French artist; celebrated as illustrator of the Bible, Dante's works, La Fontaine's "Fables," etc.; age 50 years.

1883 January 31st. Cetewayo reinstated as king of Zululand.

1883 February 13th. At Venice, Italy. Death of Richard Wagner, distinguished German musical composer; age 69 years, 8 months, 21 days.

1883 May 6th. Total eclipse of the sun, lasting six minutes; observed by scientists stationed on Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean.

1883 May 13th. Town of Orango, Missouri, demolished by a cyclone.

1883 May 24th. Great East River suspension bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, is formally opened.

1883 May 26th. At Damascus. Death of Abd-el-Kader, famous Arab emir; age 76. (See 1832 and 1860.)

1883 May 27th. The new emperor of Russia, Alexander III., is crowned at Moscow.

1883 May 29th. Celebration, in Baltimore, of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Anglo-Catholic (or Episcopal) diocese of Maryland. (See 1783.)

1883 July 15th. At Middleboro, Mass. Death of C. H. Stratton, the dwarf, generally known as Gen. Tom Thumb; age 45.

1883 July 22d. Telephone line opened between Baltimore and Washington, U. S. A.

1883 July 28th. Destruction of the town of Cassmiccioal, Islands of Ischia, near Naples, by an earthquake; 1,990 persons killed, and 374 injured.

1883 August 1st. Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., is opened by President Arthur.

1883 August 21st. Town of Rochester, Minnesota, is wrecked by a cyclone.

1883 August 24th. At Frohsdorf, Austria. Death of Henri Charles Ferdinand, Comte de Chambord, or Duc de Bordeaux, grandson of Charles X., of France, recognized by the Bourbonists as heir to throne of France, and by them styled Henry V.; age 62 years, 10 months, 25 days.

1883 August 27th. Destructive volcanic eruptions on Island of Krakatoa, Sunda Strait.

1883 September 8th. Northern Pacific Railroad, United States, America, completed, and opened for traffic.

1883 October 1st. Reduction of letter postage, in United States, America, from 3 cents to 2 cents, goes into effect.

1883 December 11th. At Rome, Italy. Death of Giuseppe Mario, celebrated tenor singer; age 75 years.

1884 (Hegira 1302, Oct. 22d) (R. I. 12^{-105}) (A. U. C. 2637) (A. M. 5888) (J. P. 6597)

February 4th. Egyptian army, under Baker Pasha, defeated with heavy loss, near Tokar, in the Soudan, Africa, near Red Sea, by Osman Digna.

1884 February 9th. Death of Cetewayo, king of the Zulus.

1884 February 29th. The British, under General Graham, defeat the rebels, under Osman Digna, near Tokar, in the Soudan, Africa.

A. D.

1884 March 1st. Treaty of peace, between Chili and Peru, ratified at Peru.

1884 March 13th. British, under General Graham, again rout Osman Digna's forces, near Suakin, on the Red Sea, Africa.

1884 March 24th. Death of François Auguste Marie Mignet, French historian; age 87 years, 10 months, 16 days.

1884 March 27th. African rebels are again defeated, by General Graham, near Tamanieb, in Soudan.

1884 April 11th. Death of Charles Reade, popular English novelist; æt. 70 years.

1884 April 11th. Death of Jean Baptiste Dumas, eminent French scientist; age 83 years, 8 months, 27 days.

1884 May 6th. At Philadelphia, Pa. Death of Prof. Samuel D. Gross, eminent American surgeon; æt. 79.

1884 President Arthur signs the bill, passed by United States Senate, reducing postage on newspapers to 1 cent for four ounces.

1884 June 7th. Death of Charles Fenno Hoffman, popular American poet and novelist; æt. 78.

1884 June 23d. Chinese troops attack French forces, at Lang-Son, for which France demands from China a heavy indemnity.

1884 July. Death of Karl Richard Lepsius, distinguished German philologist and antiquary; age 70 years, 6 months.

1884 August 23d. China not having complied with France's demand for indemnity, the French, under Admiral A. P. Courbet, bombard and destroy Foo-Chow arsenal, nine Chinese gunboats, and twelve junks (Chinese ships). French lose seven killed. Chinese loss estimated at 1,000 killed, and 3,000 wounded.

1885 (Hegira 1303, Oct. 11th) (R. I. 13^{105}) (A. U. C. 2638) (A. M. 5889) (J. P. 6598)

January 1st. Destructive earthquakes in Spain. Towns and villages demolished.

1885 January 13th. Death of Schuyler Colfax, American statesman, and ex-vice-president of United States; age 61 years, 9 months, 20 days.

1885 January 17th. British are victorious over the rebels in the Soudan, at Abu-Klea.

1885 January 26th. The rebels, under Mahdi, capture Khartoum, in the Soudan, from the British, under General Gordon, age 54, who is killed before General Wolseley's forces can come to his rescue.

1885 February 10th. General Earle, in British army, is killed by the rebels, at Birti, Africa.

1885 February 14th. French capture Lang-Son from the Chinese.

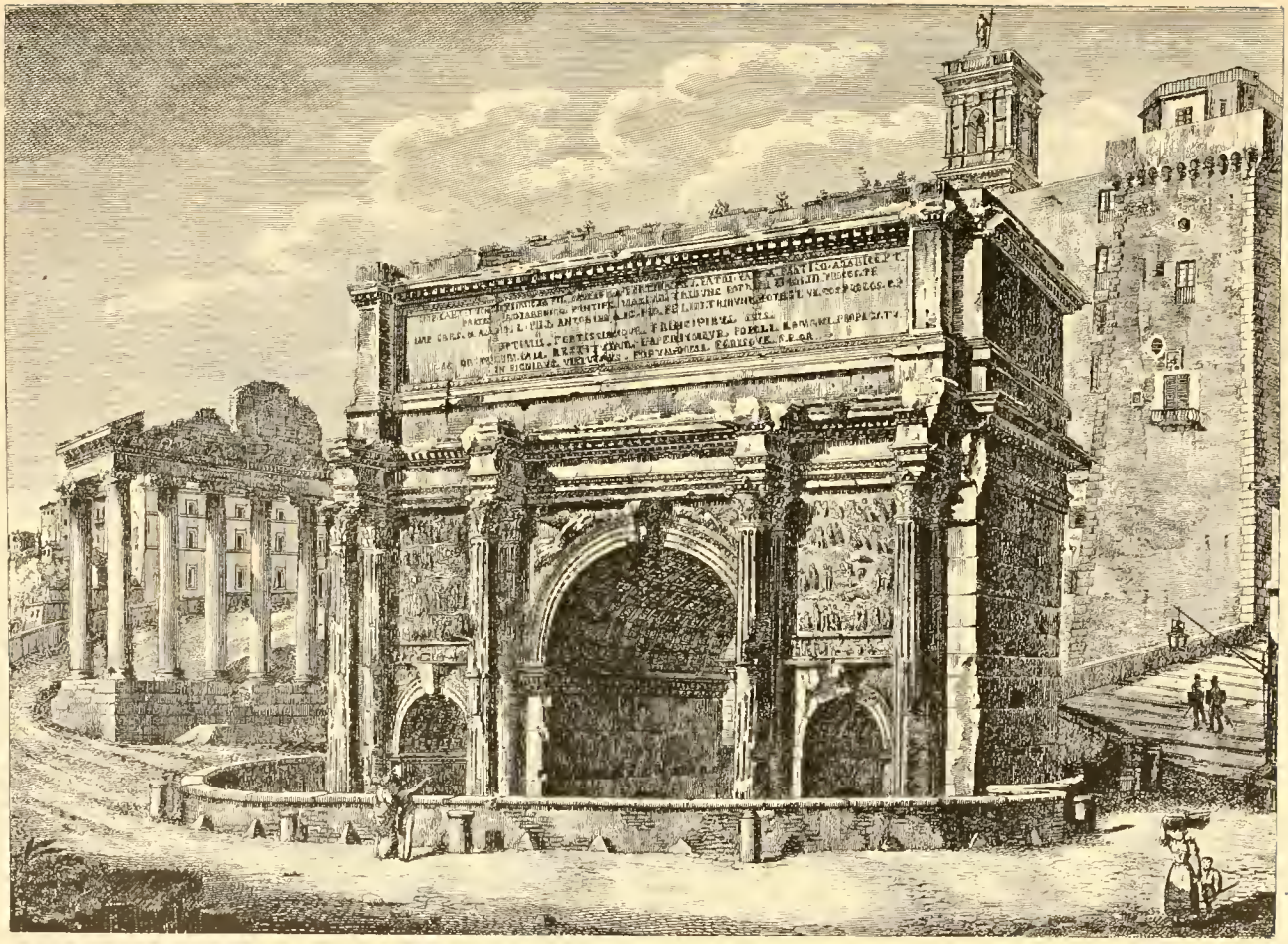
1885 February 21st. Dedication of Washington's monument, at Washington, D. C., United States, America.

1885 March 4th. Grover Cleveland is inaugurated twenty-second president of United States.

1885 March 27th. Chinese defeat the French, at Lang-Son.

1885 April 7th. Peace concluded, between France and China. Treaty signed June 9.

1885 May 11th. Half-breed insurgents in Canada, led by Louis D. Riel, are defeated by the Canadian troops, at Batouche.



ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.
SEE 194 AND 202 A. D.

A. D.

1885 May 15th. Louis D. Riel is captured near Batouche, Manitoba. (See preceding item, and November 16th.)

1885 May 22d. At Paris. Death of Vicomte Marie Victor Hugo, celebrated French poet and novelist; age 83 years, 2 months, 26 days.

1885 May 29th. Death of Alfred Meissner, Austrian poet; æt. 63.

1885 June 5th. Death of Julius Benedict, German musician and composer; age 79 years, 6 months, 8 days.

1885 June 9th. Gladstone ministry resigns. Marquis of Salisbury succeeds as premier.

1885 June. Ten thousand persons drowned during the month by the great floods in China.

1885 Mahdi, leader of the rebels in Africa, dies of small-pox, about July 20th.

1885 July 23d. Death of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, ex-president of United States, at Mt. McGregor, New York; age 63 years, 2 months, 26 days.

1885 July 28th. Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, English Hebrew philanthropist and centenarian; æt. 101.

1885 August 10th. Railway cars run by electricity, from Baltimore, Md., to the village of Hampden. First electric railway cars run in America.

1885 August 11th. Death of Lord Houghton (Richard Monckton Milnes), English poet and miscellaneous writer; age 76 years, 1 month, 22 days.

1885 August 18th. Death of William John Thoms, English antiquarian; age 81 years, 9 months, 2 days.

1885 Death of Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh earl of Shaftesbury; English philanthropist; æt. 84.

1885 October 1st. Special mail delivery service in United States begins.

1885 October 14th. Death of Henry W. Shaw, American humorist, under *nom de plume* of Josh Billings; æt. 67.

1885 November 7th. Canadian Pacific Railroad completed, and opened.

1885 November 10th. Death of William Benjamin Carpenter, M. D.; eminent English physiologist; æt. 72.

1885 November 10th. Opening of the New Orleans Exposition.

1885 November 13th. News received in London that an invasion of Burmah had been ordered by Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India.

1885 Servia having declared war against Bulgaria, the Servian army crosses the Bulgarian frontier, November 14th.

1885 November 16th. Execution of Louis David Riel, the Canadian half-breed insurgent leader. (See May 11th.)

1885 November 25th. At Madrid. Death of Alfonso XII., of Spain, age 28. Christina, his widow, is regent of Spain.

1885 November 20th. Death of Marshal Francisco Serrano, ex-regent of Spain; æt. 75.

1885 November 28th. Servian army having been repulsed, an armistice is concluded between Servia and Bulgaria.

1885 November 28th. Mandalay, capital of Burmah, is occupied by British troops. King Theebaw surrenders.

A. D.

1886 (Hegira 1304, Sept. 30th) (R. I. 14[105]) (A. U. C. 2639) (A. M. 5890) (J. P. 6599)

January 1st. Proclamation of the annexation of Burmah, Southeast Asia, to the British Empire.

1886 January 4th. Inauguration of Enoch Pratt Free Library, in Baltimore City, Maryland. (See 1882, January 21st.)

1886 The Great Powers summon Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece, to disarm.

1886 February 5th. United States Senate passes a bill, to admit Dakota into the Union, as thirty-ninth State. (See 1889, February 22d, and November 2d.)

1886 February 9th. At Governor's Island, New York. Death of Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A.; distinguished American general; æt. 62.

1886 March 2d. Treaty of peace, between Servia and Bulgaria.

1886 March 28th. Death of Sir Henry Taylor, English essayist and dramatist; æt. 86.

1886 April 1st. News received at Paris of the massacre of 442 Christians in Anam, Southeast Asia.

1886 April 10th. United States Senate passes a bill, to admit Washington Territory. (See 1889, February 22d, and November 11th.)

1886 April 27th. Death of Engène Louis Gabriel Isabey, eminent French painter; æt. 82.

1886 May 17th. Christina, queen regent of Spain, gives birth to a son, Alfonso XIII.

1886 May 23d. Death of Leopold von Ranke, eminent German historian; age 90 years, 5 months, 2 days.

1886 June 7th. At Florence, Italy. Death of Col. Richard March Hoe, an American; inventor of Hoe's type-revolving printing-press; æt. 74. (See 1847.)

1886 June 7th. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., is created cardinal, being the second American bishop to receive the red hat. Invested at Baltimore Cathedral, June 30th. (See 1875, September 30th.)

1886 June 13th. Death of Ludwig II., king of Bavaria, at Berg Castle. Succeeded by his brother, Otho II., whose uncle, Prince Luitpold, governs as regent.

1886 June 16th. At Boston, Mass. Death of Edwin Percy Whipple, distinguished American essayist and critic; æt. 67.

1886 June 21st. United States Senate ratifies treaties with Japan and Mexico.

1886 June 23d. Decree of French government, expelling the Orleans and Bonaparte princes from the French Republic.

1886 July 14th. Extradition treaty, between United States and Great Britain, is announced.

1886 July 31st. Death of Franz Liszt, Hungarian musical composer, and celebrated pianist; age 74 years, 9 months, 9 days.

1886 August 4th. At Yonkers, N. Y. Death of Samuel J. Tilden, distinguished American Democratic statesman; æt. 72.

1886 August 31st. Terrible earthquake in Charleston, S. C. Great loss of life and property.

1886 September 1st. News reaches London of terrible massacres of Christians in China.

1886 September 27th. In Virginia. Death of John Esten Cooke, American poet and novelist; æt. 56.

1886 October 7th. Decree for liberating slaves in Cuba is signed by Queen Christina, of Spain.

A. D.

1886 October 7th. Tamai, a stronghold of Osman Digna, the African rebel chief, is taken by natives, friendly to the British. (See 1884.)

1886 October 24th. Death of Count Frederick Ferdinand von Beust, distinguished German statesman; age 77 years, 9 months, 11 days.

1886 November 7th. The Turnbull long-distance telephone is tested at New York and Washington.

1886 November 18th. At New York. Death of Chester Alan Arthur, ex-president of United States; æt. 56.

1886 November 30th. Conclusion of commercial treaty, between France and Mexico.

1886 The clavier, or dumb-piano, for practicing scales, exercises, etc., is invented by Virgil, of New York. (See 1892.)

1886 December 8th. At Philadelphia, Pa. Death of Isaac Lea, distinguished American scientist; æt. 94.

1886 December 10th. At Rome, Italy. Death of Marco Minghetti, eminent Italian statesman; æt. 68.

1886 December 26th. At Washington, D. C. Death of Senator John A. Logan, eminent American statesman and general; æt. 60.

1887 (Hegira 1305, Sept. 19th) (R. I. 15[105]) (A. U. C. 2640) (A. M. 5891) (J. P. 6600)

January 15th. At Vienna. Death of Frederick Amerling, eminent Austrian painter; æt. 84.

1887 January 18th. Heavy volcanic eruption from Mauna Loa, Hawaii.

1887 January 20th. Kapunda, a British emigrant ship, collides with another vessel off the coast of Brazil, and is sunk; over 300 persons drowned.

1887 February 4th. Services held in Lambeth Palace, London, to commemorate the centennial of the consecration of Bishops White and Provoost, the first Anglo-Catholic bishops consecrated in England for the American Church; Bishop Seabury (the first bishop consecrated for the American Catholic, or Episcopal, Church) having been consecrated in Aberdeen, Scotland. (See February 4th, 1787, and November 14th, 1784.)

1887 March 8th. At Brooklyn, N. Y. Death of Henry Ward Beecher, popular American pulpit orator and lecturer; age 74 years, 1 month, 14 days.

1887 March 31st. At Albany, N. Y. Death of John Godfrey Saxe, popular American humorous poet, of Vermont; æt. 71.

1887 April 5th. Interstate Commerce Law goes into operation, having passed in United States Senate January 14th, and in United States House of Representatives January 21st, and been signed by President Cleveland February 4th.

1887 April 22d. Coast of Western Australia is swept by a hurricane, causing 550 deaths.

1887 May 6th. Death of James Grant, Scottish novelist; æt. 65.

1887 June 21st. Semi-centennial of Queen Victoria's coronation is celebrated in England.

1887 August 19th. At Wood's Holl, Mass. Death of Prof. Spencer Fullerton Baird, eminent American naturalist; æt. 64.

1887 October 13th. Death of Mrs. Dinah Maria Muloch Craik (better known as Miss Muloch), popular English authoress; æt. 61.

A. D.

1887 November 2d. Death of Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, famous Swedish soprano vocalist, known on the stage as Jenny Lind, before her marriage to Goldschmidt, the pianist.

1887 November 3d. Opening, by the Prince of Wales, of the Truro Cathedral; the first cathedral of the Established Church of England built since the Reformation.

1887 December 2d. Grévy resigns his office, of president of the French Republic, and M. Sadi-Carnot is elected to fill his place, December 3d.

1887 The construction of the Manchester Ship Canal begins.

1887 Construction of the canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic is begun by the German government.

1888 (Hegira 1306, Sept. 8th) (R. I. 1, 106th Cycle) (A. U. C. 2641) (A. M. 5892) (J. P. 6601)

January 1st. Rome, Italy. Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his golden jubilee.

1888 February 1st. Death of Prof. Asa Gray, eminent American botanist; age 77 years, 2 months.

1888 February 2d. At Rome. Death of Mary Howitt, popular English authoress; æt. 84.

1888 February 15th. Washington, D. C. Signing of the Fisheries Treaty, between United States and Great Britain.

1888 February 24th. Death of William W. Corcoran, the philanthropist of Washington, D. C.; founder of the Louise Home, etc.; æt. 89.

1888 March 4th. Death of Amos Bronson Alcott, American author of educational and philosophic works; father of Louisa M. Alcott; æt. 89.

1888 March 6th. At Boston, Mass. Death of Louisa May Alcott, popular American authoress; æt. 55.

1888 March 9th. Death of William I., emperor of Germany; age 90 years, 11 months, 17 days. Succeeded by his son, Frederick III.

1888 March 12th. At New York. Death of Henry Bergh, founder of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (See 1866.)

1888 April 15th. Death of Matthew Arnold, English poet; age 65 years, 3 months, 21 days.

1888 April 19th. Bill passed by United States Senate, to admit South Dakota into the Union. (See 1889, February 22d, and November 2d.)

1888 May 7th. United States Senate ratifies the amended Chinese treaty.

1888 May 8th. Opening of the International Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland.

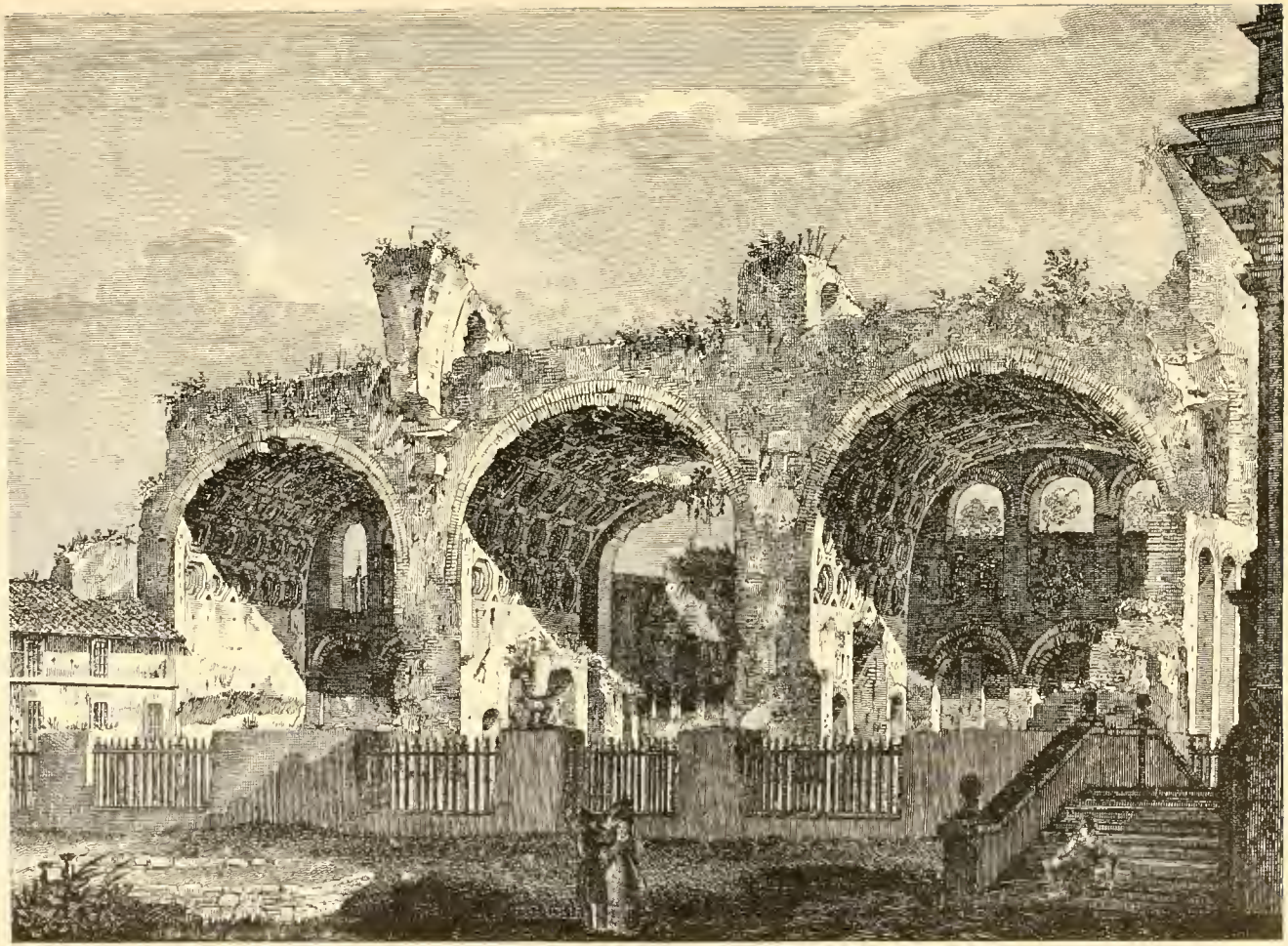
1888 May 9th. International Copyright Bill passed by United States Senate.

1888 June 15th. Death of Frederick III., emperor of Germany; age 56 years, 7 months, 27 days. Succeeded by his son, William II.

1888 October 13th. United States gunboat Petrel is launched, at Baltimore. (See 1898.)

1888 Opening of the Trans-Caspian Railroad, as far as Samarkand.

1888 December 20th. British and Egyptian forces, under General Grenfell, defeat and rout the insurgents, under Osman Digna, near Suakin, Africa. Digna loses 400 men.



THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.
SEE 75 A. D.

A. D.

1889 (Hegira 1307, Aug. 28th) (R. I. 2-106) (A. U. C. 2642) (A. M. 5893) (J. P. 6602)

February 22d. President Cleveland signs the bills, admitting North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington into United States, as thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, and forty-second States. (See 1886, 1888; and November 2d, 8th, and 11th, 1889.)

1889 March 4th. Washington, D. C. Inauguration of Benjamin J. Harrison, twenty-third president of United States.

1889 March 6th. Abdication of Milan, king of Servia, in favor of his son, Alexander.

1889 March 8th. At New York. Death of Capt. John Ericsson, eminent Swedish mechanician and inventor; æt. 86. (See 1862.)

1889 March 27th. Death of John Bright, celebrated English orator and statesman; age 77 years, 4 months, 11 days.

1889 April 9th. Death of Michel Eugène Chevreul, distinguished French chemist; age 102 years, 7 months, 8 days.

1889 April 11th. Town of Lamberton, Ala., U. S. A., totally destroyed by fire.

1889 April 24th. The great dry dock, at Newport News, Va., formally opened.

1889 May 6th. Opening of the Paris Exhibition.

1889 May 7th. Opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.; Hopkins having given in his lifetime $4,500,000 for the founding and endowment of this charity. (See 1873.)

1889 May 31st. Disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., caused by the bursting of a dam, ten miles northwest of, and at a great height above, Johnstown. The dam, built in 1887, by the South Fork Fishing Club, was 1,000 feet long, 70 feet high, 50 feet thick at top, and 300 feet at bottom. Over fifty square miles of land drained into the dam; and, owing to the constant heavy rains during the month, the water had risen many feet. Dam breaks 3 P. M., and by 4:15 P. M. precipitates about 480,000,000 cubic feet of water upon the fated town. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons perish between 4:15 and 5:15 P. M.

1889 Extradition treaty, between England and United States.

1889 June 2d. Great floods in China. More than 6,000 lives lost.

1889 Work on Nicaragua Canal begun, June 3d; stopped, and recommenced October 22d.

1889 June 28th. At Lynn, Mass. Death of Miss Maria Mitchell, distinguished American astronomer; æt. 71.

1889 August 1st. Death of Evaristo Carazo, president of Nicaragua.

1889 August 3d. British, under General Grenfell, defeat the dervishes, in Upper Egypt, killing 1,500, and their leader.

1889 August 19th. Disastrous floods and landslides in Japan; 10,000 lives lost.

1889 September 23d. Death of William Wilkie Collins, popular English novelist; æt. 65.

1889 September 25th. Death of Eliza Cook, popular English poetess; æt. 72.

1889 October 11th. Death of James Prescott Joule, eminent English experimental philosopher; age 70 years, 9 months, 17 days.

1889 October 19th. Death of Dom Luis I., king of Portugal; age 50 years, 11 months, 18 days. Succeeded by his son, Carlos I., age 26; proclaimed king December 28th.

A. D.

1889 October 22d. At Paris, France. Death of Dr. Philippe Ricord, celebrated French physician; born in Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.; æt. 89.

1889 October 25th. Death of Emile Augier, French dramatist and poet; age 69 years, 1 month, 8 days.

1889 November 2d. Proclamations issued, admitting North and South Dakota, as thirty-ninth and fortieth States in the Union. (See February 22d, 1889; and 1886, and 1888.)

1889 November 8th. Proclamation, admitting Montana as forty-first State in the Union. (See February 22d, 1889.)

1889 November 11th. Proclamation, admitting Washington as forty-second State in the Union. (See February 22d, 1889; and 1886.)

1889 November 15th. The empire of Brazil is changed into a republic (United States of Brazil), without struggle or bloodshed, by a coup d'état, supported by army and navy. Dom Pedro II., the emperor, yields to the inevitable, and peacefully sails from Rio Janeiro, November 17th, reaching Lisbon, Portugal, December 7th.

1889 November 28th. Disastrous fire at Boston, Mass. Loss estimated at $5,000,000.

1889 November 29th. Death of Martin Farquhar Tupper, popular English poet and novelist; æt. 79.

1889 December 6th, 12:45 A. M. At New Orleans, La. Death of Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of Southern Confederacy, in United States of America; age 81 years, 6 months, 3 days.

1889 December 12th. At Venice, Italy. Death of Robert Browning, popular English poet; æt. 77.

1890 (Hegira 1308, Aug. 18th) (R. I. 3^{106}) (A. U. C. 2643) (A. M. 5894) (J. P. 6603)

January 14th. Death of Lord Robert Napier, of Magdala fame; celebrated British general; age 79 years, 1 month, 8 days. (See 1868, April 10, and 13.)

1890 February 18th. Death of Count Julius Andrassy, Hungarian statesman; age 66 years, 8 months, 20 days.

1890 March 4th. Opening of the railroad bridge over Firth of Forth, Scotland.

1890 March 7th. Doctor Raimondo Palacio is elected president of Venezuela.

1890 March 13th. Bill passed by House of Representatives, for the organization of Oklahoma Territory.

1890 March 18th. Prince Bismarck, chancellor of German Empire, resigns his office, and is succeeded by General Von Caprivi.

1890 March 19th. Cruiser Newark is launched, at Philadelphia, Pa.

1890 March 24th. Death of Prof. Richard Owen, eminent English anatomist and zoologist; æt. 86.

1890 April 12th. Death of Marquis Tseng, Chinese statesman and diplomatist; æt. 62.

1890 June 20th. Turks massacre Armenian Christians, at Erzeroum.

1890 June 30th. Treaty signed, between England and Germany, for a partition of Eastern Africa, and cession of Heligoland to Germany.

1890 July 3d. President Harrison signs the bill, admitting Idaho, forty-third State, into the Union.

1890 July 4th. Canovas del Castillo succeeds Sagasta, as premier of Spain.

A. D.

1890 July 10th. President Harrison signs the bill, admitting Wyoming, forty-fourth State, into the Union.

1890 August 6th. Celman, president of Argentine Republic, is forced to resign, and is succeeded by Dr. Pellegrini.

1890 August 25th. Completion of St. Clair River tunnel, from Port Huron, Mich., to Sarnia, Canada.

1890 August 28th. Signing of the treaty of peace, between Guatemala and Salvador.

1890 September 4th. Twelve thousand houses destroyed by a great fire at Salonica, Turkey.

1890 October 1st. Death of Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr, popular French novelist; æt. 82.

1890 October 20th. At Trieste, Italy. Death of Sir Richard Francis Burton, celebrated English traveler and explorer of Africa; æt. 69.

1890 October 29th. William III., king of Holland, is declared incapable of reigning. Queen Emma takes oath as regent, November 20th.

1890 November 6th. Professor Koch makes known, in Berlin, his discovery of a lymph cure for consumption.

1890 November 18th. United States armored cruiser Maine is launched, at Brooklyn navy-yard. (See February 15th, 1898.)

1890 November 23d. Death of William III., king of Holland; age 73 years, 9 months, 4 days. His daughter, Wilhelmina, succeeds, with Queen Emma as regent.

1890 December 11th. Dr. Welti is elected president of Switzerland.

1890 December 20th. New York. Signor Succi completes a fast of forty-five days, during which time he consumed 291 ounces of croton water, 798 of mineral water, 64 of ice, and 710 drops of an elixir containing morphine.

1890 December 22d. At Copenhagen, Denmark. Death of Neils W. Gade, eminent Danish musical composer; æt. 73

1890 December 29th. Wounded Knee Creek, Nebraska. Skirmish between United States troops and Indians. Capt. G. D. Wallace and 25 soldiers are killed, and Lieut. H. Krautzerg and three privates fatally wounded; 250 Indians are killed.

1890 December 29th. Death of Octave Feuillet, French novelist and dramatist; æt. 68.

1891 (Hegira 1309, Aug. 7th) (R. I. 4^{106}) (A. U. C. 2644) (A. M. 5895) (J. P. 6604)

January 2d. Death of Alexander William Kinglake, English historian; æt. 89.

1891 January 17th. At Washington, D. C. Death of George Bancroft, distinguished American statesman and historian; age 90 years, 3 months, 14 days.

1891 January 20th. Death of David Kalakaua, king of Hawaiian Islands; æt. 55.

1891 January 31st. Death of Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, celebrated French painter; age about 78.

1891 February 13th. Death of David Dixon Porter, admiral of United States navy; age 76 years, 7 months, 5 days.

1891 February 14th. At New York. Death of Gen. William T. Sherman, distinguished American general; age 71 years, 6 days.

1891 February. Egyptians totally defeat Osman Digna, near Suakin, Africa.

A. D.

1891 March 4th. International Copyright Bill is passed by United States Congress.

1891 March 17th. Death of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I.; age 68 years, 6 months, 8 days.

1891 April 20th. Reciprocity treaty concluded, between United States and Spain.

1891 April 24th. Death of Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke, distinguished Prussian field marshal; æt. 91.

1891 Death of Pedro II., ex-emperor of Brazil; æt. 66. (See 1889, November 15th.)

1891 May. Construction of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad is begun by the Russian government. (See January, 1898.)

1891 June 30th. First passenger train runs on the railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado, 14,147 feet above sea level, the lower terminus of the line being 6,400 feet above sea level.

1891 August 12th. At Cambridge, Mass. Death of James Russell Lowell, distinguished American poet and critic; age 72 years, 5 months, 20 days.

1891 August 28th. The Congressional party, in Chili, having revolted against their president, Balmaceda, totally vanquish his army, near Valparaiso. Balmaceda commits suicide, September 19th.

1891 October 6–7th. Death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader; æt. 45.

1891 October 16th. The Chilians attack the sailors of the United States cruiser "Baltimore," for which United States government demands reparation from Chili. (See 1892.)

1891 October 17th. At Newport, Mass. Death of James Parton, popular American biographer; born at Canterbury, England, but having resided from early manhood in New York, U. S. A.; æt. 69.

1891 October 28th. United States cruiser Detroit is launched, at Baltimore.

1891 November 4th. The Chilians elect Admiral Jorge Montt for their president, to succeed Balmaceda.

1891 November 23d. Marshal Fonseca, elected president of Brazil in February, having attempted to usurp dictatorial powers, is forced, by a revolutionary movement, to resign, and is succeeded by the vice-president, Peixoto.

1891 December 2d. United States armored cruiser New York is launched, at Philadelphia.

1891 December 5th. United States cruiser Montgomery, built by the Columbian Iron Works, is launched at Baltimore.

1892 (Hegira 1310, July 26th) (R. I. 5^{106}) (A. U. C. 2645) (A. M. 5896) (J. P. 6605)

January 4th. At London. Death of George B. Airy, English astronomer; age 90 years, 5 months, 7 days.

1892 January 7th. At Cairo. Death of Tewfik Pasha, khedive of Egypt, at his palace; age 39 years, 1 month, 18 days. Succeeded by his son, Abbas Pasha.

1892 January 31st. Death of Alexander Rhizos Rhangabé, eminent Greek poet and statesman; age 82.

1892 February 29th. Behring Sea arbitration treaty, between United States and Great Britain, is signed at Washington, and ratified March 29th.

1892 March 6th. Death of Etienne Arago, French dramatist and politician; age 89 years, 29 days.

1892 March 16th. Death of Edward Augustus Freeman, English historian; æt. 69.

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SEE 1832.

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1892 April 23d. Death of General Deodoro de Fonseca, ex-president of Brazil. (See 1891, November 23d.)

1892 May 6th. Death of August Wilhelm Hofmann, eminent German chemist; age 74.

1892 May 12th. Memphis, Tenn. Opening of the bridge over the Mississippi River, where De Soto crossed. (See 1541.)

1892 June 17th. Volcanic eruption on Sangir Islands, in Malay Archipelago, killing over 1,000 inhabitants.

1892 June 28th. United States battle-ship Texas is launched, at Gosport navy-yard, Virginia.

1892 July 12th, 9:30 A. M. At Ardsley Park, N. Y. Death of Cyrus W. Field, originator of transatlantic cable; age 72 years, 7 months, 12 days. (See 1866, July 27th.)

1892 September 7th. At Hampton Falls, N. H. Death of John Greenleaf Whittier, distinguished American poet; age 84 years, 8 months, 20 days.

1892 October 6th, 1:35 A. M. Death of Lord Alfred Tennyson, celebrated poet-laureate of England; age 83 years, 2 months. His body is interred in Westminster Abbey, October 12th.

1892 October 17th. The revised hymnal is adopted by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of America.

1892 October 18th. Opening of the long-distance telephone, between New York and Chicago, 950 miles.

1892 October 21st. Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, for the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Illinois, the president having proclaimed October 21st to be the actual anniversary day of the discovery of America, counting for the difference between Old and New Style, although Columbus discovered San Salvador 1492, October 12th. (See 1582, October 5th; and 1492, October 12th; and Note M.)

1892 November 10th. United States cruiser Cincinnati is launched, at Brooklyn, New York.

1892 The clavier, or dumb-piano, is improved by its inventor, Virgil. (See 1886.)

1892 December 12th. Africa and Brazil are connected by cable.

1892 December 22d. French Chamber ratifies Commercial Convention, between United States and France.

1893 (Hegira 1311, July 15th) (R. I. 6^{106}) (A. U. C. 2646) (A. M. 5897) (J. P. 6606)

January 11th. The Montmorency Falls, Quebec, Canada, frozen solid; the first time ever known.

1893 January 12th. Part of the Niagara Falls, New York, known as the Big Kettle, is frozen over; the first time in a century. Mercury 39° below zero.

1893 January 17th. At Fremont, Ohio. Death of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, ex-president (nineteenth) of United States of America; æt. 71.

1893 January 20th. Death of Don José Zorilla y Moral, eminent Spanish poet and dramatist; age 75 years, 10 months, 29 days.

1893 February 4th. A provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands announces to the secretary of state, at Washington, the deposal of Queen Liliuokalani, January 15th, and asks for annexation to United States.

A. D.

1893 February 9th. United States Minister Stevens establishes a protectorate over Hawaii.

1893 March 4th. Grover Cleveland is again inaugurated president of United States. (See 1885.)

1893 March 9th. Queen Liliuokalani, having issued a protest against her dethronement, President Cleveland withdraws from the Senate the United States annexation treaty with Hawaii.

1893 The telautograph, a wonderful machine for transmitting handwriting, is completed in March by the inventor, Professor Elisha, and exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago. The invention was begun in 1887.

1893 April 21st. Extradition treaty, between United States of America and Russia, is ratified by both countries.

1893 May 1st. President Cleveland opens the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Ill. (See October 30th.)

1893 May 6th. Opening of the Lake Roland elevated electric railroad, from Lake Roland to Baltimore City Hall. The first elevated railroad in the world operated by the overhead trolley. The Intro-Mural railroad, on the ground of Columbian Exposition, Chicago, is the first electric elevated railroad in the world operated by the third-rail trolley system.

1893 May 18th. Treaty of commerce, between Spain and Germany, is concluded.

1893 June 7th, 1:15 A. M. At New York. Death of Edwin Booth, popular American tragic actor; age 59 years, 6 months, 24 days; born in Harford County, 25 miles from Baltimore, Md. Son of Junius Brutus Booth, celebrated English actor.

1893 June 20th. The great Ferris wheel, one of the wonders at the Columbian Exposition, makes its first revolution. Designed by G. W. G. Ferris; highest point of wheel is 264 feet; diameter 250 feet.

1893 June 22d. British battle-ship Victoria collides with battle-ship Camperdown, and is sunk off Tripoli, Syria; 358 lives lost, including Admiral Tryon and 21 other officers.

1893 July 5th. Town of Pomeroy is destroyed, and 100 lives lost, by a tornado in Iowa.

1893 August 12th. United States' new cruiser, Minneapolis, is launched at Philadelphia, Pa.

1893 August 15th. Behring Sea Court of Arbitration, between United States and Great Britain, announces its decision at Paris.

1893 October 30th. Closing of the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Ill. (See May 1st.)

1893 November 9th. Ratifications of extradition treaty, between United States and Norway.

1893 December 4th. Death of John Tyndall, distinguished Irish physicist; age 73.

1893 December 30th. Death of Sir Samuel White Baker, successful English explorer in Africa; age 72 years, 6 months, 22 days.

1894 (Hegira 1312, July 5th) (R. I. 7^{106}) (A. U. C. 2647) (A. M. 5898) (J. P. 6607)

January 1st. England. Opening of the Manchester ship canal.

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1894 March 12th. The insurgent fleet at Rio Janeiro, under command of Admiral Da Gama, surrenders to Peixoto, president of Brazil.

1894 March 20th. Death of Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot and statesman; age 91 years, 6 months, 4 days.

1894 April 10th. Herr Dowe, a Mannheim tailor, having invented a bullet-proof cloth, successful experiments are made by shooting at Dowe, incased in his invention. Cloth and tailor stand the test. German government offers him 3,000,000 marks for the invention.

1894 April 14th. Brazilian insurgents, under Admiral De Mello, surrender to the authorities of Uruguay.

1894 May 5th. King Leopold opens the World's Fair, at Antwerp, Belgium.

1894 May 14th. Death of Henry Morley, English biographer; æt. 72.

1894 May 20th. Death of Edmund Hodgson Yates, English novelist; age 62.

1894 June 1st. Free transfer system introduced by the Baltimore Traction Company.

1894 June 7th. Death of Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco; æt. 63. Succeeded by his son, Abdul Aziz.

1894 June 13th. Troops are sent by Japan, to protect her interests at Corea.

1894 June 24th. Lyons, France, 9:25 P. M. Assassination of Marie François Sadi-Carnot, president of the French Republic, by Cesare Giovanni Santo, an Italian.

1894 July 5th. Death of Sir Austen Henry Layard, English statesman and archæologist; age 77 years, 4 months.

1894 July 23d. Bombardment of Corean ports is begun by Japanese gunboats.

1894 July 27th. Declaration of war, between Japan and China.

1894 September 3d. Spanish government cancels reciprocity treaty, between United States and Cuba.

1894 September 8th. Death of Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, eminent German physicist and physiologist; age 73 years, 7 days.

1894 September 17th. Battle of Ping Yang, between Japanese and Chinese armies. The Chinese are totally defeated, and many captured by the Japanese.

1894 September 19th. The Japanese gain a signal naval victory over the Chinese fleet in the Gulf of Corea.

1894 October 7th. At Boston, Mass. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, distinguished American poet, essayist, and physiologist; age 85 years, 1 month, 8 days.

1894 October 20th, 6:30 A. M. At London. Death of James Anthony Froude, eminent English historian; age 76 years, 5 months, 27 days.

1894 November 1st. Death of Alexander III., czar of Russia; age 49 years, 7 months, 21 days. Succeeded by his son, Nicholas II., age 26.

1894 November 1st. Death of empress of China.

1894 November 3d. The Mullah of Powindah incites the Waziri tribesmen to attack Col. A. H. Turner, British commissioner, at his camp at Wano, near Indo-Afghan frontier. About 43 British, and over 250 tribesmen are killed. (See 1897, June 11th, and July 27th; and 1902, December 22d.)

1894 December 7th. Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps, French diplomatist and engineer; constructor of Suez Canal. (See 1869.)

1894 December 27th. Death of Francis II., ex-king of Two Sicilies; age 58 years, 11 months, 11 days.

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1895 (Hegira 1313, June 24th) (R. I. 8^{106}) (A. U. C. 2648) (A. M. 5899) (J. P. 6608)

February 13th. Chinese fleet and forts at Wei-Hai-Wei are surrendered by Admiral Ting, to the Japanese commander.

1895 February 26th. Spaniards proclaim martial law in Cuba, to quell the revolutionary uprising.

1895 March 11th. Death of Cesare Cantu, popular Italian historian; age 87 years, 3 months, 6 days.

1895 April 15th. The plenipotentiaries of China and Japan sign a treaty of peace, at Schimoneseki.

1895 June 12th. Proclamation against violation of neutrality, in Spanish-Cuban conflict, is issued by Grover Cleveland, president of United States.

1895 June 29th. Death of Thomas Henry Huxley, eminent English physiologist and naturalist; æt. 70.

1895 September 27th. Tananarivo, capital of Madagascar, is captured by the French.

1895 September 28th. Death of Louis Pasteur, distinguished French chemist, who introduced a treatment of inoculation, for the prevention or cure of the germ of hydrophobia; age 72 years, 9 months, 1 day.

1895 October 26th. Madagascar accepts the protectorate of France.

1895 November 27th. Death of Alexander Dumas, Jr., popular French novelist and dramatist; age 71 years, 3 months, 29 days. Son of Alexander Dumas. (See 1870.)

1895 December 23d. Death of John Russell Hind, eminent English astronomer; age 72 years, 7 months, 11 days.

1896 (Hegira 1314, June 12th) (R. I. 9^{106}) (A. U. C. 2649) (A. M. 5900) (J. P. 6609)

January 4th. Proclamation, by President Cleveland, admitting Utah into the Union, as the forty-fifth State.

1896 February 10th, 9:30 A. M. Explosion of an immense aerolite just over Madrid, Spain, probably about twenty miles above the earth, causes a panic throughout the city, and does much damage in shattering glass, and cracking walls.

1896 March. Sir Herbert Kitchener, British general, commanding British and Egyptian combined troops, begins a forward movement, to rescue the Egyptian Soudan, Africa, from the Khalifa.

1896 March 22d. Death of Thomas Hughes, well-known English writer; author of "Tom Brown's School Days"; age 72 years, 5 months, 2 days.

1896 May 1st. First cavalry skirmish between Kitchener and the dervishes, near Akashe.

1896 May 15th. Town of Sherman, Northern Texas, swept by a tornado; 100 lives lost.

1896 May 26th. Moscow, Russia. Coronation of Czar Nicholas II., age 27, and his consort, Czarina Alix.

1896 June 7th. Kitchener's troops drive the dervishes out of Firket, and pursue them to Suarda.

1896 June 8th. Death of Jules Simon, French philosopher and statesman; æt. 82.

1896 July 1st. Death of Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, of Connecticut, American novelist; author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; age 84 years, 17 days.

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1896 August 13th. Doctor Fridjof Nansen returns from his successful Arctic expedition, and lands again on Norwegian soil. Nansen's expedition sailed from Christiana, Norway, with a party of eleven, in the "Fram," June 24th, 1893, and stopped, 1895, March 3d, at north latitude 84°, 40′, the highest northern latitude ever before reached by man. Nansen and one companion left the ship, and on foot reached north latitude 86°, 14′, 240 miles from north pole. No land seen north of latitude 82°: only ice.

1896 September 23d. Dongola, Egyptian Soudan, is occupied by the Anglo-Egyptian troops, under Kitchener. (See 1897, October 25th.)

1897 (Hegira 1315, June 2d) (R. I. 10^{106}) (A. U. C. 2650) (A. M. 5901) (J. P. 6610)

January 16th. Death of Joel Tyler Headley, American historian; age 82.

1897 March 1st. Monastery of St. Bernard, in Swiss Alps, is demolished by an avalanche.

1897 March 4th. Inauguration of William McKinley, as twenty-fourth president of United States. (See 1901.)

1897 April 30th. Battle at Velestino, between a Greek brigade, under General Smolenski, and a Turkish force. The latter is repulsed with very heavy losses. The Greeks, however, less fortunate in other engagements, are greatly discouraged by the results of the long war.

1897 May 6th. Renewal, for six years, of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy.

1897 May 17th. Opening of the street railway postal-car service in Baltimore, Md.

1897 June–August. Reports of vast gold fields in the Klondike create great excitement throughout United States. Thousands from Western, and even Eastern States, start for the Yukon region of Alaska.

1897 June 11th. British officers and regiment of Sikhs are treacherously surprised and attacked in British India by hostile natives, incited by the Mullah of Powindah, a fanatical heathen priest of India, previously expelled from British territory for former rebellion. Colonel Bunny, two other British officers, and twenty-five privates are killed, and two officers and twenty-five men wounded. (See 1894, November 3d; 1897, July 27th; and 1902, December 22d.)

1897 June 20th, 11 A. M. Queen Victoria begins the jubilee celebration of her sixtieth year on the throne of England, with a service of thanksgiving, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

1897 July 1st. Insurrections and riots begin among the natives in British India, against the British rule.

1897 July 23d. Turkey at last accepts the frontier line between Turkey and Greece, drawn by the military attachés of the Powers. The Turkish troops begin to evacuate Thessaly.

1897 July 27th. "Mad Mullah" having mustered 40,000 tribesmen of the Afridis, for a "Holy War" against the British, begins an attack at the North Camp, at Malakand, 8:30 P. M. Thirteen Sepoys are killed, and forty wounded on British side. The Punjab infantry, under Lieutenant Clime, drives the tribesmen back, killing ninety. The British abandon North Camp, and concentrate on Kotah. (See 1894, November 3d; 1897, June 11th; and 1902, December 22d.)

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1897 August 7th. Abu Hamed, British India, is occupied by Colonel Hunter, of Kitchener's army. (See 1896, March, May 1st, June 7th, and September 23d.)

1897 August 8th. Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, is shot and killed by Michele Angiolillo, an Italian anarchist, who is garroted August 20th, 11 A. M.

1897 August 19th. Lake's sub-marine boat, "Argonaut," is first launched at Columbian Iron Works, Locust Point, Baltimore, Md. (See December 16th.)

1897 August 20th. General Azcarraga, minister of war, is appointed to succeed Canovas, as premier of Spain.

1897 August 24th. Fort Lundi, Kotah, extreme end of Khyber Pass, leading from Afghanistan into India, is attacked and burned. The entire pass is now in the hands of the insurgent tribesmen, under "Mad Mullah." (See 1894.)

1897 August 25th. Juan Idiarte Borda, president of Uruguay, is assassinated in Montevideo by Avelino Arredondo, during the celebration of the independence of the republic.

1897 August 29th, Sunday night. The Afridis attack and burn the Shimwari and Kahi, British police posts on the Samana Range, forcing the garrisons to evacuate.

1897 August 30th. A strong force of Afridis take Kohat Pass, and hold it and Khyber Pass against the British.

1897 August 31st, 3 P. M. At New York. Death of Mrs. John Drew, celebrated actress; born in London, England, 1820, January 10th, but having lived in America since 7 years old; age 77 years, 7 months, 21 days.

1897 September 17th. Engagement in British India, between Second Brigade, under General Blood, and the insurgent Mommnds. British forces, at first victorious, are driven back by superior forces of the natives. General Blood and two other British officers wounded, and 140 men on British side killed and wounded.

1897 September 18th. Treaty of peace signed, between Turkey and Greece.

1897 September 19th. General Woodford, United States minister to Spain, has an interview with Duke of Tetuan, to insist upon the necessity of a speedy termination of the Cuban War, stating that if the war be not ended by end of October, United States will feel justified in taking steps to secure the independence of Cuba.

1897 September 22d. British capture Badmanai Pass, British India, held by Haddah Mullah, instigator and leader of the tribesmen's rebellion, who takes to flight before the British.

1897 October 6th. Death of Sir John Gilbert, English historical painter; æt. 80.

1897 October 6th. Spanish government, at a Cabinet council, at night, decides to grant Cuba autonomy, under Spanish suzerainty.

1897 October 20th, 12–3 P. M. Storming and recapture of Dargai Ridge, British India, by the British, led by the gallant Gordon Highlanders, under Colonel Mathias, and inspired by the music of the brave piper, Findlater, who continues to play although shot through both legs. (See Note V.)

1897 October 25th. Kitchener's troops take Metemme, a stronghold of the Khalifa. (See 1896, March, May 1st, June 7th, and September 23d.)

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1897 December 16th. Mr. S. Lake, of Baltimore, makes a successful test trip, in the depths of the Patapsco River, in the sub-marine boat, "Argonaut," of which he is the inventor. (See August 19th.)

1897 December 28th. Revolting tribesmen, in British India, under "Mad Mullah," are finally subdued, and the Anglo-Indian War practically ended.

1898 (Hegira 1316, May 22d) (R. I. 11^{106}) (A. U. C. 2651) (A. M. 5902) (J. P. 6611)

January. Official statistics show the existing horrors of Spanish rule in Cuba. In the province of Matanzas alone 59,000 reconcentrados died from starvation in 1897, and 98,000 are reported at this date to be starving.

1898 January. Great Trans-Siberian railroad completed; trains running across Siberia, from Kloutchi in the west, to Khabarovka in the east. (See 1891, May.)

1898 January 12th. Riots in Havana, Cuba, between Cubans and Spaniards.

1898 January 16th, 10 A. M. North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Sicard, leaves Hampton Roads, Old Point, Va., and sails for Dry Tortugas Islands, off Florida, in Gulf of Mexico, to be near in case of being needed at Havana, to protect American interests there.

1898 January 23d, 10 A. M. The United States battle-ships, under Admiral Sicard, the New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Texas, arrive off the bar at Key West, Florida, and are joined by the Maine, Montgomery, and Detroit, and torpedo-boats Cushing and Dupont.

1898 January 24–25th. United States steamship Maine arrives at Havana, Cuba, to protect, if necessary, Consul-General Lee, and American interests, against the rioters in Havana.

1898 January 25–26th, A. M. United States North Atlantic squadron anchors at Dry Tortugas, Florida.

1898 February 7–23d. Trial of M. Zola, celebrated French novelist, for publishing in the "Aurore" a letter, in December, 1897, accusing French Minister of War, and other high officials, of perjury, injustice, etc., in the Dreyfus case and Esterhazy court-martial. Great sensation and excitement at Paris. French masses are against Zola. He is sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000 francs.

1898 February 8th. Rear-Admiral Sicard is temporarily relieved of command of North Atlantic squadron, by his request, being ill. Capt. William T. Sampson, of the Iowa, as senior officer, takes command of the squadron.

1898 February 8th, 8 P. M. Gen. José Maria Reina Barrios, president of Guatemala, fatally shot, near his palace. The assassin is killed by the president's staff.

1898 February 15th, 9:40 P. M. Sudden explosion of United States cruiser Maine, in Havana harbor, Cuba, lying about 500 yards from the arsenal, and 200 yards from the floating dock, in time of peace, startles and horrifies the nation. Whole city of Havana shaken by the shock of the explosion; 266 men lost in the disaster, and many injured. Captain Sigsbee and all the officers escape, excepting two, Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, who are killed by the explosion. Captain Sigsbee orders the 2,500 tons of gun-cotton on board to be flooded. The men obey orders, but are themselves killed by the second explosion, which occurs after a short interval.

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1898 February 21st. The members of the Naval Court of Inquiry, appointed by the Navy Department, at Washington, assemble at Havana, to begin their work of investigation as to the cause of explosion of United States steamship Maine. Lieutenant-Commander Marix is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court. Divers are put to work on the wreck.

1898 February 21st. The sub-marine torpedo-boat, the "Plunger," is completed and ready for trial. Plan invented and constructed by John P. Holland, native of Ireland, age 55. The "Plunger" was built by Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, for the United States navy. The sub-marine vessel is designed to dive 20 feet under water in 20 seconds, and fire torpedoes into the hull of an enemy's warship.

1898 March 21st, 1:30 P. M. The full report of the Court of Inquiry into the Maine disaster is delivered to Judge-Advocate Marix, by Captain Sampson, president of the Court. Marix goes to Key West and delivers it to Rear-Admiral Sicard.

1898 March 25th. The Court of Inquiry having decided that the Maine disaster was due to an external explosion, the State Department, at Washington, cables to United States Minister Woodford, at Madrid, to notify the Spanish government of this decision. Spanish government cables back to Washington that its naval commission holds the cause of the Maine disaster to have been of internal origin. A Spanish flotilla is reported, at this date, to be on its way from the Canaries to Porto Rico.

1898 March 28th. The full report of the Court of Inquiry is made public, through the newspapers. The court deduces from technical details of the wreckage, that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, and that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of the two magazines on board the Maine; but the court cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility of the catastrophe.

1898 March 30th, 11:43 P. M. Severe earthquake at San Francisco, California.

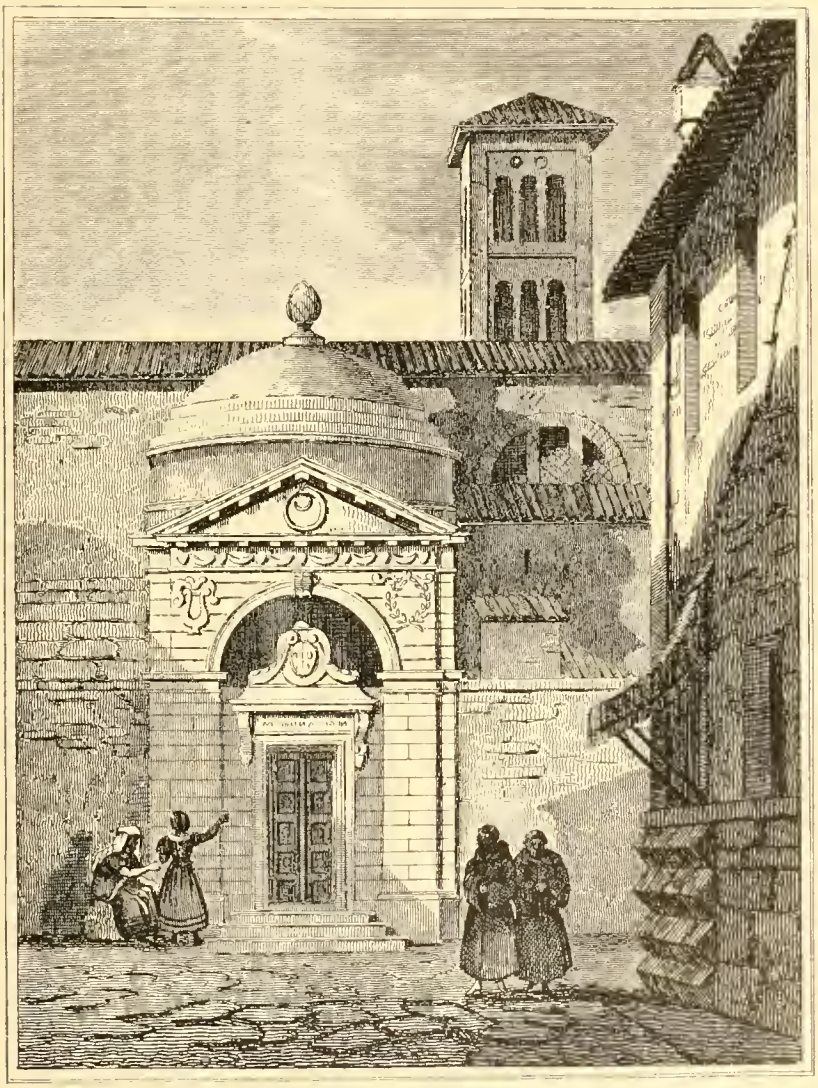
1898 March 31st. Spain's official reply to President McKinley's demands for Cuba is received at the White House, Washington, D. C., at night. He demanded immediate cessation from war and cruelty in Cuba. Spain's reply is unsatisfactory.

1898 April 9th. Consul-General Lee and all other Americans leave Havana, Cuba, in the United States vessels sent to convey them to Key West, Florida.

1898 April 11th. President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress.

1898 April 13th. Cable from Madrid, reporting that Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, to the effect that the Spanish government must fight the United States, or else the Carlists.

1898 April 20th, Wednesday. Cuban resolutions, passed by Congress, April 18–19th, are signed at the White House, 11:24 A. M., by President McKinley, having first affixed his signature to the ultimatum, requiring Spain to evacuate the Island of Cuba, and her fleet to be withdrawn from Cuban waters. Ultimatum forwarded at once to Spain, addressed to Minister Woodford, to be by him delivered to the Spanish government. Spain given until Saturday, at midnight, to reply. A copy of ultimatum served on Luis Polo de Bernabe, Spanish minister at Washington, who requests his passports, which



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are at once given him. He leaves Washington at 7 P. M., and starts for Spain by way of Canada, intrusting Spanish interests to the French ambassador, and Austro-Hungarian ministers.

1898 April 21st. Premier Sagasta sends word to Minister Woodford, that friendly relations between Spain and United States have ceased, before the latter has the opportunity of presenting the ultimatum to the Spanish government.

1898 April 21st. Spain having thus declared war, United States government orders the North Atlantic squadron, under Captain Sampson, to sail south, and blockade Havana.

1898 April 21st, P. M. General Woodford, United States minister to Spain, leaves Madrid, and starts for Paris, placing American legation in charge of the British minister.

1898 April 22d. United States gunboat Nashville, under Commander W. Maynard, of Sampson's fleet, overhauls the Spanish merchant ship Buena Ventura, takes her captive, and tows her to Key West. First prize of the war.

1898 April 22d, 5:45 A. M. Captain Sampson's fleet sails from Key West, Florida, for Havana, Cuba.

1898 April 22d. Secretary Long announces that Captain Sampson, of North Atlantic squadron, has been appointed acting rear-admiral.

1898 April 22d, P. M. Admiral Sampson's fleet, lined off Cuba, blockades Havana, and other ports.

1898 April 22d. American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, sails from Hong Kong, to attack Manila, Philippine Islands.

1898 April 22d, 6 P. M. Admiral Sampson's flag-ship New York captures the Spanish freighter Pedro, which arrives at Key West, in charge of the Hornet, 7 A. M., April 23d.

1898 April 23d, 5–6 P. M. Spaniards fire their first shot, from masked batteries at Matanzas, at the United States torpedo-boat Foote, while taking soundings, in Matanzas harbor, 300 yards from shore. Their shots fly wide of the mark.

1898 April 24th. Spain formally declares war against United States.

1898 April 24th, 12 M. Third war prize. United States torpedo-boat Porter captures schooner Mathilde, off Havana, and sends her to Key West, in tow of despatch boat Dauntless.

1898 April 24th. Fourth war prize. Spanish fishing smack is captured under the guns of Morro Castle, by United States torpedo-boat Ericsson.

1898 April 24th. Fifth war prize. Spanish steamer Miguel Jover is captured by United States gunboat Helena.

1898 April 24th. Sixth war prize. Spanish steamer Catalina, of Cadiz, is captured by United States cruiser Detroit, 7 A. M.

1898 April 24th. Seventh prize. Candida, Spanish schooner, is captured by United States gunboat Wilmington, of Sampson's fleet.

1898 April 24th, 1 P. M. Eighth prize. Revenue cutter Winoma captures Spanish steamer Saturnina, at Ship Island, Mississippi, while in quarantine.

1898 April 24th. Spain's Cadiz fleet rests at Cape Verde Islands.

1898 April 25th. President McKinley sends his message to Congress, recommending a declaration that war against Spain exists, and has existed since April 21st, inclusive. The bill is passed by the House in 1 minute, 41 seconds,

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without a dissenting voice, and goes into the Senate, 3 P. M. Signed by President McKinley, 6:18 P. M.

1898 April 25th, before dawn. Lieutenant Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., under orders from the War Department, lands on Cuban coast, west of Santiago, and is guided by Cubans to insurgents' camp, to confer with Gen. Calixto Garcia.

1898 April 25th, 5:45 P. M. The light house tender Mangrove, under Lieutenant-Commander William H. Everett, sights the large Spanish auxiliary cruiser Panama, and after firing three shots across her bow, demands her surrender. The Panama, carrying two 12-pounders, and a crew of seventy-two, surrenders without returning fire, the captain having locked himself in his cabin. The Mangrove tows the prize into Key West harbor, April 26th, A. M.

1898 April 26th. United States gunboat Newport, under Capt. B. F. Tilley, captures Spanish schooner Pireneo, and sloop Paquete.

1898 April 26th. Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State, having resigned, on account of age and ill health, is succeeded in office by Judge Day.

1898 April 27th, 4 A. M. United States monitor Terror, under Capt. N. Ludlow, captures the big Spanish steamer Guido, bound for Havana from Corunna, carrying money and provisions for the Spanish soldiers.

1898 April 27th, 12:45–1:15 P. M. The flag-ship New York, the Puritan, and Cincinnati, of Admiral Sampson's fleet, bombard the forts at Matanzas, Cuba, to ascertain position and strength of Spanish coast defences. The forts return fire, but do no damage to Americans. Spanish forts are nearly demolished by the shells from United States ships.

1898 April 27th, P. M. United States Asiatic squadron, under Commodore Dewey, leaves Mirs Bay, China, for Manila, capital of Philippines.

1898 April 29th, 9 A. M. First-class warships of Spanish fleet, including cruisers Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon; and torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton, Terror, and Furor, leave Cape Verde Islands, and sail westwardly, towards Cuba. Spanish torpedo-boats Azor, Rayo, and Ariete; and transports San Francisco, and Ciudad de Cadiz, sail, 9:30 A. M., northwardly, towards Canary Islands.

1898 May 1st. Great battle of Manila. United States Asiatic squadron, under Commodore Dewey, in the darkness of the night, steams past the fortifications at Cavite and Corregidor, and enters Manila Bay shortly after midnight. A gun at the fort on Corregidor Island booms out the alarm, which throws Manila into a panic. Spanish fleet, under Admiral Montojo, steams from Cavite, seven miles from Manila, up the bay, to meet United States squadron. The Spaniards explode two mines, 5:06 A. M., in Manila harbor, just ahead of Dewey's squadron, but do no harm. Dewey's ships turn to face Spanish fleet, with forts at Cavite and on Corregidor Island, and battery on Caballo Island, and with battery of Manila in rear. First battle, 5:06–7:35 A. M. Second battle, 11:16 A. M.–12:50 P. M. Dewey's squadron demolishes the entire Spanish fleet, under Montojo, comprising eleven vessels, cruisers Reina Maria Christina (flag-ship), Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Velasco, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon; gunboats General Lezo El Correo, and Marquis del Duero; a despatch gunboat; and Isla de Mindanao, an armored transport; also water battery at Cavite. Dewey captures

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also store ship Manila, valued at $500,000, and numerous small steamers. About 300 Spaniards killed and 400 wounded. Not a man killed on American side, and only two officers, Lieut. F. W. Kellogg and Ensign N. E. Irwin, and three coxswains, on cruiser Baltimore, slightly wounded; and not a vessel seriously injured; only the Baltimore slightly damaged. United States vessels engaged were: Olympia (flag-ship), first-class; Baltimore, second-rate; Boston, second-rate; Raleigh, second-class; Concord, third-rate; Petrel, fourth-rate; McCulloh, revenue-cutter; Manshan, collier; and Zafiro, supply vessel.

1898 May 1st. Lieutenant Rowan leaves Cuba in safety, having accomplished his dangerous mission of conferring with General Garcia, the Cuban commander, at Bayamo, and having secured valuable information for General Miles.

1898 May 1st. Dewey takes possession of the naval station at Cavite, and destroys fortifications at the bay entrance.

1898 May 2d. Commodore Dewey has the cable at Manila cut, to prevent communication between Philippines and Spain.

1898 May 4th. President McKinley receives, at Washington, a communication from President Dole, dated Honolulu, April 27th, offering to transfer the Hawaiian Islands to the United States for the purpose of its war with Spain, and to furnish the American ships of war in Pacific waters with large quantities of ammunition, coal, and supplies.

1898 May 7th. Commodore Dewey's report of battles of Manila and Cavite are received at Washington. He is forthwith appointed acting admiral, in recognition of his bravery, and substantial services rendered United States by his victories.

1898 May 11th, 2:05–3 P. M. Torpedo-boat Winslow, and gunboats Wilmington and Hudson attack Spanish gunboats and batteries in harbor of Cardenas, Cuba. A shell from the Spaniards bursts on the Winslow, killing Ensign Bagley and four seamen, and wounding Lieutenant Bernadou and four seamen. First loss on American side. Americans destroy part of the town of Cardenas, and one Spanish gunboat, etc.

1898 May 11th, 2–3 P. M. United States gunboat Machias bombards Diana City, twelve miles from Cardenas, Cuba, completely destroying its battery and barracks. Ensign Willard goes ashore with an armed boat's crew, and hoists United States flags over the ruins.

1898 May 12th, 5:15–8:15 A. M. Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards San Juan, Porto Rico, and silences the guns at Morro Castle, reducing the fort to ruins. Spanish losses not known. American casualties are, one man killed and seven slightly wounded.

1898 May 12th. Spanish steamer Rita is captured by United States auxiliary cruiser Yale.

1898 May 12th. Spanish warship engaged and destroyed by United States gunboat Concord, after a fight of two hours.

1898 May 13th. Official news is received at Washington that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet, under Admiral Cervera, has been sighted off Martinique, Windward Islands, about 600 miles south of San Juan, Porto Rico. Secretary Long thereupon orders Commodore Schley to put to sea at once with his Flying Squadron, at Hampton Roads, off Fortress Monroe, Va. Vessels of Schley's

Flying Squadron are: Cruisers Brooklyn (flag-ship), Minneapolis, New Orleans, St. Paul; battle-ships Massachusetts, Texas; and gunboat Scorpion.

1898 May 18th. Cables from Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico are cut by the Americans.

1898 May 19th, 5 A. M. Death of Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, celebrated English statesman, politician, and writer, at his home, Hawarden Castle; age 88 years, 4 months, 20 days.

1898 May 19th. Spanish fleet reported to be at Santiago de Cuba.

1898 May 20th. Commodore Schley, with his Flying Squadron, joins Admiral Sampson's fleet.

1898 May 23d. United States battle-ship Oregon arrives at Key West, and joins Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, off Santiago de Cuba, May 29th.

1898 May 29th. After much uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, Schley discovers it in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, where it is bottled and corked up by Schley's ships.

1898 June 1st, 1:50 P. M. The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, at Omaha, Nebraska, is formally opened by President McKinley touching an electric button at the White House, Washington, D. C.

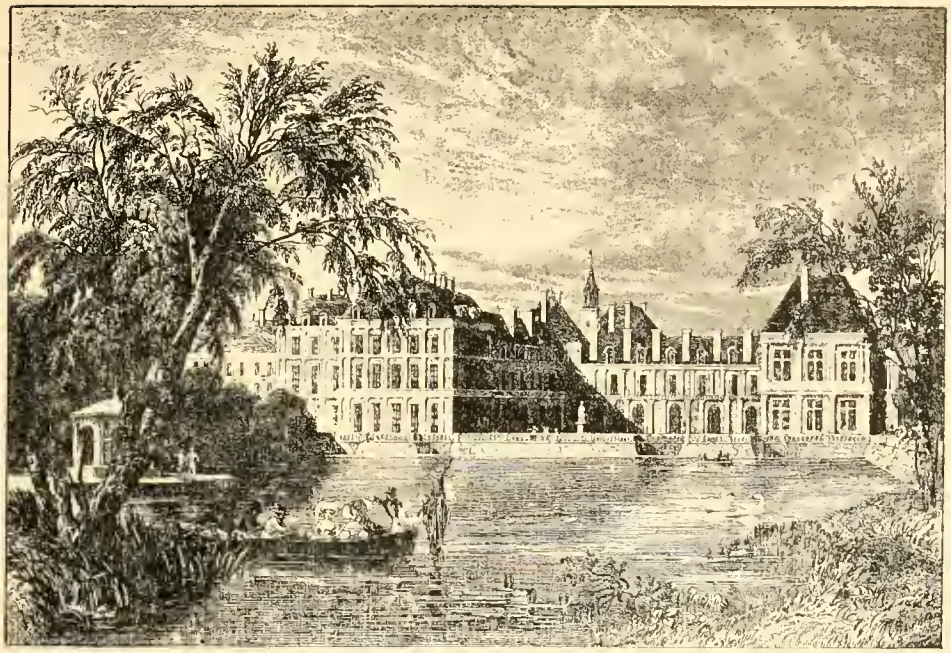
1898 June 3d, 4 A. M. Lieut. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., with a crew of seven, at the imminent risk of his life, explodes and sinks the United States steamship Merrimac, a collier, across the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba, to block in the Spanish fleet there. The expedition was suggested and planned by Hobson. His crew were six picked volunteers: Montague, chief master-at-arms of the New York, age 29; George Charette, gunner's mate of the New York, age 31; J. C. Murphy, coxswain of the Iowa; Oscar Deignan, coxswain of the Merrimac, age 24; J. B. Phillips, machinist of the Merrimac, age 36; John Kelly, water-tender, age 35, and H. Clausen, coxswain of New York, who stowed away on the Merrimac, without orders, longing to take part in the brave, hazardous deed. They all escape death, but are forced to surrender to Admiral Cervera, and are taken as prisoners to Morro Castle. The Spaniards, admiring their bravery, treat them kindly.

1898 June 14th. United States marines take a Spanish camp, at Guantanamo harbor; 100 Spaniards killed, 200 wounded, 18 taken prisoners; 100 Mauser rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition are captured.

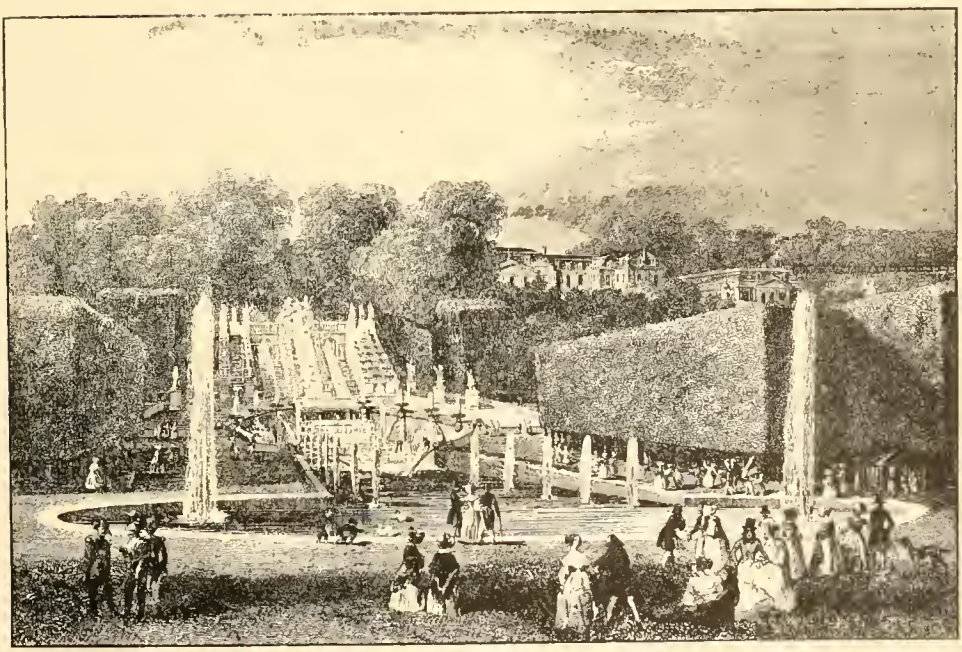
1898 June 15th, 2 P. M. Three United States steamships of Sampson's fleet, the Texas, Suwanee, and Marblehead, bombard and destroy Caimanera fort, the only Spanish fort in Guantanamo Bay.

1898 June 20th. United States steamship Charleston, of Dewey's fleet, under Captain Glass, arrives at Ladrone Islands, in Pacific Ocean, and demands their surrender. United States marines land June 21st, hoist United States flag, and carry off to Manila, as prisoners, the governor, fifty-four soldiers, two officers, and civil officers and natives.

1898 July 1st, 7 A. M.–9 P. M. City of Santiago de Cuba attacked by United States forces, by land and sea. United States fleet bombards Morro Castle and other forts. Spanish fleet fires on Major-General Shafter's troops, which advance by sundown within three-quarters of a mile of city of Santiago. Spanish outer earthworks are taken. Brigadier-General Lawton's division, aided by Brigadier-General Bates' brigade, after hard fighting all day, takes El



LE CHÂTEAU DE FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE.
SEE 1814, APRIL 11TH.



ST. CLOUD, NEAR PARIS.

Caney, about 5 P. M. American loss is estimated at 150 killed and over 850 wounded. Spanish loss about 2,000 killed and wounded. Major-General Shafter, in his official report, gives Brigadier-General Lawton full credit of leading the attack on and taking El Caney. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, with First and Tenth Infantry, take San Juan, near Santiago. American casualties in battle before Santiago in the actions at El Caney and San Juan, on July 1st, 2d, and 3d, are 21 officers and 205 men killed, and 77 officers and 1,197 men wounded, and 84 men missing.

1898 July 3d, 9:30 A. M. Cervera's fleet attempts to escape from Santiago, but is overtaken by Commodore Schley, on United States steamship Brooklyn (Captain Cooke), soon joined by others of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet: the Oregon (Captain Clark), the Gloucester (Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright), the Iowa (Captain Evans), the Indiana (Captain Taylor), the Texas (Captain Philip), and the Vixen. The United States fleet, under command of Commodore Schley (Admiral Sampson, on flag-ship New York, being absent, seven miles away, at the time, and Commodore Watson, on his flag-ship, Newark, coaling at Guantanamo), destroys Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, excepting cruiser Cristobal Colon, which surrenders to the Brooklyn and Oregon, under Commodore Schley. The Spanish ships destroyed are: Cruisers Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya; torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton; and a gunboat, seven in all, including Cristobal Colon. Three hundred and fifty Spaniards are killed or drowned, 160 wounded, and 1,600 taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera and 70 officers. Rear-Admiral Sampson, on the New York, arrives upon the scene soon after the fight is over; but both he and Commodore Watson, in their official reports, forget to mention Commodore Schley's name. No American vessel injured, and only one man, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn, killed, and two others wounded.

1898 July 4th, 5 A. M. Sixty miles south of Sable Island, in a dense fog, collision of the Cromartyshire, iron sailing ship, and La Bourgogne, a French liner from New York, bound for Havre, France, with 725 souls on board, passengers and crew, of whom only 163 are saved, and taken on board the Cromartyshire, while 562 are drowned. Every child and woman lost, save one, as the French sailors beat off the weaker and more helpless passengers who tried to get into the life-boats, or on the rafts.

1898 July 6th. Resolutions for annexation of Hawaii to United States pass United States Senate: 42 for, and 21 against.

1898 July 6th. Lieut. R. P. Hobson and his seven seamen are exchanged by the Spanish military authorities for Spanish prisoners taken by United States forces. The heroes return to the American lines amid enthusiastic cheers from the troops.

1898 July 6th. Cruiser Alfonso XII. is sunk while attempting to leave Havana harbor, and cruiser Reina Marcedes is sunk in Santiago harbor by the Texas.

1898 July 6th. Spanish government orders Camara and his fleet, at Suez, to return to Spain.

1898 July 7th, 7 P. M. President McKinley signs the resolutions annexing Hawaii to United States.

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1898 July 7th. The Raleigh and Concord, of Dewey's fleet, open fire on Isla Grande. The Spanish commander surrenders without resistance. Thirteen hundred prisoners, with arms and ammunition, are taken by United States forces.

1898 July 11th, daybreak. Captain Young cuts the cable between Havana and Santiago, thus cutting off all communication between General Blanco, the Spanish army, and the forces at Santiago.

1898 July 14th, 3 P. M. General Toral surrenders Fourth Corps, Spanish army, in Eastern Cuba (under his command since the wounding of General Linares), to Major-General Shafter, U. S. A. Toral's army, of over 12,000 men, to be sent back to Spain at expense of United States. Territory surrendered to United States covers about 5,000 square miles, and includes four cities: Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama, and Baracoa. Spanish troops formally lay down their arms July 17th, 9 A. M.

1898 July 17th. American flag raised, at noon, over Santiago.

1898 July 21st, 3 P. M. Major-General Miles, U. S. A., leading the military expedition, sails from Siboney, Cuba, for Porto Rico, accompanied by naval convoy, composed of battle-ship Massachusetts, cruiser Cincinnati, gunboat Annapolis, and auxiliary vessels Gloucester, Wasp, Dixie, and Leyden.

1898 July 21st. United States steamships Annapolis and Wasp destroy Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending Port Nipe, Northeast Cuba, without loss on American side.

1898 July 25th. Gunboat Gloucester, under Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, enters Guanica harbor, southern coast of Porto Rico. He sends a crew of thirty, under Lieutenant Huse, in a launch with a Colt gun on board, to land. They haul down the Spanish flag, and hoist the first United States flag on Porto Rico soil. A few Spanish soldiers and cavalry fire on them, but are soon repulsed by Gloucester's guns, 9:45 A. M.

1898 July 26th, 3 P. M. M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, presents to President McKinley the Spanish tender of peace.

1898 July 28th, 12:30 A. M. Cities of Ponce and Playa surrender to United States auxiliary gunboat Dixie (Maryland Naval Reserves), under Commander Davis, upon demand. United States flag hoisted, 6 A. M. Spanish troops evacuate. Inhabitants welcome United States troops, and cheer when the United States flag is hoisted.

1898 July 30th. United States government sends Spain, through M. Cambon, French ambassador, a reply to her note asking for peace terms. United States terms imposed in reply are: First, independence of Cuba; second, absolute cession of Island of Porto Rico; third, entire removal of Spanish authority in Caribbean Sea, and West India waters, which gives United States the Isle of Pines, etc.; fourth, coaling stations at Guam, in Ladrone Islands, and also in Caroline Islands; fifth, cession of at least a coaling station in Philippines.

1898 July 30th, 11 P. M. Death of Prince Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck, famous German statesman and diplomat, at his castle at Friedrichsruhe; age 83 years, 3 months, 27 days.

1898 July 31st, Sunday night. General MacArthur's United States troops, third expedition for General Merritt at the Philippines, are surprised and at-

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tacked by Spaniards, who are repulsed, with heavy loss, by United States troops. American casualties: 15 killed, and 44 wounded.

1898 August 9th. Spain's note, accepting all terms demanded by United States, is presented at the White House, Washington, by M. Cambon, French ambassador.

1898 August 10th. President McKinley promotes the officers engaged in the destruction of Cervera's fleet July 3d. Commodore W. T. Sampson is advanced eight numbers, to rear-admiral; Commodore W. S. Schley, six numbers, to rear-admiral, just below Sampson; Commander B. H. McCullas, of cruiser Marblehead, seven numbers; Lieutenant-Commander R. Wainwright, of Gloucester, ten numbers; Captain Clark, of Oregon, six numbers; other officers advanced five numbers and less.

1898 August 11th, P. M. Spanish government approves the peace protocol, framed by United States government, as a preliminary for the peace treaty, and cables to M. Cambon, French ambassador, to sign for Spanish government.

1898 August 12th, 4:30 P. M. Secretary Day, for United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, sign the peace protocol in presence of President William McKinley, at the White House, Washington, D. C. Americo-Spanish War ends, having lasted three months, twenty-two days. Orders issued to navy and army officials, to stop hostilities at once.

1898 August 13th. Bombardment of Manila, by Admiral Dewey's fleet, until Spanish forts are silenced, 9:30–11:29 A. M., followed by land attack by General Merritt's army. Spaniards hoist flag of truce at 1:30, and surrender Manila unconditionally, 5 P. M. Ships engaged were: Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston, and Baltimore. The news of peace had not reached Dewey nor Merritt. Lieutenant Brumby, Dewey's flag-lieutenant, raises the Stars and Stripes over Manila. Seven thousand Spanish prisoners taken. Augustin, Spanish governor-general at Manila, escapes to Hong Kong on a German cruiser.

1898 August 31st–September 2d. Battle of Omdurman, in which the Anglo-Egyptian army, under the sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, totally defeats and routs the dervish hordes, killing about 15,000 dervishes, capturing the Khalifa's black standard, and taking the city of Omdurman, capital of Mahdiam, Nubia. Two British officers killed and about 500 British and Egyptians killed and wounded.

1898 September 6th. Wilhelmina, having reached her eighteenth birthday, August 31st, is enthroned, in church, at Amsterdam, as Queen of the Netherlands, 11 A. M.

1898 September 6th. Fight and bloodshed in Candia, Isle of Crete, between British soldiers, who were installing Christians as revenue officers, and the Mussulmans, who opposed them. Four British warships ordered to Candia.

1898 September 6th. British vice-consul, Mr. Calocherino, burned to death in his house, by the Mussulman mob.

1898 September 6–10th. About 600 Christians, men, women, and children, burned alive or massacred, at Candia, Isle of Crete, by the Mussulmans.

1898 September 7th. British battle-ship Camperdown, and other ships from Canea, arrive at Candia, Isle of Crete, to quell the savage attacks of the Mussulmans on the Christians.

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1898 September 9th. The Hispano-American protocol is formally adopted by the Spanish Chamber of Deputies; and by the Spanish Senate, September 12th.

1898 September 10th. Empress Elizabeth, wife of Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, is assassinated at Geneva, Switzerland, by an Italian anarchist. Her age is 60 years, 8 months, 16 days.

1898 September 22d. Emperor of China, Kwang Hsu, issues an edict, handing over the reins of the government of the Celestial Empire to his aunt, Tsou-Hsi, dowager-empress.

1898 September 26th. United States Peace Commissioners arrive at Paris.

1898 September 29th, 12:30 P. M. United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners first meet in Paris at a breakfast, given to them by M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs. Those present are: United States ambassador to France, Gen. H. Porter; Henry Vignaud, secretary of United States embassy; Secretary Day, president of United States Peace Commissioners; Senators Gray, Davis, and Frye, and Hon. W. Reid, United States commissioners; M. Brisson, French premier; Señor Leon y Bastillo, Spanish ambassador to France, and secretary of Spanish embassy; Señor Montero Rios, president of Spanish commission; four Spanish commissioners, and French foreign office officials.

1898 September 30th. Kang-Yuwei, the Chinese reformer, having fled from Pekin (the dowager-empress now in power being opposed to reforms), arrives at Hong Kong on a British cruiser.

1898 October 3d. Secretary Long orders Admiral Dewey to send two United States ships, the Baltimore and Petrel, from Manila to Tien-Tsin, near Pekin, to protect American life and interests in China, in the event of an expected outbreak. British and other European warships also assemble at Tien-Tsin.

1898 October 3d. Members of United States and Spanish Peace Commission meet again, and hold a session, from 2–4 P. M., and adjourn until October 7th.

1898 October 20th. British gunboats bombard Metemmeh, British India, killing 600 dervishes.

1898 October 29th. British forces, under Gen. Sir William Lockhart, capture the Sempagha Pass, British India, from the insurgent tribesmen, 11:15 A. M.

1898 November 5th. W. L. Foote gives a successful public exhibition, at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., of his invention of bullet-proof autodynamic armor.

1898 November 28th. Spanish Commission, at Paris, finally yields, and accepts the terms dictated by the American Peace Commission, by which Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; cedes to United States Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under Spanish sovereignty; the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones, and the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands; and United States agrees to pay Spain $20,000,000, in return for territory ceded.

1898 December 10th. Treaty of peace, between United States and Spain, signed at Paris, by the Peace Commissioners. For United States: William R. Day, C. K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, and W. Reid. For Spain: Don Eugenio Montero Rios, Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Don José de Garnica, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, and Don Rafael Cerero.

SCOTT.

SEE 1814 AND 1832.

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1899 (Hegira 1317, May 11th) (R. I. 12^{105}) (A. U. C. 2652) (A. M. 5903) (J. P. 6612)

February 5th, 8:45 P. M.–Feb. 6th. Battle at Manila, between insurgents and United States troops, under General Otis. Filipinos are repulsed and driven ten miles from Manila. American casualties are 40 killed and over 100 wounded. Filipinos lose over 10,000: 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded, and 5,000 taken prisoners. American troops are assisted by heavy firing on insurgents from United States cruiser Charleston, gunboat Concord, and monitor Monadnock.

1899 February 6th. Treaty of peace, between United States and Spain, is ratified by United States Senate, and signed by President McKinley, February 10th.

1899 February 4–9th. Casualties on United States side, in all engagements with Filipinos, February 4–9th, are three officers and 56 enlisted men killed, and 8 officers and 199 men wounded.

1899 February 10th. American military and naval forces make a combined attack upon Caloocan, one of the headquarters of the insurgent Filipinos, and soon reduce the city, and haul down the Filipino flag, 5:30 P. M. Filipino losses are very heavy; American casualties slight.

1899 February 10th. Iloilo, Philippine Islands, is taken by United States forces, under General Miller, and United States flag hoisted. Bombardment of the town, by naval forces on United States steamships Petrel and Boston, begins 8 A. M., and soon lays the town in ruins, causing the Filipinos to make a hasty evacuation, first setting fire to their town, which is then entered by General Miller's United States troops. No casualties on American side. Filipino losses slight.

1899 February 12th. Town of Jaro, Philippine Islands, taken by Brigadier-General Miller's forces, who hoist the American flag, at 4:10 P. M.

1899 February 16th, 10 P. M. Death, at Paris, from apoplexy, of M. Felix Faure, president of the Republic of France.

1899 March 3d. United States Senate confirms the nominations of Rear-Admiral George Dewey, to be admiral of the navy, under the Act approved March 2d, 1899, and Brig.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States army, to be major-general, from February 4th, 1899; both advancements are for military skill, and most distinguished service in the Philippines.

1899 March 15th. United States forces, under Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, completely rout about 3,000 Filipinos, and occupy the towns of Pasig, Pateros, and Taguig; 525 Filipinos captured, and several hundred killed. American casualties are slight.

1899 March 16th. United States troops take the town of Cainti, a Filipino stronghold. Insurgents lose about 100 men. American casualties are, 2 killed and 13 wounded.

1899 March 17th. Ratification of the peace treaty, between United States and Spain, is signed by the queen-regent of Spain.

1899 March 18th, P. M. Filipino rebels attack a company of the Washington volunteers, at Tagnig. General Wheaton reinforcing the post with four other regiments, the enemy is completely routed, after two hours' fighting. American casualties are 2 killed and 20 wounded.

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1899 March 19th, daybreak to 3:30 P. M. Filipinos are pursued by General Wheaton's brigade. More than 200 insurgents are killed. American casualties are 1 killed, and 5 wounded.

1899 March 24th. Victory of the United States troops over Aguinaldo's Filipino forces. United States casualties are 100 killed and wounded. Aguinaldo's losses are between 300 and 400

1899 March 25th. Fierce fighting between Filipinos and General MacArthur's three brigades, which continues all day Sunday, March 26th. Captain Stewart and 25 enlisted men are killed, and 8 officers and 142 men wounded.

1899 March 26th. Malinto, a Filipino village, taken by General Wheaton's forces, 1 P. M. American losses are 45 killed and 145 wounded. Among the former are Col. H. C. Egbert and Prince Loewenstein.

1899 March 27th. Filipinos burn their stronghold, Malabon, to prevent its capture by United States General MacArthur's division of three brigades.

1899 March 27th. United States forces, under General MacArthur, capture Marilao, defeating the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo. Three officers and 3 men are killed, and 40 wounded, on American side. Filipinos lose 200 killed and wounded, and many taken prisoners.

1899 March 31st. Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, captured by United States forces, under General MacArthur, 7–10:15 A. M. Aguinaldo and his troops retreat, after first firing the city. American casualties are 1 killed and 15 wounded. United States flag hoisted over Malolos.

1899 April 10th. Santa Cruz, a Filipino stronghold, is taken by United States troops, under General Lawton, after hot fighting. United States gunboats assist by shelling the trenches. Six Americans wounded. Filipino losses, 93 killed and 40 wounded.

1899 April 25–27th. The United States brigades of Generals Hale and Wheaton, under General MacArthur, attack and capture Calumpit, Aguinaldo's stronghold; 200 Filipinos reported killed, and 350 prisoners. American losses are 6 killed, and 28 wounded.

1899 May 5th. San Fernando captured by MacArthur's United States forces. The Filipinos set fire to the town before evacuating.

1899 May 17th, 8:30 A. M. General Lawton's United States forces take San Isidro, the Filipino rebels' capital.

1899 May 18th. First meeting of the international delegates of the Czar's Peace Congress opens at 2 P. M., in the hall of the "Huis ten Bosch," or "House in the Woods," two miles from The Hague, capital of the Netherlands.

The heads of the delegations are: Austria-Hungarian delegation, Count von Wolsersheimb; Belgium, M. Boormaert; China, Yang Yu; Denmark, E. De Bille; France, M. Bourgers; Germany, Count von Munster-Ledenburg; Great Britain, Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote; Holland, A. P. C. Van-Kanebock, D. L.; Italy, Count Nigra; Japan, Baron Hayashi; Norway and Sweden, Baron Bildt; Persia, Gen. Mirza Risza-Khan; Portugal, Count De Macodo; Roumania, M. Al Beldiman; Russia, Baron de Staal; Servia, M. Myatovich; Siam, Phya Surya; Spain, Duke De Tetuan; Switzerland, Dr. S. Roth; Turkey, Turkhan Pasha; and United States of America, Mr. Seth Low.

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1899 May 26th. At Fontainebleau, France. Death of Rosa Bonheur, celebrated French painter; especially noted for her lifelike paintings of horses, cattle, and other animals; æt. 77.

1899 June 30th, 8:30 P. M. At Washington, D. C. Death of Mrs. Emma Dorothy Nevitte Southworth, popular American authoress; age 79 years, 6 months, 4 days.

1899 July 21st. At Dobbs Falls, N. Y. Death of Robert G. Ingersoll, the agnostic, who has done so much harm by his infidel speeches and writings; age 65 years, 11 months, 10 days.

1899 July 26th. United States troops, under Brig.-Gen. R. H. Hall, capture Calamba, important Filipino trading town, on southern shore of Laguna de Bay. Four United States soldiers are killed, and 12 wounded.

1899 August 15th. At Heidelberg, Germany. Death of Robert William Eberhard Von Bunsen, celebrated German chemist; age 88 years.

1899 August 24th. Return of General Bates, U. S. A., to Manila from Sulu, having concluded with the Sultan an agreement, by which United States sovereignty is extended over the entire archipelago.

1899 September 3d. Filipinos routed, near San Rafael, Philippine Islands, by United States troops, under Captain Butler.

1899 September 10th. The Boers, of Transvaal, South Africa, resolve to support their president, Kruger, in the event of Great Britain declaring war against the Transvaal, or South African Republic, and their allies, the Boers of the Orange Free State. (See Note W.)

1899 September 12th. The British ultimatum is read in the Transvaal Volksraad.

1899 September 14th, 12 M. Formal opening of the National Exposition, at Philadelphia.

1899 September 16th. British expedition sails from India, for South Africa.

1899 October 10th. Oom Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal, South African Republic, celebrates his seventy-sixth birthday, by sending to Great Britain an ultimatum, demanding that British troops be immediately removed from Transvaal border, and differences between England and the Republic be submitted to arbitration, declaring that England's failure to accede to the demands by October 11th, 5 P. M., will be taken as a formal declaration of war, on the part of British government, against South African Republic.

1899 October 11th. Both British and Boers are active in their preparations for the coming British-African War. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White is in command of the British forces in Natal. Boer forces are under Commandant-General Joubert.

1899 October 11th. Montagu White, consul-general of the South African Republic in London, closes the consulate, and leaves England. The British request United States consuls in Transvaal, and Orange Free State, also in British colonies of Natal and Cape Colony, South Africa, to look after British interests during the pending war. (See 1902, May 31st.)

1899 October 11th. Pamban, a Filipino stronghold, is taken by United States troops, under General MacArthur.

1899 October 14th. Actual fighting in the British-African War begins.

1899 October 21st. Boers defeated in battle by the British, at Elandslaagte, Natal, South Africa.

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1899 October 24th. Cable received at London, stating that Steyn, president of Orange Free State, has issued a proclamation, annexing Griqualand West and Bechuanaland to the Transvaal.

1899 October 31st. The Boers, under General Joubert, gain a great victory over General White's British troops, at Ladysmith, Natal. British loss reported to be 1,500 to 2,000 men, and 42 officers, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

1899 November 2d. Disastrous earthquake on the Japanese coast. Five thousand people killed on the Island of Ceram. Nearly 1,800 lose their lives at Pauholy and Samasoeroa, on the Bay of Ambonia.

1899 November 6th. The first autonomous government of the Filipinos is established, in the Island of Negros.

1899 November 18th. Entire province of Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, surrenders unconditionally to General Very, U. S. A.

1899 November 23d. The British are victorious over the Boers at the battle of Belmont, but lose 220 men, including many officers.

1899 November 26th. News from Cairo, of the battle of Gedid, in the Soudan. The British, under Sir Francis Wingate, kill Khalifa Abdullah, tyrant of the Soudan.

1899 December 2d. Battle on a mountain 3,000 feet above sea level. United States troops, under Major March, defeat the Filipinos, and kill their leader, General Pilar.

1899 December 10th. British, under General Gatacre, are defeated by the Boers, at Stormberg. British loss is over 600 killed and wounded.

1899 December 11th. General Methuen's British forces repulsed at Modder River, by the Boers. Many Gordon Highlanders and their general, Wauchope, killed.

1899 December 15th. General Buller, commander-in-chief of British forces in South Africa, meets with a telling defeat, by the Boers, at Tugela River.

1899 December 17th, P. M. British government appoints Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, the famous Indian fighter, to be commander-in-chief of forces in South Africa, instead of Buller, who is left in command of forces in Natal. Gen. Lord Kitchener is appointed chief of staff, to assist General Roberts.

1899 December 19th. Gen. H. V. Lawton, U. S. A., while directing the movements of his troops, at San Mateo, is shot and killed by the Filipinos.

1899 December 22d, 12 M. Death of Dwight L. Moody, popular and eloquent evangelist; age 62 years, 10 months, 17 days.

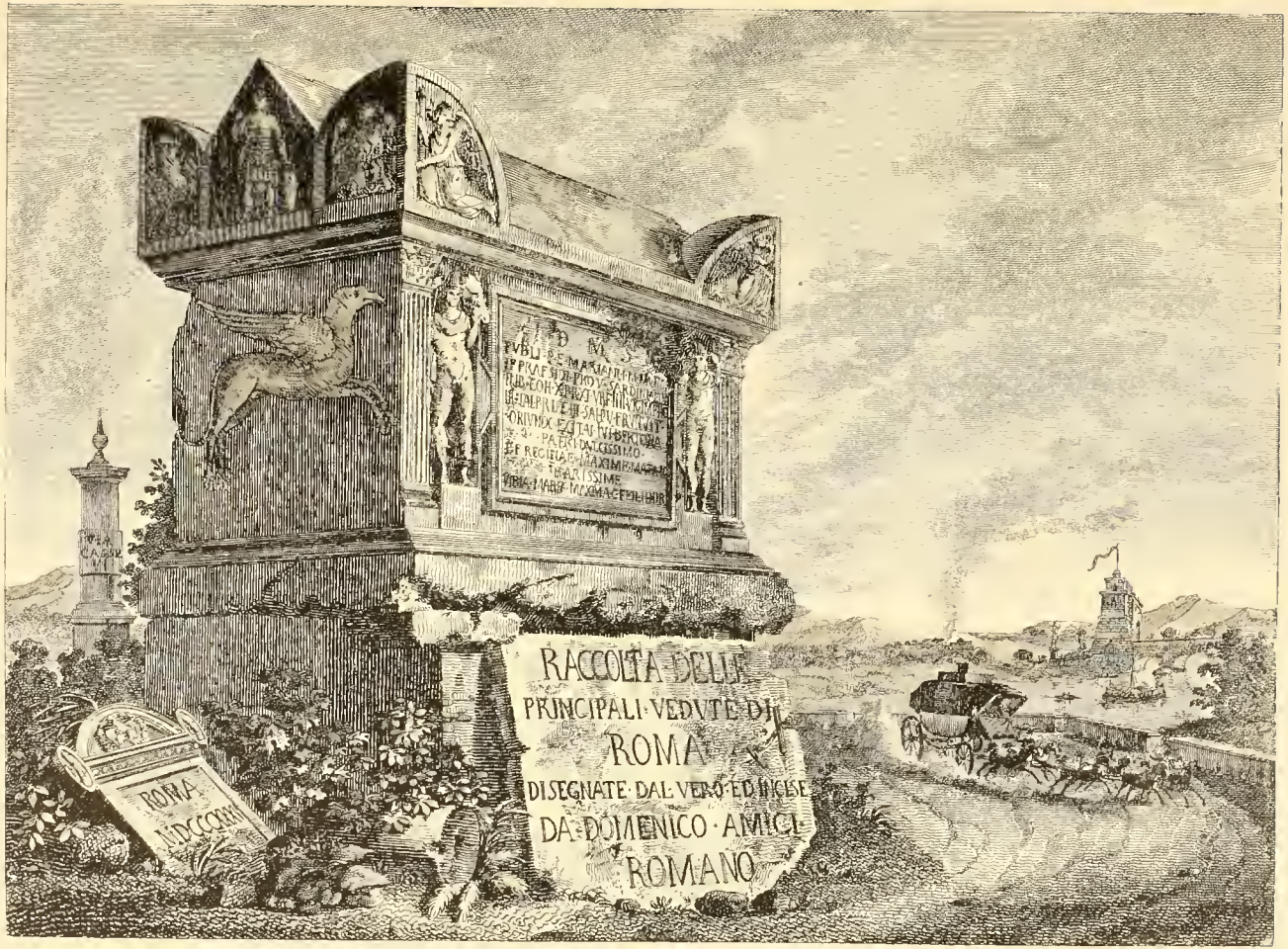
1899 December 31st, P. M. Boers defeated by British troops, under General French, at Colesberg.

1900 (Hegira 1318, May 1st) (R. I. 13[106]) (A. U. C. 2653) (A. M. 5904) (J. P. 6613)

January 1st. The Boers take Kuruman, in British Bechuanaland. The British garrison surrenders. Boers take 120 British prisoners, including officers.

1900 January 16th. Samoan treaty ratified, at Washington, D. C.

1900 January 18th. Osman Digna, chief general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, and leader of the dervishes in the Soudan, is captured, at last, by the British. He is a renegade Frenchman, whose real name is George Nisbet, Osman Digna being only his *nom de guerre*. (See Note X.)



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SEE 64 A. D.

A. D.

1900 January 18th. Mexican troops, under Gen. Lorenzo Torres, engage with the Yaquis Indians, at Macoyata, killing over 200, and taking 500 prisoners.

1900 January 24th, A. M. The British, under General Warren, take Spion Kop. British losses are very heavy, and General Woodgate is fatally wounded.

1900 January 24th, 2 P. M. The Boers retake Spion Kop; 150 British raise the white flag, and surrender; 1,500 British are left dead on the battle-field.

1900 February 18th, Sunday. Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, loses 721 non-commissioned officers and men in one day's fighting with the Boers, under General Cronje, in Orange Free State.

1900 February 21st. Americans declare the war with the Philippines ended, and plan to establish civil government throughout the islands.

1900 February 23–27th. The Boers, in Natal, repulse the British, under General Buller, attempting to reach and raise the siege at Ladysmith. Fearful losses on British side.

1900 February 27th, 7 A. M. Gen. Pietrus Amoldus Cronje, second in command of the united Boer forces of the two South African Republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State, is compelled, by overwhelming British forces, to surrender to Field-Marshal Roberts, at Paardeberg Drift laager, Orange Free State, after suffering a ten days' bombardment from General Roberts. General Cronje surrenders 47 officers, and about 4,000 men, on Majuba Day, the nineteenth anniversary of the Boers' signal victory over the British, at Battle of Majuba Hill, where he, second to Joubert in command, shared with him the honors of the well-fought fight. (See 1881.)

1900 March 1st. General Buller's forces, under command of General Dundonald, finally succeed in reaching Ladysmith, and raising the long siege. The besieging Boers retreat, and Gen. Sir George S. White, and British garrison, are at last released, after weeks of dreadful privation and suffering.

1900 March 13th. The Boers are compelled to surrender Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State, to the British, under Lord Roberts.

1900 May 28th. By decree of Lord Roberts, the Orange Free State is formally annexed to the British Empire.

1900 May 28th. The first uprising of the Boxers, in China, against foreigners and all Christians.

1900 May 31st. Allied foreign forces leave Tien-Tsin, in special train, for Pekin, to guard the legations against the uprising Chinese Boxers, the rabble of China. The force consists of Americans, 7 officers, 56 men; British, 3 officers, 72 men; Italians, 3 officers, 39 men; French, 3 officers, 72 men; Russians, 4 officers, 71 men; Japanese, 2 officers, 24 men.

1900 June 5th, 2 P. M. British, under Lord Roberts, enter Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal.

1900 June 5th. The first engagement between Chinese Boxers and allied troops commences at Tien-Tsin.

1900 June 11th. Chinese empress' guard kills Japanese chancellor.

1900 June 11th. Appeal of the Chinese emperor to the Powers, for the deposition of the dowager-empress.

1900 June 13th. Great outbreak of the Boxers in Pekin, upon the arrest of an anti-Christian brigade, by the German legation. American church burned to the ground. Europeans barricade the legations.

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1900 June 16th. News received of the killing of the German minister, Baron Von Ketteler, by the Chinese. Many missionaries and native Christians are tortured and killed by the Boxers.

1900 June 17th, 1 A. M. Chinese forts at Taku unexpectedly open fire on the international warships in the river below, in obedience to a direct edict from the dowager-empress, and by so doing, place China in the position of being at war with the civilized world. Foreign warships bombard forts, killing 700 Chinese.

1900 June 17th. Chinese bombard and destroy much property in the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin.

1900 June 18th. Legations besieged by the Boxers.

1900 June 20th–July 16th. Almost daily bombardments of the foreign legations by the Chinese.

1900 June 21st. Allies reported to have blown up Taku forts, and sent relief forces to Tien-Tsin. Chinese reported to have lost 3,000 men at the forts, and 4,000 killed at Tien-Tsin.

1900 June 26th. Allies capture Tien-Tsin. Anglo-American division is the first to enter the city.

1900 July 4th. Hen Sien Fu, in Southern Hu An, China. Italian bishop, three priests, and six hundred converts are massacred by the Chinese, after horrible and revolting tortures. One priest, who escaped to tell the tale, arrives at Hong Kong, after a perilous journey, having been obliged to hide in a coffin, on board a river boat, for seventeen days.

1900 July 14th, 6 A. M. Tien-Tsin is again taken from the Chinese, and entered by the Allies.

1900 July 29th, 10:45 P. M. King Humbert, of Italy, a good and popular monarch, age 56 years, 4 months, 15 days, is shot and killed, at Monza, by Angelo Bressi, an anarchist. Humbert is succeeded by his son, Victor Emmanuel III.

1900 August 5th, 3–10:30 A. M. Peit Sang is taken by the Japanese, supported by British and Americans. Chinese retreat, with heavy losses. Japanese losses reported to be 1,200.

1900 August 6th. American forces take the town of Yang Tsun from the Chinese.

1900 August 10th. Russians defeat 9,000 Chinese, at Sanjshan, in a big battle; 4,000 Chinese infantry and 5,000 cavalry are in the engagement.

1900 August 12th. Allied forces take Tung Chow from the Chinese.

1900 August 15th. Pekin, China's capital, is taken by the Allies, after stubborn resistance. Foreign legations are rescued. Japanese are the first to enter the city. They lose 100 men; Chinese lose 300.

1900 September 4th. Chinese imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung, and Prince Ching, as peace commissioners, to negotiate with the foreign powers in possession at Pekin.

1900 October 26th. Lord Roberts formally proclaims the Transvaal, South Africa, to be a part of the British Empire.

1901 (Hegira 1319, April 20th) (R. I. 14^{106}) (A. U. C. 2654) (A. M. 5905) (J. P. 6614)

January 22d, 6:30 P. M. At Osborne House, Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. Death of Queen Victoria, age 81 years, 7 months, 28 days, after a reign of 63 years, 7 months, 2 days. (See 1837, June 20th.)

A. D.

1901 March 4th. Hon. William McKinley enters his second term as president of United States.

1901 March 13th, 4:45 P. M. Death of Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of United States. America; age 57 years, 6 months, 23 days.

1901 March 23d. Pancho Aguinaldo, Filipino general, is captured on the Island of Luzon, by Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A. They arrive at Manila March 28th.

1901 March 24th. At Winchester, England. Death of Charlotte Mary Yonge, popular English authoress; age 77 years, 7 months, 13 days.

1901 April 2d. Aguinaldo takes oath of allegiance to United States.

1901 May 8th. Foreign ministers in Pekin fix the Chinese indemnity at $337,000,000.

1901 September 6th, 4 P. M. Hon. William McKinley, president of United States, is shot and fatally wounded by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, while the president is holding a public reception at the Buffalo Exposition. He dies of the wound September 14th, 2:15 A. M. Czolgosz is electrocuted October 29th, 7:12½ A. M.

1901 September 14th. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt takes oath, as twenty-fifth president of United States, at 3:40 P. M.

1901 October 3d. Death, at Simla, of Abdur Rohman Khan, ameer of Afghanistan.

1901 October 9th. Habibullat Khan is officially proclaimed ameer of Afghanistan.

1901 November 6th, 11 A. M. Death of Li Hung Chang, China's great statesman and diplomat.

1901 December 14th. Signor Guglielmo Marconi makes a successful trial of his invention, by which he transmits wireless messages across the ocean, from Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland.

1902 (Hegira 1320, Apr. 10th) (R. I. 15^{106}) (A. U. C. 2655) (A. M. 5906) (J. P. 6615)

March 7th. The Boers, under Commander Delarey, gain a great victory over the British, under General Methuen, between Winburg and Lichtenburg, Orange River Colony. General Methuen is wounded and captured by the Boers.

1902 April 13th, P. M. Destructive earthquake begins at Guatemala, capital of Guatemala.

1902 April 17th. Opening of the Peace Conference, between the British and the Boers of South Africa.

1902 May 8th. Fearful volcanic eruption of the craters on Martinique and St. Vincent Islands begins. Town of St. Pierre totally destroyed. Earthquakes and eruptions continue at intervals for several months; 25,000 to 40,000 lives lost.

1902 May 12th. Great strike of 140,000 miners of anthracite coal, in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, begins, and continues twenty-three weeks, ending October 21st. The miners demand an increase of 20 per cent. to miners paid by the ton, a reduction of 20 per cent. in time for *per diem* employees, from ten to eight hours, and full-weight ton (2,240 pounds), where miners are paid

by weight. The strike causes serious coal famine in United States and Canada. The last week in September, hard coal sells for $16 per ton, and in New York is sold by small retail dealers for one cent per pound, or $20 per short ton. Scarcity of coal and consequent demand for wood causes a dearth also of that fuel, which runs up in price to $15, and more, per cord, and even at these prices coal and wood are not on the market. (See October 21st.)

1902 May 20th. Birthday of Republic of Cuba. United States grants it independence. General Wood, United States military governor, hauls down United States flag, and Cuban flag is hoisted in its stead. General Wood and United States troops sail from Cuba. Estrada Palma is inaugurated first president of Cuba.

1902 May 31st. Peace terms of surrender of the Boers to the British are signed, at Pretoria, by the Boer representatives and Lords Wilmer and Kitchener. End of the Boer War, after their brave fight of two years, six months, twenty days; 22,000 British soldiers, and 19,000 Boers having been killed in the war. (See 1899, October 11th.)

1902 June 26th. The coronation of King Edward VII., of Great Britain, to have taken place on this day, is postponed by the critical illness of the king. (See August 9th, same year.)

1902 July 11th. Lord Salisbury tenders his resignation, as premier of Great Britain. He is succeeded in the office by Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. (See 1903, August.)

1902 July 14th. Collapse of the Campanile, or bell tower, of St. Mark's, Venice, Italy; thought to have been caused by recent earthquakes in Salonica, European Turkey. (See Note Y.)

1902 July 22d. Death of Cardinal Ledochowski, known as the Red Pope; age 80 years. (For explanation of terms White, Black, and Red Pope, see Note Z.)

1902 August 9th. Coronation of Edward VII., as King of Great Britain and Emperor of India.

1902 August 22d–September 3d. Fatal earthquakes in Russian Turkestan; 1,000 lives lost.

1902 September 29th, A. M. Death of Emile Zola, noted French novelist; conspicuous in the Dreyfus case, and in his defense of the Jews. His death is due to accidental asphyxiation, from fumes of gas in his bedroom. His wife narrowly escapes death from the same cause.

1902 October 21st. The Miners' Convention accepts the arbitration plan, proposed by the operators, through President Roosevelt, who appoints five commissioners to adjust the differences, and afterwards adds a sixth arbitrator, to satisfy Mitchell, president of the Miners' Union. The Miners' Convention formally declares the strike at an end, and orders work to be resumed Thursday, October 23d. (See May 12th.)

1902 December 22d. Death of the Mad Mullah of Haddah, instigator of the uprising in India, against the British, 1897–98. His real name was Najamud-din. He was at one time captured by the British, but was set at liberty after the Indian revolt was subdued. (See 1894, November 3d; 1897, June 11th, and July 27th.)

A. D.

1903 (Hegira 1321, March 29th) (R. I. 1, 107th Cycle) (A. V. C. 2656) (A. M. 5907) (J. P. 6616.)

February 26th, 1:30 P. M. Death, at New York, of Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, etc. (See 1862.) Age 84 years, 5 months, 14 days.

1903 April 13th, Easter Monday. Massacre of the Jews, by the Russians, at Kisheneff; about 50 killed, 80 mortally wounded, and 400 injured, crippled, or outraged.

1903 May 21st. All the inhabitants in the village of Smerdash, mostly women and children, about 200 in all, are massacred by the Turks, under Bashi-Bazouks. Fifteen hundred of the villagers had, upon his approach, taken refuge in the mountains, without food and sufficient clothing.

1903 May 29th. The destructive floods in North Topeka, Kansas, begin, and continue for days; 200 lives lost, 200 missing, and 20,000 people homeless, up to June 1st.

1903 June 8th, 5:30 A. M. The French artillery opens fire on the rebellious Zanaga tribesmen, at Figuig, Algeria, destroying many houses, and the mosque.

1903 June 11th, 1 A. M. King Alexander, of Servia, Queen Draga, her two brothers, Premier Markovitch, the minister of war, and other ministers and officers, are murdered in the palace by a band of officers of the Servian army, led by Colonels Maschin and Mischics. Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, a pretender to the throne, is proclaimed King of Servia, by the army.

1903 July 20th, 4:04 P. M. Roman time. Death of Pope Leo XIII., pontiff of the Roman Church for twenty-five years. His full name was Joachim Vincent Raphael Aloysius; age 93 years, 4 months, 18 days.

1903 August 4th. Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, is elected to succeed Leo XIII., as pope. He takes the name Pius X.

1903 August 11th. Fatal disaster in a tunnel in Paris. Two trains of cars, sixteen coaches of electric railway, are wrecked, and more than one hundred lives lost; caused by a defective dynamo setting fire to the engine.

1903 August 22d, Saturday, 9 P. M. Death of Lord Salisbury, ex-premier of England, and celebrated statesman; age 73 years, 6 months, 9 days.

1903 November 3d. The natives of Isthmus of Panama, having revolted against Columbia, declare their independence.

1903 November 5th. The Columbian troops are compelled to leave the isthmus.

1903 November 6th. United States government announces its recognition of the *de-facto* government of the new Republic of Panama. United States cruisers and troops are sent to Panama, United States being bound, by former treaty, to preserve order on the isthmus. The Columbians are enraged at United States having acknowledged the independence of Panama, but are unable to dispute the ground.

1903 November 17th, 8:30 A. M. United States flagship Marblehead hoists the flag of Republic of Panama, and salutes it with 21 guns.

1903 November 18th. The new Canal Treaty with Panama—the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty is signed at Washington by United States Secretary Hay, and Bunau-Varilla, the Panama minister. The new treaty gives United States complete sovereignty over the isthmus.

A. D.	HEGIRA.	R. I.	A. U. C.	A. M.	J. P.
1903	1321 March 29th.	1- 107th Cycle.	2656	5907	6616
1904	1322 March 18th.	2-107	2657	5908	6617
1905	1323 March 8th.	3-107	2658	5909	6618
1906	1324 February 24th.	4-107	2659	5910	6619
1907	1325 February 14th.	5-107	2660	5911	6620
1908	1326 February 3d.	6-107	2661	5912	6621
1909	1327 January 23d.	7-107	2662	5913	6622
1910	1328 January 12th.	8-107	2663	5914	6623
1911	(41st Cycle) 1329 January 2d. 1330 December 22d.	9-107	2664	5915	6624

SCHILLER.
SEE 1805.

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NOTES FROM 1 TO 1902 A. D.

Note A—27 A. D.

In ascertaining our Lord's age at the time of a certain event, in any given year, we reckon, of course, not from 5 B. C., but from 4 B. C., as the latter year began eight days after His birth. We could only correctly compute from 5 B. C. where we knew an event to have taken place between December 25th and 31st. In calculating the interval from a certain date B. C. to one in A. D., one less than the number B. C. must be added to the full number A. D. Thus, from January, 4 B. C., when our Lord was a week old, to 27 A. D.=30 years, *i. e.*, 27+3. Some chronologists make the mistake of adding the full number B. C., and in this case, place the baptism at 26 A. D., counting 26+4=30, which is not correct, and brings the event one year too early.

Note B—141, 320, 504 A. D.

MISHNA, GEMARA, AND TALMUDS.

The Mishna is a digest of Jewish tradition, legal decisions by the ancient rabbis, and their explanations of the Scriptures. This Mishna forms the text of both Talmuds. (See 141 A. D.)

The Gemara is the commentary on the Mishna, and forms the second part of the Talmuds.

The Talmuds (the Palestinian or "Talmud Yerushalmi," and the Babylonian or "Talmud Babli") are composed of the Mishna and the Gemara, together with lengthy arguments and discussions on the text of the Mishna and Gemara: in the Babylonian, by hundreds of Jewish doctors living in Babylonia, from second to sixth century; and the Palestinian, the same, by hundreds of Hebrew doctors in Palestine, from second to fourth centuries. The Talmuds form the Jewish "Oral" or "Traditional Laws," as distinguished from the "Written Laws of Moses," the Pentateuch. (See 320 and 504 A. D.)

Note C—284 A. D.

DIOCLETIAN ERA.

The Christians used the Diocletian Era until the Christian Era was introduced, in 516; and it is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It is called Diocletian Era, as it commenced on the day he was proclaimed emperor, August 29th; and is also known as the Era of Martyrs, because of the terrible persecutions of the Christians during Diocletian's reign.

Note D—313 A. D.

ROMAN INDICTIONS.

The "Indictions" was originally a cycle of tributes of corn, which were required every fifteen years, and began in the time of Constantine the Great. The Council of Nice, 325, ordered that, in memory of Constantine's great victory over Mezentius, 312

A. D., the years should be no longer reckoned by the Olympiads, but by the Cycle of Indictions, reckoning the first year of the first cycle to begin September 1st, 312. When, however, it was adopted by the Papal See, 342, the era was ordered to be reckoned from January 1st, 313; and this is now alone used, and known as the Papal or Roman Indictions.

In the column of dates, according to Roman Indictions (R. I.), at the right hand side of the pages, a new method has been devised in computing time by these cycles, which consist of fifteen years each. Ordinarily, only the number from one to fifteen is given, so that it is impossible to tell, without calculation, which cycle of the Roman Indiction Era it is; for instance, year 317 A. D. would be dated R. I. 5; so also would be years 827, 1772, 1892, etc., and a hundred or more other years. In this work, the very small figures, after the dash, to the right and top of the large numbers from 1 to 15, are the cycle numbers, showing in which cycle the year 1, 2, 5, or 10, etc., is; thus, year 317 A. D. is dated 5^{1}, while 827 A. D. is 5^{-35}, 1772 A. D. is 5^{-98}, 1892 A. D. is 5^{-106}, the latter meaning the 5th year in the 106th cycle, or 105 full cycles $\times$ 15 years in each cycle=1575+5 years in the 106th cycle=1580th year of the Roman Indictions Era.

Note E—325 A. D.

Council of Nice.

The Council of Nice, attended by three hundred and eighteen bishops, and presided over by Hosius, bishop of Cordova, Spain, condemned the doctrines of Arius as heresy, and composed (as opposed to his heresy, and attesting to the true Catholic doctrine of the perfect divinity of Jesus Christ) the Nicene Creed, down to and inclusive of the words "the quick and the dead; and in the Holy Ghost." This was afterwards changed to "the quick and the dead, whose kingdom shall have no end. And I believe in the Holy Ghost." The council sat from June 19th to August 25th. St. Athanasius was conspicuous in his zealous and eloquent defenses of the orthodox faith. (See Note G.)

Note F—340 A. D.

Athanasian Creed.

This creed is so called after St. Athanasius, he being the leader of the orthodox faith, as opposed to Arianism. This creed more especially defines the orthodox doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, and also fully declares the true doctrine of the perfect divinity and perfect humanity of Jesus Christ. It is in the prayer-book of the Church of England, and is publicly recited by this branch of the Catholic Church thirteen times during each year.

Note G—381 A. D.

Council of Constantinople.

This council denounced by name the following heresies: Eunomian (a heresy similar to the Arians), the Arian (denying the divinity of Christ), Semi-Arian, the Sabellian (denying the orthodox doctrine of the Blessed Trinity), the Marcellian, or Photinian, and the Apollinarian (acknowledging the true divinity, but denying the perfect humanity of Christ). The council, presided over by St. Meletius, patriarch of Antioch, composed the latter part of the Nicene Creed, from the words "Whose kingdom shall have no end; and I believe in the Holy Ghost," to the end. (See Note E.)

Note II—622 A. D.

Era of Hegira.

From this date to 1911, years counted by the Era of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era, are placed in the first column to the right. An explanation of the calculation seems necessary. As the Mohammedan year contains only $354\frac{1}{3}$ days, and our Christian year contains $365\frac{1}{4}$, it is impossible to compute time exactly, year for year, in comparative tables of the two eras. Much labor, therefore, has been spent on this one subject for this work, in order to have exactly correct comparative columns. The plan at last decided upon, although it has required a great amount of calculation, it is hoped, has accomplished the desired exactness.

Every 33 Mohammedan years = 32 of ours, + 6 days; hence, the whole of time must be divided into cycles of 33 Mohammedan and 32 Christian years. In each one of these cycles it occurs once, and once only, that two Mohammedan New Year's Days fall in one A. D. year. This we take as the first year of a new cycle. Therefore, having found out, by calculation, one of these cycle years, nearly every thirty-third, but occasionally the thirty-fourth, Mohammedan year, after or before, is the beginning of a new cycle. The first Mohammedan year, 622, however, does not begin a cycle, that New Year's Day being July 16th; but the first cycle contains only eighteen years, the second cycle beginning 640 A. D. Every thirty-two or thirty-three A. D. years, therefore, from 640 to 1911, the two Mohammedan New Year's Days and two Mohammedan years are given to correspond to our one A. D. year. For every other A. D. year, there is given the first Mohammedan year, the New Year's Day of which falls within that Christian year.

The calculations for this era are very complicated, and it is impossible to tell, certainly, in finding the cycle year, whether the thirty-third or thirty-fourth Mohammedan, and the thirty-second or thirty-third A. D. year will be the next cycle year, until all the necessary calculations for that year and the following have been made. To be a cycle year, the New Year's Day must fall on one of the first ten days of January, that another New Year's Day may fall in December of the same year.

To reduce a Mohammedan year to the A. D. year, and to find the Mohammedan New Year's Day, multiply .970224 by any given year of Hegira, cut off the six decimals from the product, and add 621.5774. The sum, or figures to the left of the decimal, will be the A. D. year. Multiply the decimal figures, *i. e.*, those six to the right of the decimal point, by 365, and having again cut off six decimal points, the 1, 2, or 3 figures before, or to the left of the decimal point, will be the day in the Christian year on which the Mohammedan New Year's Day falls.

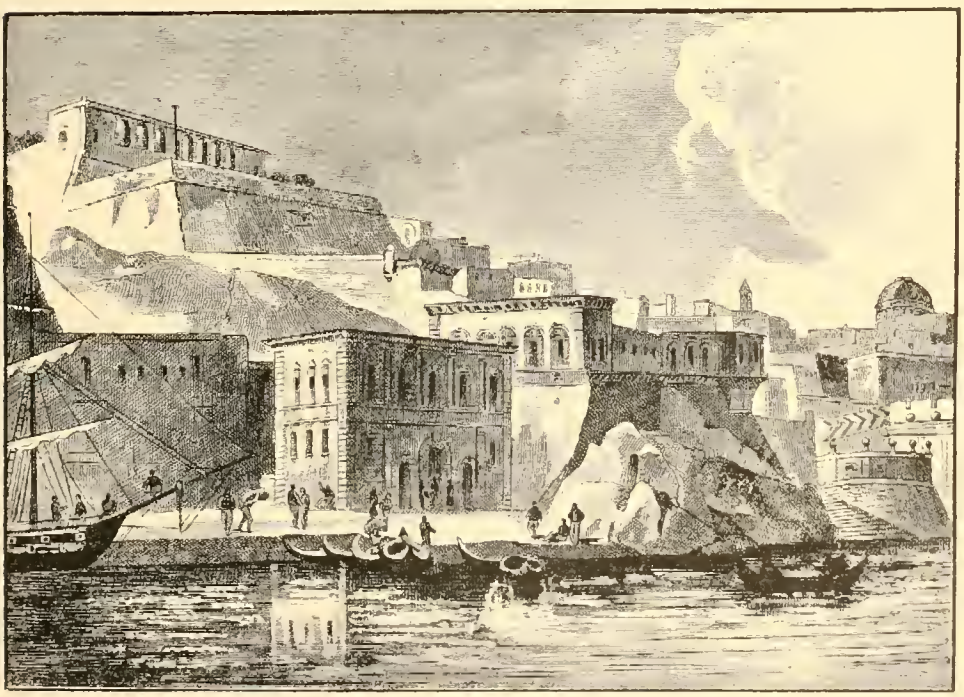
To make the 1,330 such calculations necessary from 622 to 1911 A. D., required days of steady work; but it is hoped accurate results have been attained.

Note I—809 A. D.

Knights of St. Andrew.

The Order of Knights of St. Andrew, or Order of the Thistle, was first instituted by Achaius I., king of Scotland, when he made alliance with Charlemagne, and took the thistle for his device. He founded the order upon the legend that St. Andrew appeared at midnight to King Hungus the Pict, in a vision, and promised him a signal victory over the Northumbrians, and that the next day St. Andrew's cross was seen in

VILLAGE OF TAORMINA, AND MOUNT ÆTNA, SICILY.



CITY OF LA VALETTA, ISLAND OF MALTA.

the sky, and the victory was won by Hungus. The order originally consisted of the sovereign and twelve knights, in remembrance of Christ and His twelve Apostles.

The order was refounded by James V., of Scotland, in 1540, and again revived by James VII., of Scotland, and II., of England, May 29th, 1687, and again by Queen Anne, 1703.

Note J—1095–1291 A. D.

THE CRUSADES.

The first crusade was preached by Peter the Hermit, 1095, and lasted until Jerusalem was taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey de Bouillon, July 15th, 1099.

The second, preached by St. Bernard, 1147, was headed the same year by Conrad II., emperor of Germany, and Louis VII., of France. The crusaders were defeated, and lost Jerusalem, 1187.

The third was led, in 1188, by Frederick Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, and joined, in 1190, by Philip II., of France, and Richard I., of England. Although much bravery was exhibited, no lasting results were accomplished.

The fourth was led, in 1195, by Henry VI., emperor of Germany, and was successful until his death, which occurred in 1197.

The fifth, in which Count Baldwin of Flanders figured prominently, was proclaimed by Innocent III., in 1198. The crusaders took Constantinople, in 1203.

The sixth crusade, in 1217, was under Frederick II., emperor of Germany, who regained possession of Jerusalem.

The seventh was led, 1248, by Louis IX., of France, who was defeated by the infidels.

The eighth and last crusade, 1270, was led by Louis IX., who died August 2d, of a contagious disease. Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I., of England) arrived at Acre, 1271. In 1291 the Christians were driven from Acre by the Saracens, which put an end to the Christian rule in the Holy Land.

Note K—1483 A. D.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following is a specimen of the Lord's Prayer, translated into English, and printed by William Caxton, 1483: "Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as in heaven: our every day bread give us to-day; and forgive us oure trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen."

Note L—1559 A. D.

ANGLICAN ORDERS.

The question of the validity of the Anglican Orders rests upon the valid consecration of Rev. Matthew Parker. It can be easily proved by the ecclesiastical records in England, that Rev. Parker was, on December 17th, 1559, at Lambeth, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, by Bishops Barlow, Hodgkins, Coverdale, and Scory, all four bishops pronouncing the words of consecration, at the same time, over Parker. Some years after, a tale was invented, since known as the "Nag's Head Story," which was at the time very generally believed by the Roman Catholics, especially the lower classes; while those more learned, feigned to credit the invention.

The fiction was, that several bishops met at "Nag's Head Tavern," Cheapside, and while there, in jest, consecrated Parker, with a mock ceremony. This false report was ably refuted and disproved by Burnet, in seventeenth century, and by many other distinguished writers. The tale was too absurd and sacrilegious to long stand the test of history, ecclesiastical records, and logical arguments; and equally weak is the inference thrown out by some of the Roman clergy, that Parker's consecrators were not valid bishops; for, while Bishops Coverdale and Scory had been consecrated by Anglican ordinal, Bishops Barlow and Hodgkins were both consecrated with the old Pontifical.

And, although Leo XIII., for political reasons, finally pronounced the Anglican Orders invalid, many of the most distinguished Roman bishops and priests were in favor of the opposite decision. For, having read, and made a study of the subject, they knew that the charge of invalidity, when put to the test, could not stand; and that so long as the English ministry was not acknowledged, reunion of the three branches of the one, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church could not be hoped for; as, knowing beyond doubt the validity of their orders and sacraments, the English clergy could never deny them and be re-ordained.

Note M—1582–1752.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

By the calculation of the Julian calendar, 46 B. C., a solar year consisted of exactly 365¼ days, and it was arranged that three consecutive years should contain 365 days, while every fourth year, or every year which could be divided by 4 without a remainder, should be a leap year, and contain 366 days. By this calculation, each year of 365¼ days was incorrectly made too long by 11 minutes, 14 seconds. In 46 B. C. the vernal equinox fell on March 25th. In 325 A. D., the time of the Nicene Council, it occurred March 21st, while by 1582, the equinox fell on March 11th.

In 1582, Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar, and as the Julian intercalation, leaving 11′, 14″ each year over the exact solar year, amounted every four hundred years to 3 days, 2 hours, 53 minutes, 2 seconds, it was determined by the Gregorian rule that every number divisible by 4 without a remainder should be a leap year, excepting the centurial years, of which only every fourth, or those which could be divided exactly by 400, should be a leap year. In this way, every four hundred years, three leap years are omitted, making the calculation as close as possible. Thus, 1200 and 1600 were leap years, and so also will be 2000; but 1300, 1400, 1500, 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not; for, while divisible exactly by 4, they are not by 400.

To re-adjust the time of the equinox, in 1582, ten days were omitted, October 5th being called October 15th. This "New Style" was introduced, and used at once in Italy, and was soon adopted by the different European countries; but was not used by Great Britain until 1752, when September 2d was called September 14th.

The difference between the "Old Style" and "New Style" was, up to 1699, ten days; from 1700 to 1799, eleven days; from 1800 to 1899, twelve days; from 1900 to 2000, thirteen days.

Between the years 1582, when the "New Style" was first introduced, to 1752, when it was adopted by Great Britain, great confusion reigns in history and chronology. The rule generally followed is, where an event occurred in a country using "New Style," to give the date according to "New Style"; but for English events, the "Old

Style" is always given, until 1752. For the date of battles between England and the continent, the two dates, differing ten, eleven, and twelve days, are usually given with the letters "O. S." and "N. S."

The "Old Style" is still used in Russia, Greece, and throughout the East. Thus, December 25th, 1800, "N. S.," was in Russia, December 13th, "O. S.," and December 25th, 1900, "N. S.," was in the East, December 12th, "O. S."

Note N—1638–1640.

JANSEN HERESY.

Jansen, in his work "Augustinus," set forth the doctrines of the sect called after him, Jansenists. They were founded on the heretical doctrines of St. Augustine. Jansen referred the work, by his will, to the judgment of the Holy See; but his executors suppressed that part of his testament, and published the work, 1640, two years after the author's death.

The bishops of France reduced his work to five propositions for condemnation:

First. That there are divine precepts which good men are unable to obey, for want of God's grace, although desirous to do so.

Second. That no person can resist the influence of divine grace when bestowed.

Third. That for human actions to be meritorious, it is not requisite that they should be exempt from necessity, but only from constraint.

Fourth. That the Semi-Pelagians err grievously, in maintaining that the human will is endowed with power of either receiving or resisting the aids and influences of preventive grace.

Fifth. That whoever maintains that Jesus Christ made expiation by His sufferings and death, for the sins of *all* mankind, is a Semi-Pelagian.

The first four of these propositions were pronounced by Innocent X. to be simply heretical; but the last he condemned as rash, impious, and injurious to the Supreme Being.

Note O—1675–1687.

QUIETIST HERESY.

The Quietest heresy taught that Christian perfection consisted in complete tranquility of the soul, and abstracted contemplation of the merits of Christ, and the mercies of God.

Molinos, a Spanish priest, expounded this doctrine in his work, entitled "Spiritual Guide," published in 1675; and so founded the heresy, for which he was sentenced by the inquisition, in 1687, to life imprisonment.

Good as some of the tenets of Quietism were, so far as they went, the doctrine, as a whole, was opposed to the sacramental element of the Holy Catholic Church, and was, therefore, condemned as a heresy.

Note P—1679.

MEAL-TUB PLOT.

Dangerfield secreted a bundle of forged seditious letters in a house, and gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods. Dangerfield was suspected of having forged the letters, and was arrested. Soon after, there were found in a meal tub, in a house where he lived, papers which contained a scheme to

be sworn to, accusing of treason the most prominent of the non-Romanists, who were against the succession of the Duke of York, among whom were Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax.

While being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, June 1st, 1685, one of Dangerfield's eyes was struck out by Robert Francis, a barrister; and the blow caused the former's death, for which Francis was hanged.

Note Q—1689.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

James II., of England, having fled to France, in 1688, his cause was espoused by that nation, against William III., of England, which led to a contest between the French and English powers; and, also, involving their respective colonies in America, was known as "King William's War in America."

When, in 1701, September 16th, James II. died in France, that nation acknowledged his son as king of England. Upon the death of William III., of England, 1702, March 8th, however, Anne succeeded, as queen of England. At the same time there was trouble about the Spanish succession, after the death of Charles II., of Spain, in 1700, and accession of Philip V. Hence arose a war between England, on one side, and France and Spain on the other, known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession." This was also taken up by the respective colonies in America, and was there called "Queen Anne's War."

These differences were settled in 1713, April 11th, by the Treaty of Utrecht.

Note R—1692.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT DELUSION.

The Salem witchcraft delusion was started by several children in the household of Rev. Parris, a minister of Salem, Mass., in early spring of 1692. They pretended that they were tortured, pinched, and pricked with pins, etc., by shapes of men and women, invisible to others. These inventions were generally believed, alike by high and low, and a frenzy of fear soon spread throughout the town. Many innocent men and women were arrested, and Rev. George Barroughs, Giles Cory, and eighteen others were executed on a false charge of witchcraft, while more than fifty were tortured into a false confession of guilt. By October, one hundred and fifty persons were imprisoned. The frenzy soon after died down, and the accusers were ashamed of their work.

Giles Cory was the only person who ever perished in the United States by the "*peine forte et dure*," the name of a torture, literally "*Strong and severe punishment.*"

Note S—1769.

LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

"Junius" was the *nom de plume* of a political English author, who, from January 21st, 1769, to January 21st, 1772, wrote a series of famous letters, which he first published in "Woodfall's Public Advertiser." In them he opposed the ministry of his time, and severely denounced some of the high officials. His letters were very popular, and had great power and weight among the people.

DANTON.
SEE 1793, MARCH 5.

ROBESPIERRE.
SEE 1794, JULY 24TH.

MARAT.
SEE 1793, JULY 13TH.

The real name of the author was sought in vain for many years. The letters were attributed by different critics to Sir Philip Francis, Lord Chatham, Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, Colonel Barré, Gibbon, J. H. Tooke, Horace Walpole, John Wilkes, and many others. It is now generally conceded that the first named, Sir P. Francis, was the author.

"Junius" said, in his dedication to the people of England, "I am the sole depository of my own secret; and it shall perish with me."

Note T—1772.

SHARP AND SOMERSET.

Somerset, a negro slave in England, being in very ill health, was turned adrift on the streets of London, by his master, in 1770.

Sharp, the philanthropist, took him under his care, and when fully recovered, found him employment as a free man. Two years later, 1772, his former master claimed him as his slave. Sharp brought the case before the lord mayor, who decided in Somerset's favor. The master then took the case before the Court of the King's Bench; and here was established the decision, June 22d, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain. On account of this important and far-reaching decision, the case of Sharp and Somerset *vs.* the latter's master, has become celebrated.

Note U—1792.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

The French Revolutionary Calendar, arranged by the infidel leaders of the Revolution, began its era at midnight, September 21–22d, 1792; but did not come into use until 1793, November 24th (Fourth Frimaire, Year II.), and was abolished in 1805, December 31st (Tenth Nivose, Year of the Republic XIV.), by decree of Napoleon I., who restored, in France, the use of Gregorian mode (*i. e.*, Christian Era), January 1st, 1806. The French Revolutionary Calendar was as follows:

AUTUMN.

Vendemaire (Vintage Month), September 22d to October 21st.
Brumaire (Fog Month), October 22d to November 20th.
Frimaire (Sleet Month), November 21st to December 20th.

WINTER.

Nivose (Snow Month), December 21st to January 19th.
Pluviose (Rain Month), January 20th to February 18th.
Ventose (Wind Month), February 19th to March 20th.

SPRING.

Germinal (Sprouts Month), March 21st to April 19th.
Froréal (Flowers Month), April 20th to May 19th.
Prairial (Pasture Month), May 20th to June 18th.

SUMMER.

Messidor (Harvest Month), June 19th to July 18th.
Fervidor, or Thermidor (Hot Month), July 19th to August 17th.
Fructidor (Fruit Month), August 18th to September 21st.

Note V—1897.

STORMING OF DARGAI RIDGE.

In 1897, October 20th, Gen. Sir Yeatman Biggs, commanding part of the British army in India, sent a Ghurka, a Derbyshire, and a Dorsetshire regiment, to dislodge the revolting tribesmen from the Dargai Ridge. The British were obliged to pass across an open space, directly exposed to the Afridis fire, from the cliffs above. Part of the Ghurkas crossed the fire zone, and reached a rocky shelter, on the opposite side; but so fearful a number were mowed down by the fire from the enemy, that the remainder of that, and the other two regiments, were deterred from following, and the senior officers communicated back to the main body of troops, that the passage could not be made.

At this critical moment General Kempster ordered the Gordon Highlanders to the front. Colonel Mathias, their commander, thus addressed them: "Men of the Gordon Highlanders! Our general says that position must be taken, at all costs; the Gordon Highlanders will take it." At their head, Colonel Mathias led the way across the open space, amid the showers of bullets from the cliffs. This bold dash spurred on the other regiments, which followed closely; and the tribesmen, seeing that the fire zone had been crossed, although with the loss of many lives, broke their ranks, and fled.

Findlater, a piper, was shot through both legs at the outset; but, propping himself up against a boulder, he continued to play, with spirit, the inspiring air "Cock of the North," until the brilliant charge had been made, when he fell, unconscious. He was recommended by his superiors, and received from her late majesty, the Victoria Cross.

Note W—1899.

HISTORY OF THE BOERS.

The Dutch were the first white men to set foot in South Africa. They came thither in the seventeenth century, under auspices of the Dutch East India Company. They were followed by the Huguenot refugees, who fled from France, to seek religious freedom. The two races intermarried, and from them sprang the mixed race (half French and half Dutch), now known as Boers, or Dutch Afrikanders.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, arrived the first British settlers, and troubles at once began, which ended in British conquest of territory; and, in 1814, Holland was forced to cede Cape Colony to Great Britain. The British government was each year more and more displeasing to the Boers, and when, in 1834, their slaves were emancipated, and many of their farmers impoverished, large bodies of the Boers, in the two following years, marched off towards the north and east, into the wilderness, to again seek freedom. This departure is known as the "Great Trek of 1836" (trek in Dutch signifying making tracks.) They founded two colonies, Orange and Natal, having the River Vaal for their northern boundary.

The British, however, still claimed them as subjects, and, in 1848, supported their claims by force of arms. Again the trekkers started off in search of liberty and independence; this time *across* the *Vaal*, hence their new settlement is called *Transvaal* State.

In 1881, having been again followed by the British, the Boers took up arms against their enemy, and gained a sanguinary victory, at Majuba Hill, which compelled the British to come to terms.

In 1881, by a convention, signed at Pretoria, independence, subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, was restored by Gladstone to the Transvaal, also known as the South African Republic. The word suzerainty, and its import, so irritated the Boers that, in 1884, a modification of 1881 convention was drawn up, at London.

In 1886 gold mines were discovered in the Transvaal, which brought thither thousands of foreigners, from all countries, but especially from Great Britain. The Boers classed them all together as "Uitlanders," and as these foreigners soon greatly outnumbered their own race, the Boers made strict rules to protect their electoral franchise, finally extending the time of residence before naturalization to fourteen years.

In 1896 came the crisis of the Uitlanders' discontent, followed by Dr. Jameson's raid on the Boers, from British Bechuanaland. The raid was defeated, and Johannesburg, the stronghold of the Uitlanders, disarmed.

Troubles increased, and appeal was made to Sir Alfred Milner, British governor of Cape Colony, who on May 30th, 1899, met Kruger, president of the Transvaal, at a conference at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State.

Kruger proposed arbitration; but Milner insisted that such a thing could not be between a suzerain state and its dependency. Kruger refused to consider any terms which did not recognize the Transvaal as independent.

So matters reached a climax, and the recent war of 1899–1902 followed.

Note X—1900, January 18th.

Osman Digna.

Osman Digna, the chief general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, and the one who so long defied the English, but was at last captured, is a Frenchman, born on the banks of the Seine, in 1836, and baptized at the Cathedral of Rouen. His real name is George Nisbet. His father, Joseph Nisbet, shortly before his death, failed in business, bade farewell to France, and took his wife and child to Egypt.

When George was eleven, his father died, and his mother, a few months later, married a prominent Mohammedan merchant of Alexandria, named Osman Digna, who took a great fancy to George, converted him to the Mohammedan faith, and entered him at the military school at Cairo, as Osman Digna, Jr. In 1860 the family moved to Suakin, and, at the merchant's death, his large fortune passed to his stepson, George Nisbet, the present Osman Digna.

He has since figured prominently in most of the great battles between the English and Abdullah's forces, and when nearly all the native generals and dervishes were killed in battle, he always managed to escape, and was regarded as a formidable foe, and mysterious personage, who could not be hurt nor captured. He was, fortunately, caught by the English, January 18th, 1900.

Note Y—1902.

The Campanile of St. Mark's.

The Campanile, or bell-tower, of St. Mark's Church, Venice, was first founded by Doge Pietro Tribuno, in 888 A. D., and completed in 1329. It was built of brick, 322 feet high, and 42 feet square, on a stone base. The upper part, an open lantern, with a pyramidal roof of marble, was added in 1417. An apex, an angle 16 feet high, formed of plates of gilt bronze, was built in 1517, and the loggetta, or vestibule, on east side of Campanile, was erected in 1540, by Sansovini. (See 1902, July 14th.)

Note Z—1902.

RED, WHITE, AND BLACK POPES.

The office which the late Cardinal Ledochowski held, is Prefect of the Propaganda, or controller of the Roman Catholic Church in United States, and all countries where Roman Catholicism is not the State religion, and as, being a cardinal, the holder of the office always wears red robes, he is known as the "Red Pope," to distinguish him from the Bishop of Rome, who wears only white robes, and is known as the "White Pope"; while Father Martin, the head of the Jesuits, or Society of Jesus, wears only black, and is called the "Black Pope."

LOUIS XVI., OF FRANCE.
SEE 1793, JANUARY 21ST.

THE TUILERIES AND GARDEN.

SEE 1564.

INDEX OF TABLES OF RULERS.

PLACED CHRONOLOGICALLY, WITH THE DATE OF THE FOUNDING OF THE KINGDOMS, ETC.

B. C.

Assyria 2245
Egypt 2188
Greece 2089
Including Athens, 1556; Sparta, 1490; Corinth, 1347; Macedon, 748 B. C.; and Modern Greece, 1832 A. D.
Palestine 1491
Rome 753
Persia 559
Including Media and Lydia.
Syria 312

A. D.

Bishops of Rome, or Popes 42
Great Britain: including Scotland 357
Britain, 454; England, 828; and Ireland, 979.
Spain 408
Including Saracens, Moors, Goths, Navarre, Aragon, Castile and Leon.
France 428
Norway 630
Denmark 714
Germany 800
Russia 850
Austria 928
Sweden 1015
Prussia 1134
Portugal 1139
Presidents of United States 1789

ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.

B. C.	
2245	Belus (Nimrod) founds Babylon.
2069	Ninus is king of Assyria.
2059	Ninus conquers Babylon, and founds Assyrian Empire.
2007	Semiramis murders her husband, Ninus, and reigns alone.
1965	Ninyas, son of Ninus.
1927	Arius.
1912	Chedorlaomer.
1897	Araleus.
1857	Xerxes, or Baleus.
1827	Armanites.
1789	Belochus.
1754	Baleus.
1702	Altades.
1670	Mamitus.
1640	Manchaleus.
1610	Spherus.
1590	Mamilus.
1560	Sparetus.
1520	Ascatades.
1480	Amyntas.
1435	Belochus.
1410	Bellepares.
1380	Lamprides.
1348	Sosares.
1328	Lampares.
1298	Panyas.
1253	Sosarmus.
1234	Mithræus.
1207	Teutamus.
1156	Teutæus.
1135	Thineus.
1128	Anakbarbeth-Hira, or Shimish-bal-Bithkira.
1084	Dercylus.
1049	Mardokempad.
1044	Eupales.
1006	Laosthenes.
1000	Adrammelech I.
961	Pyritiades.
960	Anaku Merodak.
931	Ophratæus.
930	Ashurakhbal, or Sardanapalus I.
910	Ophratenes, or Ephecheres.
900	Divanubar.
870	Shamas Adar, or Shamsiyav.
860	Acrazanes.
840	Adrammelech II.
837	Preaching of Jonah.
818	Tonosomachus, or Sardanapalus.
800	Baldasi.
782	Ashurkish.
777	Pul (750, ac. Layard.)
747	Tiglathpileser.
727	Shalmanezer (or 728.)
722	Sargon.
705	Sennacherib (ac. Encyclo. Brit., and recent authorities; 717, ac. Haydn; 713, ac. Blair; 703, ac. Layard.)
681	Esarhaddon, or Sardanapalus II. (See 673 B. C. for dates.)
667	Assur-bani-pal, or Sardanapalus III. (663, ac. Blair.)
625	Assur-ebil-ili, afterwards succeeded by Saracus, or Ninus II.
606	Capture of Nineveh, and fall of the Assyrian Empire (or 607.)

SECOND BABYLONIAN EMPIRE,

INDEPENDENT FROM ASSYRIA.

B. C.	
747	Nabonassar, king of Babylon.
731 to 721	Again subject to Assyria.
721	Merodach, king of Babylon.
709 to 625	Again subject to Assyria.
625	Nabopolassar frees Babylon from Assyrian yoke.
606 or 605	Nebuchadnezzar.
561	Evil Merodach.
559	Neriglissar.
556	Laborosoarchod, or Labynetus.
555	Belshazzar (Nabonadius.)
538	Babylon taken by Medes and Persians.

B. C.

2188 Mizraim (Menes) builds Memphis, and founds the kingdom.
2111 Thebes built by Busiris.
2100 Osymandyas the Conqueror.
2080 Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings.
2017 Dynasty of Theban kings.
1938 Amenemhe III., of thirteenth dynasty.
1896 Syphoas.
1822 Memnon.
1821 Amenophis I.
1627 Tuthmosis.
1618 Amenophis III.
1587 Horus.
1549 Acencheres.
1537 Achoris.
1528 Cenchres.
1512 Acherres.
1504 Cherres.
1490 Armais.
1485 Ægyptus, called also Sesostris.
1416 Menophis.
1376 Sethos.
1321 Rumeses.
1305 Menophthah and Sethos II.
1255 Ammenephthes. (Ramsis, ac. Lempriere and Blair.)
1215 Ammenemes. (Ramsis, ac. Lepsius and Bunsen.)
1189 Thuoris. (Ramsis, ac. Lempriere and Blair.)

Ac. Lempriere and Blair, eleven kings of twentieth dynasty, Ramsis III. to XIII., reigned in Egypt, from 1260 to 1112 B. C.

1082 Cheops.
1032 Cephren.
978 Pseusennes.
966 Mycerinus.
937 Nephercheres.
933 Amenophthis.
924 Osochor.
918 Psinaches.
909 Pseusennes.

B. C.

870 Senenchosis.
853 Osorthon.
838 Tacollothis.
825 Petubastes.
800 Osorthon II.
791 Psammes.
781 Bocchoris.
737 Sabaco I.
725 Senechos.
713 Taracus.
711 Sabaco II.
708 Treaty with Assyria.
687 Stephinoles.
670 Psammetichus.
663 Nechepsos.
639 Nekos I.
616 Neco.
600 Psammis.
594 Apries, or Nekos II.
569 Amasis, or Psammetik II.
526 Psammetitus III. End of the Pharaohs.
525 Conquered by Persia.
414 Successful revolt against the Persians. Amyrtæus is proclaimed king of Egypt.
350 Egypt reduced by Ochus, king of Persia.
332 Egypt conquered by Alexander the Great.
323 Ptolemy I. (Soter) king of Egypt.
285 Ptolemy I., with his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus.
283–247 Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus) alone.
247 Ptolemy III. (Euergetes.)
222 November. Ptolemy IV. (Philopator.)
205 November. Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes.)
181 October. Ptolemy VI. (Philometor.)
146 November. Ptolemy VII. (Physcon.)

B. C.

117 Ptolemy VIII. (Soter II.), and Cleopatra, his mother.
107 Alexander I. and Cleopatra.
89 Ptolemy VIII. restored.
81 Alexander II. and Cleopatra I.
80 Ptolemy IX. (Auletes.)
58 Berenice and Tryphæna.
55 Ptolemy IX. restored.
51 Ptolemy X. leaves the kingdom to Ptolemy XI. and Cleopatra II. Civil war ensues between the two.
47 Egypt invaded by Cæsar.
46 Ptolemy XI., the king, defeated and drowned. Cleopatra and her younger brother, Ptolemy XII., reign.
43 Ptolemy XII. is poisoned by his sister, Cleopatra, who reigns alone.
30 Suicide of Cleopatra. Egypt becomes a Roman province.

A. D.

616 Egypt conquered by Chosroes II., of Persia.
638 Egypt invaded by the Saracens, under Amrou.
1163–96 Egypt conquered by the Turks.
1250 Mamelukes establish government in Egypt.

A. D.

1517 Egypt conquered by Turks, under Selim I., and governed by beys.
1798–99 Egypt conquered by the French.
1801 Turkish government restored by the British.
1806 Mehemet Ali Pacha, viceroy of Egypt.
1841 Mehemet made hereditary viceroy, July 15th.
1848 Mehemet deposed; his adopted son, Ibrahim, made viceroy, September.
1848 Ibrahim dies; his son, Abbas, is viceroy, November 10th.
1854 Saïd (brother of Abbas), July 14th.
1862 Ismaïl is viceroy, January 18th.
1869 Viceroys are called khedives.
1879 Ismaïl Pasha deposed by the Porte, at request of England, France, etc., June 26th.
1879 Mechmet Tewfik, son of Ismaïl, is made khedive.
1892 Abbas Pasha succeeds his father, Mechmet, as khedive, January 7th, and still reigns, up to 1903.

GREECE.

INCLUDING ATHENS, 1556; SPARTA, 1490; CORINTH, 1347; MACEDON, 748; AND MODERN GREECE, 1832.

EARLY KINGS OF GREECE, NOT INCLUDED UNDER THE ABOVE HEADINGS.

B. C.	
2089	Ægialeus, king of Sicyon.
2038	Europs, king of Sicyon.
1993	Telchin, king of Sicyon.
1973	Apis, king of Sicyon.
1948	Thelxion, king of Sicyon.
1891	Ægydrus, king of Sicyon.
1862	Thurimachus, king of Sicyon.
1856	Inachus, king of Argos.
1817	Leucippus, king of Sicyon.
1807	Phoroneus, king of Argos.
1796	Ogyges, king of Attica.
1764	Mesapus, king of Sicyon.
1747	Apis, king of Argos.
1717	Peratus, king of Sicyon.
1712	Argus, king of Argos.
1671	Plemneus, king of Sicyon.
1642	Criasus, king of Argos.
1623	Orthopolis, king of Sicyon.
1588	Phorbas, king of Argos.
1560	Marathus, king of Sicyon.
1553	Triopas, king of Argos.
1548	Deucalion, king of Thessaly.
1546	Scamander, king of Troy.
1530	Marathus II., king of Sicyon.
1510	Echyreus, king of Sicyon.
1507	Crotopas, king of Argos.
1502	Teucer, king of Troy.
1486	Sthenelus, king of Argos.
1480	Dardanus, king of Troy.
1475	Danaus, king of Argos.
1455	Corax, king of Sicyon.
1449	Erichthonius, king of Troy.
1432	Polydorus, king of Thebes.
1425	Lynceus, king of Argos.
1425	Epopeus, king of Sicyon.
1406	Minos, king of Crete.
1390	Lamedon, king of Sicyon.
1384	Abas, king of Sicyon.
1383	Æolus, king of Phthiotis.
1374	Tros, king of Troy.
1361	Prœtus, king of Argos.
1350	Sicyon, king of Sicyon.
1332	Laius, king of Thebes.
1325	Acrisius, first king of Mycenæ.
1314	Ilus, king of Troy.
1313	Perseus, king of Mycenæ.
1305	Polybus, king of Sicyon.
1284	Pelops, king of Pisatis.
1281	Mycenæ, conquered by Electryo, Mæstor, and Sthenelus, sons of Pelops.
1276	Creon, king of Thebes.
1274	Sthenelus, sole king of Mycenæ.
1274	Atreus, king of Pisatis.
1274	Eurysthus, king of Mycenæ.
1266	Thyestes, king of Mycenæ.
1266	Œdipus, king of Thebes.
1265	Janiscus, king of Sicyon.
1260	Laomedon, king of Troy.
1224	Priam, king of Troy.
1224	Nestor, king of Pylos.
1223	Phæstus, king of Sicyon.
1215	Adrastus, king of Sicyon.
1215	Ulysses, king of Ithaca.
1211	Polyphides, king of Sicyon.
1201	Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ.
1184	Fall of Troy.
1183	Ægisthens, king of Mycenæ.
1180	Pelasgus, king of Sicyon.
1176	Orestes, king of Mycenæ.
1160	Zeuxippus, king of Sicyon.
1137	Aphides, king of Ib.
1136	Thymætes, king of Ib.
1128	Archelaus, king of Sicyon.

KINGDOM OF ATHENS.

B. C.		B. C.		B. C.	
1556	Cecrops.	1497	Amphictyon.	1437	Pandion I.
1506	Cranaus.	1487	Erichthonius.	1397	Erechtheus.

B. C.		B. C.		B. C.	
1356	Emmolpus.	1283	Argeus.	1182	Demophoon.
1347	Cecrops II.	1235	Theseus.	1149	Oxyates.
1307	Pandion II.	1205	Mnestheus.	1092–1070	Codrus, last king.

ARCHONS OF ATHENS.

N. B.—Wherever the names of two archons are given on a line, with the word "or," the first named is ac. Clinton, and the second ac. Hales.

B. C.		B. C.	
1069	Medon (1044, ac. Blair.)	593	Dropidas.
1024	Acastus.	592	Eucrates.
988	Archippus.	591	Simonides.
969	Thersippus.	588	Phænippus.
928	Phorbas.	586	Damasius II.
898	Megacles.	580	Pentathlus.
868	Diognetus.	577	Archestratides.
840	Pherecles.	570	Aristomenes.
821	Ariphron.	566	Comias.
801	Thespieus.	562	Hippodides.
795	Agamestor.	561	Comias.
777	Æschylus.	560	Comias or Hegestratus.
754	Alemæon.	559	Hegestratus (ac. Clinton.)
752	Charops.	556	Euthydemus.
742	Æsimides.	548	Erxiclides.
732	Clidicus.	537	Alcæus I.
722	Hipponenes.	536	Athenæus.
712	Leocrates.	535	Hipparchus.
702	Apsandrus.	533	Thericles or Hereclides.
692	Eryxias.	524	Miltiades.
683	Creon.	512	Clisthenes.
681	Lysias.	508	Isagoras.
671	Leostratus.	504	Acestorides.
669	Pisistratus.	500	Myrus.
668	Antosthenes.	496	Hipparchus.
664	Miltiades I.	495	Philippus.
659	Miltiades II.	494	Pythocritus.
644	Dropilus.	493	Themistocles.
639	Damasius.	492	Diognetus.
635	Epenetius.	491	Hybrilides.
624	Draco.	490	Phænippus.
616	Henochides.	489	Aristides.
605	Aristocles.	488	Anchises.
604	Critias.	487	Phænippus.
600	Megacles.	486	Philocrates.
595	Philombrotus.	485	Philocrates or Phædon.
594	Solon.	484	Leostratus.

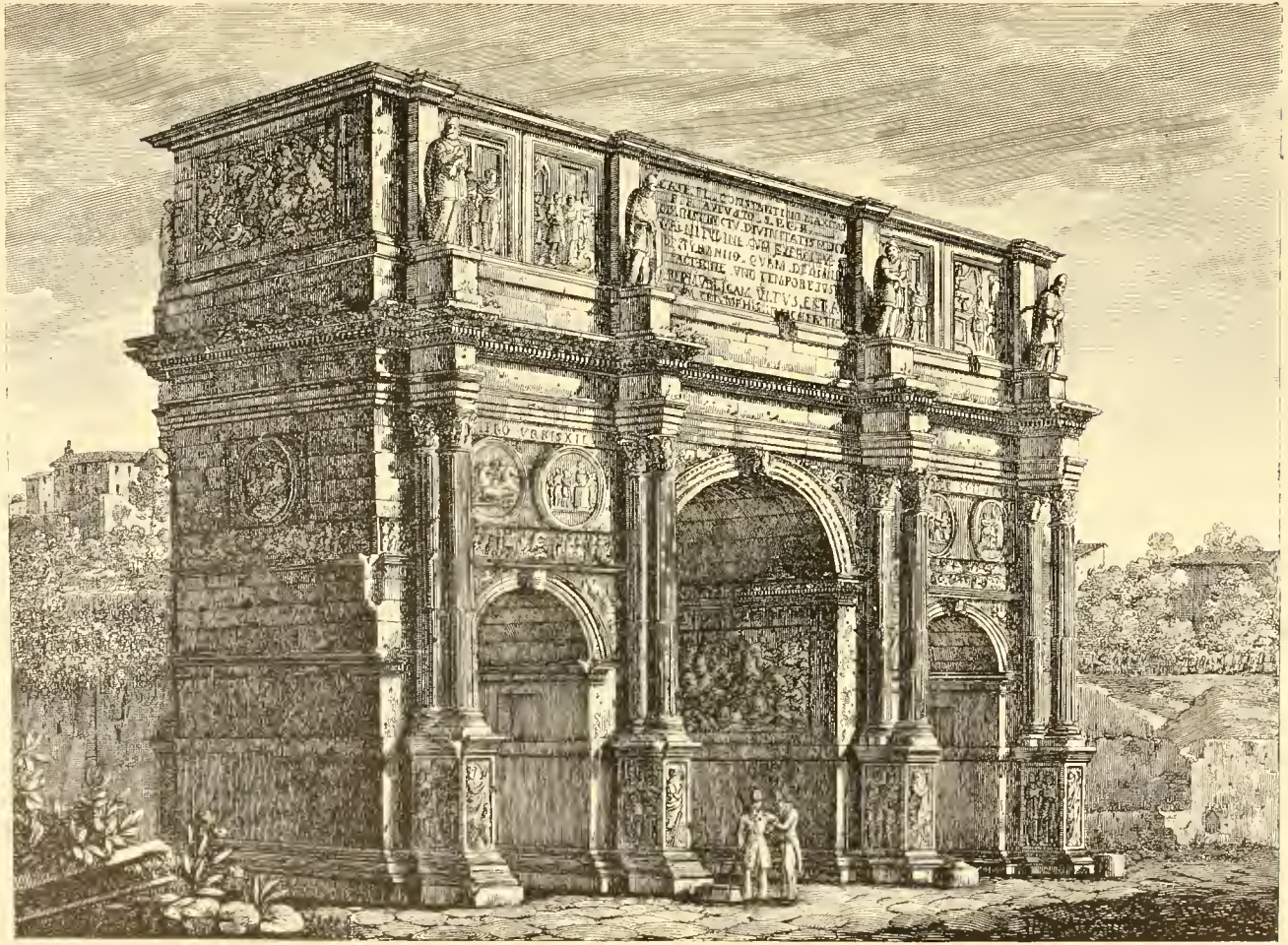
GREECE—Archons of Athens—Continued.

B. C.	
483	Nicodemus.
482	Achepsion.
481	Themistocles or Calliades.
480	Calliades or Callias.
479	Xanthippus.
478	Timosthenes.
477	Adimantus.
476	Phædon.
475	Dromoclides.
474	Acestorides.
473	Menon.
472	Chares.
471	Praxiergus.
470	Demotion or Apsephion.
469	Apsephion or Phædon.
468	Theagenides.
467	Lysistratus.
466	Lysanias.
465	Lysitheus.
464	Archidemides.
463	Tlepolemus or Euthippus.
462	Canon.
461	Euhippus.
460	Thrasiclides.
459	Philocles.
458	Bion.
457	Mnesithides or Callias.
456	Callias.
455	Sosistratus.
454	Ariston.
453	Lysicrates.
452	Chœrephanes.
451	Antidotus.
450	Euthydemus.
449	Pediæus.
448	Philiscus.
447	Timarchides.
446	Callimachus.
445	Lysimachides.
444	Praxiteles.
443	Lysanias.
442	Diphilus.
441	Timocles.
440	Myrichides.
439	Glaucides.
438	Theodorus.

B. C.	
437	Euthymenes.
436	Lysimachus.
435	Antilochides.
434	Chares.
433	Apsendes.
432	Pythodorus.
431	Euthydemus.
430	Apollodorus.
429	Epameinon.
428	Diotimus.
427	Euclides.
426	Euthydemus.
425	Stratocles.
424	Isarchus.
423	Ameinias.
422	Alcæus.
421	Aristion.
420	Astyphilus.
419	Archias.
418	Antiphon.
417	Euphemus.
416	Arimnestus.
415	Chabrias.
414	Pisander.
413	Cleocritus.
412	Callias.
411	Theopompus.
410	Glaucippus.
409	Diocles.
408	Euctemon.
407	Antigenes.
406	Callias.
405	Alexias.
404	Pythodorus.
403	Euclides or Myco.
402	Micon or Euclides.
401	Xenænetus.
400	Laches.
399	Aristocrates.
398	Ithycles.
397	Smniades or Lysiades.
396	Phormion.
395	Diophantus.
394	Eubulides.
393	Demostratus or Arches.
392	Philocles.

B. C.	
391	Nicoteles.
390	Demostratus.
389	Antipater.
388	Pyrrhion.
387	Theodorus.
386	Mystichides.
385	Dexitheus.
384	Diotrephes.
383	Phanostratus.
382	Evander or Menander.
381	Demophilus.
380	Pytheas.
379	Nicon.
378	Nausinicus.
377	Callias.
376	Charisander.
375	Hippodamas.
374	Socratides.
373	Asteius.
372	Alcisthenes.
371	Phrasiclides.
370	Dyscinetus.
369	Lysistratus.
368	Nausigenus.
367	Polyzelus.
366	Cephysodorus.
365	Chion.
364	Timocrates.
363	Chariclides.
362	Molon.
361	Nicophemus.
360	Callimedes.
359	Eucharistus.
358	Cephisodotus.
357	Agathocles.
356	Elpines.
355	Callistratus.
354	Diotimus.
353	Eudemus.
352	Aristodemus.
351	Thessalus.
350	Apollodorus.
349	Callimachus.
348	Theophilus.
347	Themistocles.
346	Archias.

B. C.	
345	Eubulus.
344	Lyciscus.
343	Pythodotus.
342	Sosigenes.
341	Nicomachus.
340	Theophrastus.
339	Lysimachides.
338	Chærondas.
337	Phrynicus.
336	Pythodemus.
335	Euæuetus.
334	Ctesicles.
333	Nicocrates.
332	Nicetes or Niceratus.
331	Aristophanes.
330	Arisophon or Apollodorus.
329	Cephisophon.
328	Euthycritus.
327	Hegemon or Chremes.
326	Chremes or Anticles.
325	Anticles or Sosicles.
324	Hegesias.
323	Cephisodorus.
322	Philocles.
321	Archippas.
320	Neæchmus.
319	Apollodorus.
318	Archippus.
317	Demogenes.
316	Democlides.
315	Praxibulus.
314	Nicodorus.
313	Theophrastus.
312	Polemon.
311	Simonides.
310	Hieromnemon.
309	Demetrius Phalareus.
308	Charinus.
307	Anaxicrates.
306	Corœbus.
305	Euxenippus.
304	Pherecles.
303	Leostratus.
302	Nicocles.
301	Calliarchus.
300	Hegemachus.



ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

SEE 312 A. D.

GREECE—Archons of Athens—Continued.

B. C.	
299	Euctemon.
298	Mnesidemus.
297	Antiphates.
296	Nicias.
295	Nicostratus.
294	Olympio.
293	Philippus (ac. Hales.)
292	Philippus (ac. Clinton.)

Register of Archons is imperfect after 292 B. C.

KINGDOM OF LACEDÆMON, OR SPARTA.

1490 B. C. Lelex. 1198 B. C. Menelaus. 1123 B. C. Tisamenes.

GOVERNED JOINTLY BY THE TWIN SONS OF ARISTODEMUS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

B. C.	Eurysthenidæ or Agidæ line.	Proclidæ line.
1102	Eurysthenes.	Procles.
1060	.....	Sous.
1059	Agis I.	
1028	Echestratus.	Eurypon.
993	Labotas.	
975	.....	Prytanis.
956	Doryssus.	
927	Agesilaus.	
926	.....	Eunomus, or Polydectes.
883	Archelaus.	
881	.....	Charilaus, under Lycurgus, as regent.
823	Teleclus.	
821	.....	Nicander.
783	Alcamenes.	
770	.....	Theopompus.
742	Polydorus.	
718	.....	Zeuxidamus.
709	Eurycrates.	
686	.....	Anaxidamus I.
676	Anaxander.	
648	.....	Archidamus I.
637	Eurycrates II.	
598	.....	Agesicles.
560	Anaxandrides.	Ariston.
520	Cleomenes I.	
510	.....	Demaratus.
491	Leonidas.	Leotychides.
480	Pleistarchus, under Paysanias, as regent.	
469	.....	Archidamus II.
452	Pleistoanax.	
427	.....	Agis II.
408	Pausanias.	
398	.....	Agesilaus II.
394	Agesipolis I.	
380	Cleombrotus.	
371	Agesipolis II.	
370	Cleomenes II.	
361	.....	Archidamus III.
338	.....	Agis III.
309	Areus I.	Line of Proclidæ lost to history after this date.
265	Acrotatus.	
264	Areus II.	
256	Leonidas.	
Line of Agidæ lost to history after this date.		

GREECE.

KINGDOM OF CORINTH.

B. C.	
1347	Sisyphus.
1068	Dynasty established by Aletes.
1033	Ixion.
996	Agelas.
959	Prumnis.
925	Bacchis.
889	Agelas.
859	Eudemus.
834	Aristodemus.
799	Agemon.
783	Alexander.
758	Telestes.
746	Automenes.
	Last king reigns one year.
	For next ninety years, Corinth is governed by annually-elected magistrates, called Prytanis.

KINGDOM OF MACEDON.

B. C.	
748	Caranus.
729	Perdiccas I.
684	Argæus.
640	Philip I.
594	Æropus.
572	Alcetas.
540	Amyntas I.
500	Alexander I.
454	Perdiccas II.
413	Archelaus.
399	Orestes and Æropus.
394	Pausanias.
393	Amyntas II.
369	Alexander II.
367	Ptolemæus Alorites.
364	Perdiccus III.
359	Philip II.
336	Alexander the Great.
323	Philip III., or Aridæus.
316	Cassander.
296	Antipater and Alexander.
294	Demetrius Poliorcetes.
287	Lysimachus.
281	Ptolemy Ceraunus.
280	Sosthenes.
277	Antigonus Gonatas.
239	Demetrius II.
229	Antigonus Doson usurps the throne from his nephew, Philip (IV.), a minor.
220	Philip V.
169	Macedon subject to Rome.

MODERN GREECE.

A. D.	
1832	Otho I., prince of Bavaria, is elected king of Greece.
1863	George I., up to 1903.

PALESTINE—JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

LEADERS.

B. C.	
1491	Moses.
1451	Joshua.

JUDGES.

1405	Othniel delivers Israelites from first bondage, of Cushan, king of Mesopotamia.
1325	Ehud frees Israel from second bondage, of Eglon, of Moab.
1285	Deborah and Barak deliver Israel from third bondage, of Jabin, king of Canaan.
1245	Gideon restores the Israelites from fourth bondage, of the Midianites.
1236	Abimelech.
1233	Tola.
1210	Jair.
1188	Jephtha frees Israel from fifth bondage, of the Ammonites.
1182	Ibzan.
1175	Elon.
1165	Abdon.
1157	Eli.
1136	Samson.
1128	Samuel.
1096	Israel freed from sixth bondage, of the Philistines, by Samuel.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

1095	Saul.
1055	David.
1015	Solomon.
975	Revolt of the Ten Tribes, after the death of Solomon; the kingdom of Israel is divided.

JUDAH.

975	Rehoboam.
956	Asa.
915	Jehosaphat.
891	Jehoram.
886	Ahaziah.
884	Athaliah.
877	Joash.
837	Amaziah.
823	Jeroboam II.
808	Uzziah.
756	Jotham.
741	Ahaz.
726	Hezekiah.
697	Manasseh.
644	Amon.
642	Josiah.
609	Jehoahaz, three months.
608	Jehoiakim.
598	Jehoiachin, three months.
598	Zedekiah.
587	Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, and ends the kingdom of Judah.

ISRAEL.

975	Jeroboam.
955	Nadab.
953	Baasha.
931	Elah.
930	Zimri, seven days.
930	Omri.
919	Ahab.
896	Ahaziah.
895	Joram.
884	Jehu.
855	Jehoahaz.
839	Jehoash.
782–771	Interregnum.
771	Shallum, thirty days.
771	Menahem.
759	Pekaiah.
757	Pekah.
730	Hoshea.
721	Assyrians take Samaria, and end the kingdom of Israel.

PALESTINE.

HIGH PRIESTS OF THE JEWS; ALSO, KINGS AND ROMAN GOVERNORS.

HIGH PRIESTS.

B. C.	
1451	Eleazar.
1402	Phineas.
1374	Abishua.
1305	Bukki.
1255	Uzzi.
1093	Ahiu.
1014	Zadok.
990	Ahimaaz.
959	Azariah.
896	Johanan.
850	Zachariah.
840	Amariah.
810	Ahitub.
769–536	Invasions and captivity.
536	Jeshua.
480	Joiachim.
462	Eliashib.
441	Joiada.
397	Jonathan.
350	Jaddus.
324	Onias I.
300	Simon the Just.
292	Eleazar.
260	Manasses.
233	Onias II.
219	Simon II.
195	Onias III.
172	Menelaus.
162	Judas Maccabæus.
152	Jonathan.
143	Simon III.
135	John Hyrcanus.

KINGS OF THE JEWS.

107	Death of Hyrcanus; his son, Aristobulus I., takes the title, King of the Jews.
105	Alexander Jannæus.
79	Alexandra.
70	Aristobulus II.
63	Hyrcanus II.
40	Herod.
4	Archelaus.

ROMAN GOVERNORS.

A. D.	
7	Coponius.
9	Marcus Ambivius.
13	Annius Rufus.
14	Valerius Gratus.
25	Pontius Pilatus.
35	Herod Antipas.
37	Herod Agrippa.
44	Agrippa the Younger.

JULIAN, EMPEROR OF ROME.
361 A. D.

THEODOSIUS I., EMPEROR OF THE EAST.
379 A. D.

ROME.

KINGS.

B. C.	
753	Romulus.
716	Numa Pompilius.
672	Tullus Hostilius.
640	Ancus Martius.
621	Tarquinius Priscus.
578	Servius Tullius.
534	Tarquinius II., Superbus; seventh and last king, to 510 B. C.

CONSULS.

	Rome governed by two annually-elected consuls, 509–60 B. C.
60	First triumvirate: J. Cæsar, Pompey, and M. L. Crassus.
46	Julius Cæsar, dictator.
43	Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.
36	Lepidus ejected from triumvirate.
30	Octavius alone.

EMPERORS.

B. C.	
27	Title "Augustus" given to Octavius.
A. D.	
14	Tiberius.
37	Caius.
41	Claudius I.
54	Nero.
68	Galba.
69	Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.
70	Vespasian alone.
79	Titus.
81	Domitian.
96	Nerva.
98	Trajan.
117	Hadrian.
138	Antoninus Pius.
161	M. Aurelius and L. Verus.
169	Marcus Aurelius, alone.
180	Commodus.
193	Pertinax, Jan. 1st to Mar. 28th.
193	Didius Julianus, to June 2d.
193	Septimius Severus.
211	Caracalla and Geta.
212	Caracalla, alone.
217	Macrinus.
218	Elagabalus.
222	Alex. Severus.
235	Maximus.
238	Gordian the Younger.
244	Philip.
249	Decius.
251	Gallus.
253	Valerian and Gallienus.
260	Gallienus, alone.
268	Claudius II.
A. D.	
270	Aurelian.
275	Tacitus.
276	Probus.
282	Carus.
284	Diocletian.
286	Diocletian and Maximian.
305	Constantius and Galerius.
306	Galerius, Constantine, and Maxentius.
307	Galerius, Constantine, Maxentius, and Licinius.
308	Galerius, Constantine, Maxentius, Licinius, and Maximin.
311	Constantine, Maxentius, Licinius, and Maximin.
312	Constantine, Licinius, and Maximin.
313	Constantine and Licinius.
323	Constantine, alone.
337	Constantine II., Constantius II., and Constans.
340	Constantius II. and Constans.
350	Constantius II., alone.
361	Julian.
363	Jovian.
364	Valentinian and Valens.
375	Gratian, Valentinian II., and Valens.
379	Gratian, Valentinian II; and Theodosius I., in the East.
383	Valentinian II., alone, at Rome; and Theodosius I., in the East.
392	Western throne is usurped, by Eugenius.

WESTERN EMPIRE.

SEPARATION OF THE WESTERN AND EASTERN EMPIRES.

EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

A. D.		A. D.	
395	Honorius.	465	Ricimer.
421	Constantius.	467	Anthemius.
423	John usurps the throne.	472	Olybrius.
425	Valentinian III.	473	Glycerius.
455	Maximus.	474	Julius Nepos.
455	Avitus.	475	Romulus.
457	Majorian.	476	Western Empire overthrown, by Odoacer; 1st king of Italy.
461	Severus.		

KINGS OF ITALY.

476	Odoacer.	540	Hildibald, an Ostrogoth.
493	Theodoric.	541	Totila, an Ostrogoth.
526	Athalaric.	552	Italy subject to Eastern Empire.
534	Theodatus.	568	Italy invaded by Alboin, who founds kingdom of Lombardy.
536	Vitiges.		

KINGS OF LOMBARDY.

568	Alboin.	678	Bertaridus and Cunibert.
573	Cleoph.	688	Cunibert, alone.
575	Autharis.	700	Liuthert.
591	Agilulph.	701	Ragimbert.
615	Adolwald.	701	Aribert II.
625	Ariwald.	712	Ansprando.
636	Rotharis.	712	Liutprand.
652	Rodoald.	744	Hildebrand.
653	Aribert I.	744	Rachis.
661	Bertaridus and Gondibert.	749	Astolfo.
662	Grimoald.	757	Desiderius.
671	Bertaridus restored.	774	Charlemagne conquers Lombardy.

EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

800	Charlemagne crowned Dec. 25.	814	Louis I. le Débonnaire.

EMPERORS OF ITALY.

840	Lothaire I.	900	Berenger I. and Louis, of Arles.
855	Louis II.	905	Berenger I., alone.
875	Charles the Bald.	921	Berenger I. and Rudolf.
877	Carloman.	924	Rudolf of Burgundy, alone.
879	Charles the Fat.	926	Hugh, count of Province.
888	Berenger I., duke of Friuli.	947	Lothaire.
894	Berenger I. and Lambert I.	950	Berenger II. and Adalbert.
899	Berenger I., alone.	962	Otho, of Germany, conquers Italy.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805	Napoleon I., abdicated 1814.	1878	Humbert.
1861	Victor Emmanuel II.	1900	Victor Emmanuel III. up to 1903.

EASTERN EMPIRE.

A. D.	
395	Arcadius.
408	Theodosius II.
450	Marcian.
457	Leo I.
474	Leo Junior.
474	Zeno.
475	Zeno and Basilisc.
477	Zeno, alone.
491	Anastasius I.
518	Justin I.
527	Justinian I.
565	Justin II.
578	Tiberius II.
582	Maurice.
602	Phocas.
610	Heraclius.
641	Constantine III. and Heraclius II., 103 days; then Heracleonas, for 8 months; then Constans II.
668	Constantine IV., or Pogonatus.
685	Justinian II.
695	Leontius.
698	Tiberius III., or Absimar.
705	Justinian II., restored.
711	Philippicus Bardanes.
713	Anastasius II.
716	Theodosius III.
717	Leo III.
741	Constantine V.
775	Leo IV.
780	Constantine VI. and Irene.
790	Constantine VI., alone.
802	Nicephorus I.
811	Stauracius.
811	Michael I.
813	Leo V., the Armenian.
820	Michael II.
829	Theophilus.
842	Michael III.
867	Basil I., the Macedonian.
886	Leo VI.
911	Alexander.
911	Constantine X.
919	Constantine X. and Romanus I.
919	Constantine X., Romanus I., Lecapenus, and his sons.
944	Constantine, alone.
959	Romanus II.
963	Nicephorus II., Phocas.
969	John Zimisces.
976	Basil II. and Constantine XI.
1025	Constantine XI., alone.
1028	Romanus III.
1034	Michael IV., the Paphlagonian.
1041	Michael V.
1042	Constantine XII., jointly with Zoe, and Theodora, Constantine's wife.
1050	Constantine and wife.
1054	Theodora, Constantine's widow.
1056	Michael VI.
1057	Isaac.
1057	Comnenus.
1059	Constantine XIII.
1067	Eudocia.
1068	Romanus IV.
1071	Michael VII.
1078	Nicephorus III.
1081	Alexius I.
1118	John II., or Calo-Joannes.
1143	Manuel I.
1180	Alexius Comnenus II.
1183	Andronicus.
1185	Isaac Angelus.
1195	Alexius III.
1203	Isaac, restored.
1204	Baldwin I.
1206	Henry.
1216	Peter, of Courteney.
1228	John de Brienne.
1237	Baldwin II.
1261	Michael VIII.
1282	December, Andronicus II.
1328	Andronicus III.
1341	John V.
1347	John VI.
1354	John V., restored.
1391	Manuel II.
1425	John VI.
1448	Constantine XIV.
1453	Constantinople taken by the sultan of Turkey.

EASTERN EMPIRE—Continued.

TURKEY, OR OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

A. D.	
1299	Empire founded by Othman, or Ottoman, emir of the sultan of Iconium.
1326	Orchan takes title of "Sultan of Ottoman Empire."
1360	Amurath, or Murad I.
1389	Bajazet I.
1403	Solyman I.
1410	Musa-Chelebi.
1413	Mahomet I.
1421	Amurath II.
1451	Mahomet II.
1481	Bajazet II.
1512	Selim I.
1520	Solyman II.
1566	Selim II.
1574	Amurath III.
1595	Mahomet III.
1603	Achmed I.
1617	Mustafa I.
1618	Osman II.
1622	Mustafa I., restored.
1623	Amurath IV.
1640	Ibrahim.
1648	Mahomet IV.
1687	Solyman III.
1691	Achmed II.
1695	Mustafa II.
1703	Achmed III.
1730	Mahmud I.
1754	Osman III.
1757	Mustafa III.
1774	Abdul Ahmed.
1789	Selim III.
1807	Mustafa IV.
1808	Mahmud II.
1839	Abdul-Medjid.
1861	Abdul-Aziz.
1876	Amurath V., May 30th.
1876	August 31st, Abdul Hamid II.; same up to 1903.

PERSIA,

INCLUDING MEDIA AND LYDIA.

MEDIA, INDEPENDENT FROM ASSYRIA.

B. C.	
709	Deioces.
656	Phraortes, or Arphaxad.
632	Cyaxares.
594	Astyages.
560	Media united to Persia, by Cyrus I.

LYDIA.

B. C.	
716	Gyges.
678	Ardys.
628	Sadyattes.
617	Alyattes.
560	Crœsus.
546	Conquered by Cyrus, and added to Persia.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.

B. C.	
559	Cyrus.
529	Cambyses.
521	Smerdis, seven months.
521	Darius Hystaspes.
485	Xerxes I.
465	Artaxerxes Longimanus.
425	Xerxes II., two months.
425	Sogdianus.
424	Darius Nothus.
405	Artaxerxes Mnemon.
359	Ochus.
336	Darius Codomanus.
	Conquered by Alexander, of Macedon.

SECOND PERSIAN EMPIRE—SASSANIDES OF PERSIA.

A. D.	
226	Artaxerxes I.
241	Sapor I.
272	Hormisdas, or Hormouz I.
273	Varanes, or Baharam I.
276	Varanes II.
293	Varanes III.
293	Narses.
301	Hormisdas II.
309	Sapor II.
379	Ardisheer, or Artaxerxes II.
383	Sapor III.
388	Varanes IV.
399	Yezdejerd I.
420	Varanes V.
440	Yezdejerd II.
458	Firozo.
482	Palasch.
486	Cabades.
497	Zamasphes.
501	Cabades, restored.
531	Chosroes I., or Nushirwan.
579	Hormisdas II.
590	Chosroes Purvis.
628	Siroes.
628	Ardshir.
629	Toorandokht.
631	Cesra.
632	Yezdejerd III.
651	Conquered by the Saracens.

SYRIA.

B. C.	
312	Seleucus Nicator.
280	Antiochus Soter.
261	Antiochus Theus.
246	Seleucus Callinicus.
223	Antiochus Magnus.
187	Seleucus Philopater.
175	Antiochus Epiphanes.
164	Antiochus Eupator.
162	Demetrius Soter.
150	Alexander Bala.
146	Demetrius Nicator.
137	Antiochus Sidetes.
128	Demetrius Nicator, restored.
125	Antiochus Grypus.
112	Antiochus Grypus, jointly with Cyzicenus.
95	Seleucus.
94	Antiochus Eusebes.
85	Philip.
83	Tigranes.
69	Antiochus Asiaticus.
65	Conquered by Pompey, and made a Roman province.

BISHOPS OF ROME.

A. D.	
42	St. Peter.
66	Linus.
78	Anacletus, or Cletus.
91	Clement I.
100	Evaristus.
109	Alexander I.; introduced holy water into the service of the Church.
119	Sixtus I.
127	Telesphorus.
138 or 139	Hyginus; introduced title of "Pope," for bishop of Rome.
142	Pius I.
157	Anicetus.
165	Soter.
177	Eleutherius.
193	Victor I.
202	Zephyrinus.
219	Calixtus I.
222	Papal chair vacant.
222 or 223	Urban I.
230	Pontianus.
235	Anterus.
236	Fabian.
250	Papal chair vacant.
251	Cornelius.
251	Novatian, first anti-pope; founded sect called Novatians.
252	Lucius I.
253	Stephen I.
257	Sixtus II.
258	Papal chair vacant.
259	Dionysius.
269	Felix I.
275	Eutychianus.
283	Caius.
296	Marcellinus.
304	Papal chair vacant.
308	Marcellus I.
310	Eusebius.
311	Melchiades.
314	Sylvester I.; beginning of temporal power.
336	Marcus.
337	Julius I.; introduced appeals to pope, in all ecclesiastical disputes.
352	Liberius.
355	Felix; second anti-pope.
366	Damasus.
366	Ursinus; anti-pope.
384	Siricius.
398	Anastasius I.
402	Innocent I.
417	Zosimus.
418	Boniface I.
422	Celestine I.
432	Sixtus III.
440	Leo I.
461	Hilary.
468	Simplicius.
483	Felix III.; opposed Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, and caused first schism between East and West.
492	Gelasius I.; fixed canon of Scriptures, and compiled the Mass.
496	Anastasius II.
498	Symmachus (Laurentius, anti-pope.)
514	Hormisdas.
523	John I.
526	Felix IV.
530	Boniface II.
533	John II.
535	Agapetus.
536	Sylverius.
537	Vigilius.
555	Pelagius I.
560	John III.
573	Papal chair vacant.
574	Benedict I.
578	Pelagius II.
590	Gregory I., "the Great."
604	Sabinianus.
606 or 607	Boniface III.; obtained from emperor the title of "Universal Bishop."

BISHOPS OF ROME, OR POPES—Continued.

A. D.	
607 or 608	Boniface IV.
615	Diendome, or Deusdedit I.
619	Boniface V.
625	Honorius I.
639	Papal chair vacant.
640	Severinus.
640	John IV.
642	Theodorus I.
649	Martin.
654	Eugenius I.
657	Vitalianus.
672	Adeodatus.
676	Donus I., or Domnus.
678	Agathon.
682	Leo II.
683	Papal chair vacant.
684	Benedict II.
685	John V.
686	Conon.
687	Sergius I.
701	John VI.
705	John VII.
708	Lisinnius.
708	Constantine.
715	Gregory II.
731	Gregory III.; established worship of images.
741	Zacharias.
752	Stephen II.; died three days after election.
752	Stephen III.; increased temporal power.
757	Paul I.
767	Constantine.
768	Stephen IV.
772	Adrian I.
795	Leo III.
816	Stephen V.
817	Paschal I.
824	Eugenius II.
827	Valentinus.
827	Gregory IV.
844	Sergius II.
847	Leo IV.
855	Joan.
855	Benedict III.
858	Nicholas I.
867	Adrian II.
872	John VIII.
882	Martin II.
884	Adrian III.
885	Stephen VI.
891	Formosus.
896	Boniface VI.; died, after eighteen days.
896	Stephen VII.
897	Romanus.
898	Theodorus II.; for twenty days.
898	John IX.
900	Benedict IV.
903	Leo V.; for two months.
903	Christopher.
904	Sergius.
911	Anastasius III.
913	Lando.
914	John X.
928	Leo VI.
929	Stephen VIII.
931	John XI.
936	Leo VII.
939	Stephen IX.
942	Marinus II.
946	Agapetus II.
956	John XII.
963	Leo VIII.
964	Benedict V.
965	John XIII.
972	Benedict VI.
974	Boniface VII.; one month.
974	Domnus II.
975	Benedict VII.
983	John XIV.; nominated, but killed in prison, 984, by anti-Pope Boniface VII.
984	John XV.; died before consecration.
985	John XVI.
996	Gregory V.

BISHOPS OF ROME, OR POPES—Continued.

A. D.	
997	John XVII. (anti-pope); ten months.
999	Silvester II.
1003	John XVIII.; died in 5 months.
1003	John XIX.
1009	Sergius IV.
1012	Benedict VIII.
1024	John XX.
1033	Benedict IX.; age 12 years old; purchased the papal chair; afterwards deposed.
1044	Silvester III.; for three months.
1044	Gregory VI.
1046	Clement II.
1047	Benedict IX., again; and again deposed.
1048	Damasus II.
1048 or 1049	Leo IX.
1055	Victor II.
1057	Stephen X.
1058	Benedict X.; expelled.
1058 or 1059	Nicholas II.
1061	Alexander II.
1073	Gregory VII.
1086	Victor III.
1088	Urban II.
1099	Pascal II.
1118	Gelasius II.
1119	Callixtus II.
1124	Honorius II.
1130	Innocent II.
1143	Celestin II.
1144	Lucius II.
1145	Eugenius III.
1153	Anastasius IV.
1154	Adrian IV.; only English pope.
1159	Alexander III.
1181	Lucius III.
1185	Urban III.
1187	Gregory VIII.; for two months.
1187	Clement III.
1191	Celestin III.
1198	Innocent III.
1216	Honorius III.
1227	Gregory IX.
1241	Celestin IV.
1242	Papal chair vacant.
1243	Innocent IV.; he gave the red hat to cardinals.
1254	Alexander IV.; established inquisition in France.
1261	Urban IV.
1265	Clement IV.
1268	Papal chair vacant.
1271	Gregory X.
1276	Innocent V.; for four months.
1276	Adrian V.; for five weeks.
1276	Vicedominus; for one day.
1276	John XXI.; for eight months.
1277	Nicholas III.
1281	Martin IV.
1285	Honorius IV.
1288	Nicholas IV.
1292	Papal chair vacant.
1294	Celestin V.
1294	Boniface VIII.
1303	Benedict XI.
1304	Papal chair vacant.
1305	Clement V.; removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
1314	Papal chair vacant.
1316	John XXII.
1334	Benedict XII.
1342	Clement VI.
1352	Innocent VI.
1362	Urban V.
1370	Gregory XI.; restored the papal seat to Rome, after sixty-five years at Avignon.

PALACE OF KING OF ITALY, FORMERLY THE PONTIFICAL PALACE, ON THE SQUARE OF MONTE CAVALLO, SO CALLED ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLOSSAL STATUES OF CASTOR AND POLLUX WITH THEIR HORSES.

BISHOPS OF ROME, OR POPES—Continued.

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS' SCHISM, FROM 1378 TO 1449.—TWO POPES

POPES, AT ROME.		ANTI-POPES, AT AVIGNON.	
A. D.		A. D.	
1378	Urban VI.	1378	Clement VII.
1389	Boniface IX.	1394	Benedict XIII.
1404	Innocent VII.	1424	Clement VIII.
1406	Gregory XII.; deposed 1409.	1429	Clement VIII. resigns.
1409	Alexander V. elected.	1439	Felix V.
1410	John XXIII.; deposed 1415.	1449	Felix V. abdicates.
1415	Gregory XII.; he abdicates.		
1417	Martin V.		
1431	Eugenius IV.		
1447	Nicholas V.		

1449, END OF SCHISM.—ONE POPE.

A. D.		A. D.	
1455	Callistus III.	1605	Paul V.
1458	Pius II.	1621	Gregory XV.
1464	Paul II.	1623	Urban VIII.
1471	Sixtus IV.	1644	Innocent X.
1484	Innocent VIII.	1655	Alexander VII.
1492	Alexander VI.	1667	Clement IX.
1503	Pius III.	1670	Clement X.
1503	Julius II.	1676	Innocent XI.
1513	Leo X.	1689	Alexander VIII.
1522	Adrian VI.	1691	Innocent XII.
1523	Clement VII.	1700	Clement XI.
1534	Paul III.	1721	Innocent XIII.
1550	Julius III.	1724	Benedict XIII.
1555	Marcellus II.; died 21 days after.	1730	Clement XII.
1555	Paul IV.	1740	Benedict XIV.
1559	Pius IV.	1758	Clement XIII.
1566	Pius V.	1769	Clement XIV.
1572	Gregory XIII.	1775	Pius VI.
1585	Sixtus V.	1800	Pius VII.
1590	Urban VII.; died 12 days after.	1823	Leo XII.
1590	Gregory XIV.	1829	Pius VIII.
1591	Innocent IX.; died two months after consecration.	1831	Gregory XVI.
		1846	Pius IX.
1592	Clement VIII.	1878	Leo XIII.
1605	Leo II.; died 26 days after.	1903	Pius X.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INCLUDING SCOTLAND, BRITAIN, ENGLAND, AND IRELAND.

SCOTLAND.

A. D.	
357	Eugenius I.
401	Fergus II.
420	Eugenius II.
451	Dongardus.
457	Constantine I.
479	Congallus I.
501	Goranus.
535	Eugenius III.
558	Congallus II.
569	Kinnatellus.
570	Aidanus.
605	Kenneth.
606	Eugenius IV.
621	Ferchard I.
632	Donald IV.
646	Ferchard II.
664	Malduinus.
684	Eugenius V.
688	Eugenius VI.
698	Amberkeletus I.
699	Eugenius VII.
715	Mordachus.
730	Etfinus.
761	Eugenius VIII.
764	Fergus III.
767	Solvathius.
787	Achaius.
819	Congallus III.
824	Dongal.
831	Alpine.
834	Kenneth II.
854	Donald V.
858	Constantine II.
874	Eth, or Ethus.
876	Gregory the Great.
893	Donald VI.
904	Constantine III.
944	Malcolm I.
953	Indulfus.
961	Duffus.
965	Cullen.
970	Kenneth III.
994	Constantine IV.
995	Kenneth IV.
1003	Malcolm II.
1033	Duncan I.
1039	Macbeth.
1057	Malcolm III.
1093	Donald VII.
1094	Duncan II.
1094	Donald VII., again.
1098	Edgar.
1107	Alexander I.
1124	David I.
1153	Malcolm IV.
1165	William the Lion.
1214	Alexander II.
1249	Alexander III.
1285	Margaret.
1292	John Balliol.
1306	Robert Bruce.
1329	David Bruce.
1371	Robert II. (Stuart.)
1390	Robert III. (John Stuart.)
1406	James I.
1437	James II.
1460	James III.
1488	James IV.
1513	James V.
1542	Mary.
1567	James VI., who, in 1603, became James I., of England. Scotland united to England.

BRITAIN—THE HEPTARCHY.

KENT (1.)

A. D.	
454	Hengist.
488	Æsc.
512	Octa.
542	Hermenric.
560	St. Ethelbert.
616	Eadbald.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain—The Heptarchy.

KENT—CONTINUED.

A. D.		A. D.	
640	Ercenbert.	748	Ethelbert.
664	Egbert.	760	Alric.
673	Lothair.	794	Edbert.
685	Edric.	796	Cuthred.
694	Wihtred.	805	Baldrad.
725	Eadbert.	823	Conquered by Egbert, of Wessex.

SUSSEX, OR SOUTH SAXONS (2.)

A. D.		A. D.	
490 or 491	Ælla.	648	Ethelwach.
514	Cissa.	686	Authun and Berthun.
584	Conquered by Ceawlin, of Wessex.	689	Defeated by Ina, king of Wessex.
	Independent again.	725	Sussex conquered by King of Wessex.

WESSEX, OR WEST SAXONS (3.)

A. D.		A. D.	
519	Cerdic.	676	Centwine.
534	Cynric.	685	Cædwallo.
560	Ceawlin.	688	Ina.
591	Ceolric.	728	Ethelheard.
597	Ceolwulf.	740	Cuthred.
611	Cynegils.	754	Sigebright.
614	Cynegils and Cwichelm.	755	Cynewulf.
643	Cenwal.	784	Bertric.
672	Sexburga.	800	Egbert, bretwalda; afterwards king of England.
674	Eschwine.		

ESSEX, OR EAST SAXONS (4.)

A. D.		A. D.	
530	Erchenwin.	693	Sigehard and Suenfrid.
587	Sledda.	700	Offa.
597	St. Sabert.	709	Suebright.
614	Saxred, Sigebert I., and Seward.	738	Swithred.
623	Sigebert II.	792	Sigeric.
655	Sigebert III.	799	Sigered.
661	Suidhelm.	823	Conquered by Egbert, king of Wessex.
663	Sighere and Sebbi.		

NORTHUMBRIA, OR NORTH SAXONS (5.)

A. D.		A. D.	
547	Ida.	593	Ethelfrith.
560	Adda and Ella.	617	Edwin.
567	Clappa and Ella.	634	Eanfrid.
572	Heodwulf and Ella.	642	Oswy.
573	Freodwulf and Ella.	670	Egfrid.
580	Theodoric and Ella.	685	Alfrid.
588	Ethelric.	705	Osred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITAIN—THE HEPTARCHY.

NORTHUMBRIA—CONTINUED.

A. D.		A. D.	
716	Cenric.	789	Osred.
718	Osric.	790	Ethelred, restored.
729	Ceolwulf.	794	Erdulf.
737	Eadbert.	806	Alfwold.
757	Oswulf.	808	Erdulf, restored.
759	Edilwald.	809	Eanred.
765	Alred.	841	Northumbria annexed to Wessex, by Egbert.
774	Ethelred.		
778	Elwald.		

EAST ANGLIA (6.)

571	Uffa.	664	Aldwulf.
578	Titilus.	713	Selred.
599	Redwald.	746	Alphwuld.
624	Erpwald.	749	Beorna and Ethelred.
627	Richbert.	758	Beorna, alone.
629	Sigebert.	761	Ethelred.
632	Egric.	790	Ethelbert.
635	Anna.	792	Conquered, first, by Offa, king of Mercia; and afterwards, by Egbert, of Wessex.
654	Ethelhere.		
655	Ethelwald.		

MERCIA (7.)

586	Cridda.	755	Beornred.
593	Interregnum.	794	Egfrid.
593	Ceolric, usurper.	819	Cenelm.
597	Wibba.	821	Beornwulf, or Bernulf.
615	Ceorl.	823	Ludecan.
626	Penda.	825	Withlaf.
655	Peada.	838	Berthulf, or Beortwulf.
656	Wulfhere.	852	Burhred.
675	Ethelred.	874	Ceolwulf.
704	Cenred.	877	Conquered by Danes, and afterwards merged into kingdom of England.
709	Ceolred.		
716	Ethelbald.		

ENGLAND.

SAXONS AND DANES.

A. D.		A. D.	
828	Egbert, king of Wessex and Kent, Sussex, Essex, and East Anglia, received the title, "King of England."	860	Ethelbert.
		866	Ethelred.
		871	Alfred the Great.
		901	Edward the Elder.
837	Ethelwolf.	925	Athelstan.
857	Ethelbald.	940	Edmund I.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.
1558 A. D.

QUEEN ANNE OF ENGLAND.
1702 A. D.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND—CONTINUED.

A. D.	SAXONS AND DANES.
946	Edred.
955	Edwy.
958	Edgar.
975	Edward the Martyr.
979	Ethelred II.
1013	Sweyn.
1014	Canute.
1016	Canute and Edmund Ironside.
1017	Canute, alone.
1035	Harold I.
1040	Hardicanute.
1042	Edward the Confessor.
1066	Harold II.

	NORMANS.
1066	William the Conqueror.
1087	William Rufus.
1100	Henry I.
1135	Stephen.

	PLANTAGENETS.
1154	Henry II.
1189	Richard I.
1199	John.
1216	Henry III.
1272	Edward I.
1307	Edward II.
1327	Edward III.
1377	Richard II.

	HOUSE OF LANCASTER.
1399	Henry IV.
1413	Henry V.
1422	Henry VI.

A. D.	HOUSE OF YORK.
1461	Edward IV.
1483	Edward V.; reigned two months, thirteen days; murdered in the tower, June 26th.
1483	Richard III.

	HOUSE OF TUDOR.
1485	Henry VII.
1509	Henry VIII.
1547	Edward VI.
1553	Jane; for ten days.
1553	Mary (Bloody).
1558	Elizabeth.

	HOUSE OF STUART.
1603	James I. (James VI., of Scotland.)
1625	Charles I.

	COMMONWEALTH.
1649	Oliver Cromwell.
1658	Richard Cromwell.

	HOUSE OF STUART, RESTORED.
1660	Charles II.
1685	James II.
1689	William III., of Orange; and Mary.
1694	William III., alone.
1702	Anne.

	HOUSE OF HANOVER.
1714	George I.
1727	George II.
1760	George III.
1820	George IV.
1830	William IV.
1837	Victoria.
1901	Edward VII., January 22d.

IRELAND.

KINGS.

A. D.	
979–980	Maol Ceachlin II.
1001–1002	Brian Baromy.
1014	Maol Ceachlin, restored.
1058	Donough O'Brian.
1072	Tirloch.
1086–1132	Throne contested.
1132	Tordel Vach.
1166	Roderic O'Connor.
1172	Henry II., Kings of England called Lords of Ireland.
1509	Henry VIII. takes title of King of Ireland.

SPAIN.

SUEVI TRIBES IN SPAIN.

A. D.	
408	Hermanric.
438	Rechil.
448	Richiarius.
457	Maldra.
460	Frumarius.
464	Remismund.
470	Conquered by Euric, of the Visigoths.
485	Alaric II., a Visigoth.
507	Giselich and Amalarich.
510	Amalarich, alone.
531	Thiodes.
548	Theudisculus.
549	Agila.
	Suevi again reign in Spain.
550	Cariaric.
559	Theodemir.
569	Mirva.
582	Eburic.
583	Andica.
584	Conquered by Leovigild, a Visigoth.
586	Recared I.
601	Liuva II.
603	Vitteric.
610	Gundemar.
612	Sisebert.
620	Recared II.
621	Suintilla.
631	Sisenand.
636	Chintilla.
640	Tulga.
641	Chintasuinthus.
653	Rechesuinthus.
672	Wamba.
680	Ervigius.
687	Egica.
701	Witiza.
711	Roderic.
	Overthrow of the Visigoths.

DIVIDED BETWEEN GOTHS AND SARACENS.

SARACENS.

A. D.	
736	Okbah, or Ocba.
741	Abdelmelic.
742	Beleg; six months.
742	Thaalaba; five months.
743	Husam, or Abulkatur.
745	Thueba, or Toba.
746	Yussef, or Yusuf.
755	Abderahman Moawryah.
787	Hixem, or Hashem.
795	Al Hakem I.
821	Abderahman I.
852	Muhamad.
886	Almondhir.
888	Abdallah.
912	Abderahman III.
961	Al Hakem II.
976	Hixem II.
1009	Muhamad II.
1009	Suleiman Almostain.
1016	Ali Ben Hamud.
1017	Abderahman IV.
1021	Al Casim.
1021	Yahye Ben Ali.
1022	Abderahman V.
1023	Muhamad III.
1024	Yahye Ben Ali, restored.
1025	Hixem III.
1031	Gehwar.
1043	Muhamad Ben Gehwar.
1060	Muhamad Almualedid.
1068	Muhamad Almoatamad.
	Conquered by Moors.
1091	Yussef.
1105	Ali Ben Yussef.
1143	Taxfin Ben Ali.
1145	Abdelmumen.
1163	Yuzef Abu Jakub.
1184	Jakub Almansor.

MOORS—CONTINUED.

A. D.	
1198	Mohamad Abdalla.
1213	Yusef Almostansir.
1224	Abul Melic.
1224	Abdallah Mohamad.
1227	Abulola.
1232	Aben Had.
1237	Muhamad I.
1273	Muhamad II.
1302	Muhamad III. (Abu Abdallah.)
1309	Nazar.
1313	Abul Walid, or Ismail.
1325	Muhamad IV. (Ben Ismail.)
1333	Yusef (Ben Ismail.)
1354	Muhamad V. (Ben Yusef.)
1359	Ismail II.
1360	Abu Said.
1362	Muhamad V., restored.
1391	Yusef II. (Ben Muhamad.)
1396	Muhamad VI. (Ben Yusef.)
1408	Yusef III. (Ben Yusef.)
1423	Muhamad VII. (el Hayzari.)
1445	Muhamad VIII. (Aben Zmin.)
1454	Muhamad IX. (Aben Ismail.)
1466	Abul (Hassan.)
1484	Abul Abdallah and Abdallah (el Zagal.)
1492	Moors conquered by Ferdinand, of Castile.

GOTHS IN PROVINCE OF LEON.

A. D.	
716	Pelayo.
737	Favila.
739	Alfonso I.
757	Froila.
768	Aurelius.
774	Silo.
783	Mauregatus.
788	Veremundus, or Bermudo I.
791	Alfonso II.
843	Ramira I.
850	Ordonio I.
862	Alfonso III., the Great.
910	Garcias.
913	Ordonio II.
923	Froila II.
924	Alfonso IV.
931	Ramiro II.
950	Ordonio III.
955	Sancho I.
967	Ramiro III.
982	Veremund, or Bermudo II.
999	Alfonso V.
1028	Bermudo III.
1037	Province of Leon conquered by Ferdinand I., of Castile, in his third year as king of Castile.

NAVARRE.

A. D.	
970	Sancho II.
994	Garcias II.
1000	Sancho III.
1035	At Sancho's death, his sons divide his territory. Ferdinand I. founds Castile; Ramiro I. founds Aragon, and Garcias III. reigns in Navarre.
1053	Sancho IV.
1076	Sancho I., of Aragon, becomes Sancho V., of Navarre.
1094	Pedro I.
1104	Alfonso I.
1134	Garcias IV.
1150	Sancho VI.
1194	Sancho VII.
1234	Theobald I.
1253	Theobald II.
1270	Henry I.
1274	Joanna.
1305	Louis.
1316	John I.; five days.

NAVARRE—CONTINUED.

A. D.	
1316	Joanna II.
1349	Charles II., the Bad.
1387	Charles III., the Noble.
1425	Blanche II. and John II.
1441	John II., alone.
1479	Eleanor de Foix.
1483	Catherine and John d'Albret.
1512	Navarre conquered by Ferdinand V., of Castile.

ARAGON.

A. D.	
1035	Ramiro I.
1067	Sancho I.
1094	Pedro I.
1104	Alfonso I.
1134	Ramiro II.
1137	Petronilla and Raymond II.
1162	Alfonso II.
1196	Pedro II.
1213	James I.
1276	Pedro III.
1285	Alfonso III.
1291	James II.
1327	Alfonso IV.
1336	Pedro IV.
1387	John I.
1395	Martin I.
1412	Ferdinand the Just.
1416	Alfonso V., the Wise.
1458	John II., of Navarre, becomes also John II., of Aragon.
1479	Aragon united to Castile.

CASTILE.

A. D.	
1065	Sancho II.
1072	Alfonso VI.
1109	Urraca and Alfonso VII.
1126	Alfonso VII., alone.
1157	Alfonso's sons, at his death, separate Castile and Leon.

CASTILE.	
1157	Sancho.
1158	Alfonso VIII.
1214	Henry I.
1217	Ferdinand III.

LEON.	
1157	Ferdinand II.
1188	Alfonso IX.
1230	Castile and Leon re-united, under Ferdinand III.

CASTILE.

A. D.	
1252	Alfonso X.
1284	Sancho IV.
1295	Ferdinand IV.
1312	Alfonso II.
1350	Peter the Cruel.
1369	Henry II.
1379	John I.
1390	Henry III.
1406	John II.
1454	Henry IV.
1474	Ferdinand and Isabella.
1479	Aragon united with Castile, at death of John II., king of Aragon and Navarre.
1504	Ferdinand V., alone.
1512	Navarre conquered by Ferdinand V., who becomes king of all Spain.

CHARLES I., OF ENGLAND.

SEE 1649 A. D.

ALL SPAIN UNITED.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

A. D.	
1512	Ferdinand V., of Castile.
1516	Charles I.
1519	Charles I.; made also emperor of Germany, as Charles V.
1556	Charles I. resigns Spain to Philip II.
1598	Philip III.
1621	Philip IV.
1665	Charles II.
1700	Philip V.
1746	Ferdinand VI.
1759	Charles III.
1788	Charles IV.
1808	Joseph Napoleon.

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814	Ferdinand VII.
1833	Isabella II.
1870	Isabella abdicates in favor of her son, as Alfonso XII., June 25th.
1870	Amadeo I., son of Victor Emmanuel II., of Italy, accepts the throne, offered by Spanish Cortes, December 4th.
1873	February 11th. Emmanuel abdicates. Republic of Spain proclaimed.
1874	December 30th. Alfonso XII. proclaimed.
1885	Death of Alfonso XII.; his widow, Christina, becomes regent.
1886	Christina gives birth to a son, who becomes king of Spain, as Alfonso XIII. Same up to 1903.

TALLEYRAND.

SEE 1790 AND 1838 A. D.

FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN LINE.

A. D.	
428	Clodion.
448	Meroveus.
458	Childeric I.
481	Clovis I.
511	Thierry, Chlotair, Childebert I., and Chlodomir.
524	Thierry, Chlotair, and Childebert I.
534	Chlotair, Childebert I., and Theodebert I.
548	Chlotair, Childebert, and Theodebald.
558	Chlotair, alone.
561	Charibert I., Gontran, Sigebert I., and Chilper.
567	Gontran, Sigebert I., and Chilper.
575	Gontran, Chilper, and Childebert II.
584	Gontran, Childebert II., and Chlotair II.
596	Chlotair II., Theodebald II., and Thierry II.
612	Chlotair II., and Thierry II.
613	Chlotair II., alone.
628	Dagobert I.
638	Clovis II., and Sigebert II.
656	Chlotair III.
660	Chlotair III., and Childeric II.
670	Childeric II., and Thierry III.
674	Thierry III., and Dagobert II.
680	Thierry III., and Martin and Pepin, as dukes.
681	Thierry III., and Pepin.
691	Clovis III., and Pepin.
695	Childebert III., and Pepin.
711	Dagobert III., and Pepin.
715	Chilperic and Charles Martel.
720	Martel and Thierry IV.
737	Martel, alone.
741	Carloman and Pepin.
742	Carloman and Chilperic III.
747	Pepin and Chilperic III.

CARLOVINGIAN LINE.

752	Pepin, king of France.
768	Charlemagne and Carloman.
771	Charlemagne, alone.
800	Charlemagne made emperor of the West.
814	Louis I.
840	Charles II., the Bald.
877	Louis II.
879	Louis III., and Carloman.
882	Carloman, alone.
884	Charles III., the Fat.
888	Eudes, count of Paris.
896	Eudes and Charles IV.
898	Charles IV., alone.
922	Robert I.
923	Rudolf.
936	Louis IV.
954	Lothaire.
986	Louis V.

CAPETIAN LINE.

987	Hugh Capet.
996	Robert II.
1031	Henry I.
1060	Philip I.
1108	Louis VI.
1137	Louis VII.
1180	Philip Augustus.
1223	Louis VIII.
1226	Louis IX.
1270	Philip III.
1285	Philip IV.
1314	Louis X.
1316	John I.; five days.
1316	Philip V.
1322	Charles IV.

LOUIS XIII., OF FRANCE.
1610 A. D.

LOUIS XIV., OF FRANCE.
1643 A. D.

FRANCE.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

A. D.		A. D.	
1328	Philip VI.	1498	Louis XII.
1350	John II.	1515	Francis I.
1364	Charles V., the Wise.	1547	Henry II.
1380	Charles VI.	1559	Francis II.
1422	Charles VII.	1560	Charles IX.
1461	Louis ~~IX.~~ ~~XI.~~	1574	Henry III.
1483	Charles VIII.		

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589	Henry IV.	1715	Louis XV.
1610	Louis XIII.	1774	Louis XVI.
1643	Louis XIV.		

REPUBLIC—1792.

1799	Napoleon—consul.	1804	Napoleon I., emperor.

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814	Louis XVIII.	1830	Louis Philippe, of the House of Orleans.
1824	Charles X.		

SECOND REPUBLIC—1848.

1848	Louis Napoleon, president.	1852	Napoleon III., emperor.

THIRD REPUBLIC—1871.

PRESIDENTS.

1871	Louis Adolphe Thiers.	1895	M. Felix Faure.
1873	P. M. MacMahon.	1899	M. Emile Loubet.
1879	F. P. Jules Grévy.		Same up to 1903.
1887	Sadi Carnot.		

NORWAY.

A. D.	
630	Olaf Trælelia.
640	Halfdan I.
700	Eystein I.
730	Halfdan II.
784	Gudrod.
824	Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III.
840	Halfdan, alone.
863	Harold Harfager.
934	Eric.
940	Hako.
963	Harold II. (Graafeld.)
977	Hako Jarl.
995	Olaf I., Trygvasion.
1000	Norway divided between Sweden and Denmark.
1015	Olaf II., the Saint.
1028–9	Canute, the Dane.
1035	Sweyn; succeeded by Magnus, who becomes king of Denmark, 1036.
1047	Harold Hardrada.
1066	Olaf III., and Magnus II.
1069	Olaf III., alone.
1093	Magnus III.
1103	Sigurd I., Eystein II., and Olaf IV.
1122	Sigurd I., alone.
1130	Magnus IV., and Harold IV.
1134	Harold, alone.
1136–1162	Civil war; throne contested by Sigurd II., Inget, Eystein III., Hako III., and Magnus V.
1162	Magnus V., alone.
1186	Swerro, an adventurer.
1202	Hako IV.
1280	Eric II., and Margaret, of Scotland.
1299	Hako V.
1319	Magnus VII. (Magnus III., of Sweden.)
1343	Hako VI.
1380	Olaf V. (Olaf II., of Denmark.)
1389	Margaret unites Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. (See Denmark.)
1523	Denmark and Norway separate from Sweden.
1523–1814	See Denmark.
1814	Treaty of Kiel: Norway given to Sweden.
1814	Charles XIII., of Sweden, proclaimed king of National Diet, November 4th.
	Norway declared a free State, united to Sweden. (See Sweden.)

HENRY IV., OF FRANCE.
1589 A. D.

MARIE DE MEDICIS
QUEEN OF HENRY IV., REGENT OF FRANCE DURING MINORITY
OF HER SON, LOUIS XIII., 1610 A. D.

DENMARK.

N. B.—Names and dates of early kings, prior to 1014, are very uncertain, and chronologists differ widely.

A (?) is placed after each name or date about which there is a doubt.

A. D.	
714	Gormo I. (?)
750	(About.) Ragnar Lodbrok.
794	Sigurd II.
824	Hardicanute I. (?)
850	Eric I. (?)
854	Eric II. (?)
855	Gormo the Old (or 883.)
936	Harold Bluetooth (or 941?.)
986	Sweyn, or Seumo I. (or 991?.)
1014	Canute II., the Great.
1035	Canute, or Hardicanute III.
1042	Magnus.
1047	Sweyn II.
1073	Interregnum.
1076	Harold III. (or IV.)
1080	Canute IV.
1086	Olaf I. (sometimes called Olaf IV.)
1095	Eric I. (or III.)
1103	Interregnum.
1105	Nicholas I.
1135	Eric II. (or IV.)
1137	Eric III. (or V.)
1147	Sweyn III.
1147	Canute III. (or V., according to whether or not the two Hardicanutes are counted in line with the Canutes.)
1157	Waldemar I.
1182	Canute IV. (or VI.)
1202	Waldemar II.
1241	Eric IV. (or VI.)
1250	Abel.
1252	Christopher I.
1259	Eric V. (or VII.)
1286	Eric VI. (or VIII.)
1320	Christopher II.
1334	Gerard, regent.
1340	Waldemar III.
1375	Interregnum.
1376	Olaf II. (made king of Norway, as Olaf V., in 1380.)
1387	Margaret.
	Norway, Sweden, and Denmark united.
1397	Margaret and Eric VII. (or IX.)
1412	Eric VII., alone.
1438	Interregnum.
1439	Christopher III., of Sweden (or 1440.)
1448	Christian I.
1481	John I.
1513	Christian II.
	Sweden separated from Denmark.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

1523	Frederic I.
1533	Christian III. (or 1534.)
1559	Frederic II.
1588	Christian IV.
1648	Frederic III.
1670	Christian V.
1699	Frederic IV.
1730	Christian VI.
1746	Frederic V.
1766	Christian VII.
1784	Prince Frederic, as regent while his father, Christian VII., is insane.
1806	Frederic VI.
1814	Norway annexed to Sweden.

DENMARK ALONE.

1839	Christian VIII.
1848	Frederic VII.
1863	Christian IX.
	Same up to 1903.

A. D.	
800	Charles I. (Charlemagne.)
814	Louis I., of France.
840	Lothaire I.
855	Louis II.
875	Charles II., the Bald, of France.
881	Charles III., the Fat.
887	Arnulf.
899	Louis III.
911	Conrad.
918	Henry the Fowler.
936	Otho I., the Great.
973	Otho II.
983	Otho III.
1002	Henry II.
1024	Conrad II.
1039	Henry III.
1056	Henry IV.
1106	Henry V.
1125	Lothaire II.
1138	Conrad III.
1152	Frederic I.
1190	Henry VI.
1198	Throne vacant.
1199	Throne contested by Philip, of Swabia, and Otho, of Brunswick.
1207	Philip, of Swabia.
1208	Otho IV.
1215	Frederic II.
1252	William, of Holland.
1257	Richard, of Cornwall.
1273	Rudolf, of Habsburg.
1292	Adolphus, of Nassau.
1298	Albert, of Austria.
1308	Henry VII., of Luxemburg.
1314	Contest between Henry III., of Austria, and Louis IV., of Bavaria.
1322	Louis IV.
1347	Charles IV.
1378	Wenceslas.
1400	Rupert.
1410	Sigismund.
1437	Albert II.
1440	Frederic IV.
1493	Maximilian I.
1519	Charles V., of Spain.
1558	Ferdinand I.
1564	Maximilian II.
1576	Rudolf II.
1619	Ferdinand II.
1637	Ferdinand III.
1658	Leopold I.
1705	Joseph I.
1711	Charles VI.
1742	Charles VII., of Bavaria.
1745	Francis I., of Tuscany.
1772	Joseph II.
1790	Leopold II.
1792	Francis II.
1804	Francis I., emperor of Austria.
1835	Ferdinand, of Austria.
1848	Francis Joseph I., of Austria.
1861	William I., king of Prussia.
1871	William I., of Prussia, proclaimed emperor of Germany.
1888	March 9th, Frederic.
1888	June 15th, William II. Same, up to 1903. (See Prussia and Austria.)

RUSSIA.

DUKES OF KIEF.

A. D.		A. D.	
850	Ruric I.	1078	Wsewolod I.
879	Oleg.	1093	Swiatopolk II.
913	Igor I.	1113	Vladimir II.
945	Olga (St.), as regent.	1125	Mstislav I.
955	Swiatoslav I.	1132	Jaropolk II.
973	Jaropolk I.	1138	Wiatschelav. (?)
980	Vladimir I.	1139	Wsewolod II.
1015	Swiatopolk I.	1146	Igor II.
1019	Jaroslav I.	1146	Isiaslav II.
1054	Isiaslav I.	1149	Jurie, or George I.
1073	Swiatoslav II. (?)	1153	Rostislav (or 1154.)

GRAND DUKES OF VLADIMIR.

N. B.—Some of the dates and names between 1157 and 1327 are uncertain, as chronologists differ widely.

A (?) is, therefore, placed after each name about which there is a doubt; but they are all taken from the best authorities.

A. D.		A. D.	
1157	Andrew I.	1249	Andrew II.
1167	Mstislav II. (?)	1263	Jaroslav III.
1172	Ladislav III. (?)	1270	Basil I. (or 1272.)
1173	Roman. (?)	1276	Dmitri, or Demetrius I.
1175	Michael I. (?)	1294	Andrew III.
1177	Wsewolod III.	1304	Michael II. (or 1305.)
1195	Ruric II.	1319	Jurie, or George III.
1213	Jurie, or George II.	1320	Basil II. (?)
1217	Constantine, the usurper.	1322	Dmitri, or Demetrius II. (or 1324.)
1219	Jurie, or George II., restored.	1325	Jurie, or George III., restored.
1238	Jaroslav II.	1327	Alexander II.
1245	Alexander-Nevski.		

GRAND DUKES OF MOSCOW.

A. D.		A. D.	
1328	Ivan or John I.	1389	Basil III.
1340	Simeon.	1425	Basil IV.
1353	Ivan, or John II.	1462	Ivan III.; takes the title of Czar, in 1482.
1359	Demetrius II.		
1362	Demetrius III.		

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

A. D.		A. D.	
1482	Ivan III.	1606	Demetrius, the Imposter.
1505	Basil V.	1610	Ladislaus, of Poland.
1533	Ivan IV.	1613	Michael Feodorovitz.
1584	Theodore I.	1645	Alexis.
1598	Boris Godonof.	1676	Theodore II. (or III.)
1605	Theodore II.	1682	Ivan V. and Peter I.

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES, OR CZARS AND CZARINAS OF RUSSIA.

A. D.	
1689	Peter I., alone.
1721	Peter takes title of Emperor, or Czar of Russia, October 22d.
1725	Catherine I., widow.
1727	Peter II.
1730	Anne.
1740	Ivan VI.
1741	Elizabeth.
1762	Peter III.
1762	Catherine II., widow.
1796	Paul.
1810	Alexander I.
1825	Nicholas I.
1855	Alexander II.
1881	Alexander III.
1894	Nicholas II.; up to 1903.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

SEE 1777, 1797, SEPTEMBER 19TH, AND 1834 A. D.

AUSTRIA.

MARGRAVES OF AUSTRIA.

A. D.		A. D.	
928	Leopold I.	1096	Leopold III.
1018	Albert I.	1136	Albert II.
1056	Ernest.	1136	Leopold IV.
1075	Leopold II.	1142	Henry II.; made duke 1156.

DUKES OF AUSTRIA.

A. D.		A. D.	
1156	Henry II.	1339	Albert, alone.
1177	Leopold V.	1358	Rudolf IV.
1194	Frederic I.	1365	Albert III. and Leopold II. (or III.)
1198	Leopold VI.		
1230	Frederic II.	1395	William I., Albert IV., etc.
1276	Rudolf I.	1411	Albert V.
1282	Albert I., or Rudolf II.	1435	Ladislaus.
1308	Frederic I., and Leopold I.	1457	Frederic III., and Albert VI.
1326	Frederic, alone.	1493	Maximilian I.
1330	Albert II. and Otho.		(See Germany, from 1493 to 1804.)

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

A. D.		A. D.	
1804	Francis I.	1848	Francis Joseph I.; the same up to 1903.
1835	Ferdinand I.		

SWEDEN.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

N. B.—The names and dates of the early kings of Sweden, prior to 1015, are too uncertain to record. It is, however, known that there were kings named Eric, from I. to VIII., before this date.

A. D.	
1015	Olaf.
1024	Edmund Colbrenner (or 1026.)
1051	Edmund Slemme.
1056	Stenkill (or 1060.)
1066	Halstan, or Haco.
1090	Ingo I.
1112	Philip.
1118	Ingo II.
1129	Swerker, or Rawald.
1134	Kal. (?)
1138	Sverker I. (?)
1155	Eric IX.
1160	Charles VII. (or 1161.)
1167	Canute (or 1168.)
1199	Swerker II.
1210	Eric X.
1216	John I.
1222	Eric XI.
1250	Birger Jarl, regent for Waldemar I.
1275	Magnus I. (or 1278.)
1290	Birger II.
1319	Magnus II.
1350	Eric XII.
1359	Magnus, restored.
1363	Albert (or 1364.)
1389	Margaret, of Norway and Denmark.
1412	Eric XIII.
1439	Christopher III. (or 1440.)
1448	Charles VIII.
1471	Interregnum; Sten Sture is protector.
1483	John II. (or 1497.)
1502	Interregnum.
1520	Christian II., of Denmark.
1523	Gustavus I.
1560	Eric IV.
1568	John III. (or 1569.)
1592	Sigismund III.
1604	Charles IX.
1611	Gustavus II.
1632	Interregnum.
1633	Christina.
1654	Charles X.
1660	Charles XI.
1697	Charles XII.
1718	Ulrica Eleanora and consort, Frederic I. (or 1719.)
1741	Frederic I., alone.
1751	Adolphus Frederic.
1771	Gustavus III.
1792	Gustavus IV.
1809	Charles XIII.
1818	Charles XIV.
1844	Oscar I.
1859	Charles XV.
1872	Oscar II.; same to 1903.

CHARLES XIV., OF SWEDEN.
1818 A. D.

PRUSSIA.

MARGRAVES, OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

A. D.	
1134	Albert I.
1170	Otho I.
1184	Otho II.
1206	Albert II.
1221	John I. and Otho III.
1266	John II.
1282	Otho IV.
1309	Waldemar.
1319	Henry I.
1320	Interregnum.
1323	Louis I.
1352	Louis II.
1365	Otho V.
1373	Wenceslas.
1378	Sigismund.
1388	Jossus.
1411	Sigismund, again.
1415	Frederic I., of house of Hohenzollern.
1440	Frederic II.
1470	Albert III.
1476	John III., as margrave.
1486	John III., as elector.
1499	Joachim I.
1535	Joachim II.
1571	John George.
1598	Joachim Frederic.
1608	John Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

A. D.	
1618	John Sigismund.
1619	George William.
1640	Frederic William.
1688	Frederic III.

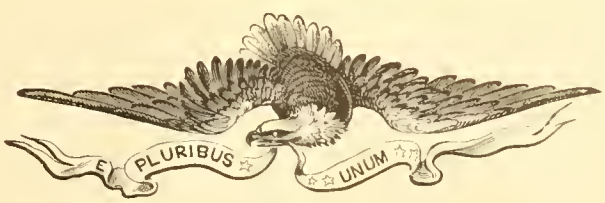
KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701	Frederic III. crowned as Frederic I.
1713	Frederic William I.
1740	Frederic II.
1786	Frederic William II.
1797	Frederic William III.
1840	Frederic William IV.
1861	William I.; he is proclaimed Emperor of Germany in 1871. (See Germany.)

A. D.	
1139	Alfonso, count of Portugal, is declared king, as Alfonso I.
1185	Sancho I.
1212	Alfonso II.
1223	Sancho II.
1248	Alfonso III.
1279	Dionysius.
1325	Alfonso IV.
1357	Pedro I.
1367	Ferdinand I.
1383	John I. (or 1385.)
1433	Edward.
1438	Alfonso V.
1481	John II.
1495	Emmanuel.
1521	John III.
1557	Sebastian.
1578	Henry.
1580	Annexed to Spain.
1640	Spaniards dispossessed by Duke of Braganza. He is proclaimed king, December 1st., as John IV.
1656	Alfonso VI.
1667	Alfonso deposed. Pedro made regent.
1683	The regent made king, as Pedro II.
1706	John V.
1750	Joseph Emmanuel.
1777	Maria Francesca and Pedro III., her uncle, whom she had married by dispensation of the pope.
1786	Maria, alone.
1792	John (son) appointed regent for Maria, who had become insane.
1816	The regent becomes king, as John VI.
1826	Pedro IV. abdicates in favor of his daughter, seven years old, Maria II.
1828	Miguel usurps the throne.
1833	Maria, restored.
1853	Pedro V.
1861	Luis I.
1889	Dom Carlos. Same to 1903.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS OF OFFICE.	DATE OF INAUGURATION.		No.	POLITICS.	DIED.
1789–1797	April 30..	George Washington	1	Federalist.	Dec. 14, 1799
1797–1801	March 4..	John Adams.....	2	Federalist.	July 4, 1826
1801–1809	March 4..	Thomas Jefferson	3	Republican	July 4, 1826
1809–1817	March 4..	James Madison	4	Republican	Jan. 28, 1836
1817–1825	March 4..	James Monroe	5	Democratic Republican	July 4, 1831
1825–1829	March 4..	John Quincy Adams....	6	Whig.....	Feb. 17, 1848
1829–1837	March 4..	Andrew Jackson	7	Democrat..	June 8, 1845
1837–1841	March 4..	Martin Van Buren	8	Democrat..	July 1862
1841–1841	March 4..	Wm. Henry Harrison...	9	Whig.....	April 4, 1841
1841–1845	April 6 ..	John Tyler ..... (The Vice-President.)	10	Democrat..	January, 1862
1845–1849	March 4..	James Polk.....	11	Democrat..	June 15, 1849
1849–1850	March 4..	Zachary Taylor	12	Whig.....	July 9, 1850
1850–1853	July ..	Millard Fillmore..... (The Vice-President.)	13	Whig.....	March 8, 1874
1853–1857	March 4..	Franklin Pierce.....	14	Democrat..	Oct. 8, 1869
1857–1861	March 4..	James Buchanan.....	15	Democrat..	June 1, 1868
1861–1865	..	Abraham Lincoln	16	Republican	April 14, 1865
1865–1869	April ..	Andrew Johnson..... (The Vice-President.)	17	Republican	July 31, 1875
1869–1877	March 4..	Ulysses S. Grant.....	18	Republican	July 23, 1885
1877–1881	March 4..	Rutherford B. Hayes ...	19	Republican	Jan. 17, 1893
1881–1881	March 4..	James A. Garfield.....	20	Republican	Sept. 19, 1881
1881–1885	Sept. 19..	Chester A. Arthur..... (The Vice-President.)	21	Republican	Nov. 18, 1886
1885–1889	March 4..	Grover Cleveland.....	22	Democrat..	.....
1889–1893	March 4..	Benjamin Harrison.....	23	Republican	Mar. 13, 1901
1893–1897	March 4..	Grover Cleveland, again.	22	Democrat..	.....
1897–1901	March 4..	William McKinley	24	Republican	Sept. 14, 1901
1901–	Sept. 14..	Theodore Roosevelt..... (The Vice-President.)	25	Republican	.....



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